Diploma course in Forensic Human Identification, 2015 - 2016

Information for Students

- About the course
- Aims
- Eligibility and suitability
- Course structure and timetable
- Distance Learning option
- Course fees
- Enrolling in the course

ABOUT THE COURSE
The Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences, based at Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, Charterhouse Square Campus, is holding its next Diploma Course Forensic Human Identification in March 2014. This intense one week Course comprises 31 hours of lectures, covering a broad range of subjects, delivered by recognized forensic specialists, will be held from Monday the 16th – Friday the 20th March 2015. Students who successfully complete the course will be eligible to sit for the Diploma in Forensic Human Identification, which is offered by the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine of the Royal College of Physicians.

AIMS
The course aims to deliver core knowledge in the field of Forensic Human Identification so that those attending will have a better understanding of the principles involved in the various specialist areas as well as an awareness of the broad scope of the field. The course in its own right, without sitting the examination, is suitable for 30 Continuing Professional Development Credits (CPD).

ELIGIBILITY AND SUITABILITY
The standard of admission to the course will be a relevant University degree in medicine, law, science, social science or a related subject. Alternatively, others with appropriate professional qualifications or experience and/or bona fide interest in forensic medicine/human identification and science will also be considered. The course would be of interest to:
- Forensic medical examiners, general practitioners, emergency medicine staff, pathologists, dentists, nurses, anatomical pathology technicians and other healthcare professionals
- Solicitors and barristers
- Members of HM Coroners office, police officers and support staff
- Paramedics and others in the emergency services
- Forensic scientists and toxicologists
**COURSE STRUCTURE AND TIMETABLE**  
The course will run from the 16th of March – 20th of March 2015

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<thead>
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<th><strong>Monday, 16th March 2015</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Room G02, Rotblat building, Charterhouse Square</strong></td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>Session 1</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>09.00 – 09.30</strong></td>
<td>Registration</td>
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</table>
| **09.30 – 09.45** | Welcoming Remarks  
Introduction to the course, lecture venue, exam procedure, social activities  
Professor Peter Vanezis |
| **09.45 – 10.45** | Identification of the non – decomposed cadaver in the mortuary and of the body at different stages of decay – role of the Pathologist  
Professor Peter Vanezis |
| **10.45 – 11.00** | Coffee |
| **11.00 – 12.00** | Legal issues in the identification of a body  
Dr Roy Palmer |
| **12.00 – 13.00** | Psychological concepts involved in facial recognition  
Dr Alan McNeill |
| **13.00 – 14.00** | *Lunch* |

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<tr>
<th>Session 2</th>
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| **14.00 – 15.00** | Identification from Crime Scene Investigation  
Dr Joanne Millington |
| **15.00 – 15.30** | Clandestine graves including mass graves – Methods of Discovery  
Professor John Hunter |
| **15.30 – 16.00** | Methods used when exhuming clandestine graves  
Professor John Hunter |
| **16.00 – 16.15** | Tea |
| **16.15 – 17.15** | Gait analysis in identification  
Mr Haydn Kelly |

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<th>Session 3</th>
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| **09.00 – 10.00** | Presentation and evaluation of identification evidence (scientists perspective)  
Professor Atholl Johnston |
| **10.00 – 11.00** | Dating skeletal remains, age, race, sex determination  
Dr Julie Roberts |
| **11.00 – 11.15** | Coffee |
| **11.15 – 13.00** | Personal identification from skeletal remains  
Dr Julie Roberts |

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<tr>
<th>Session 4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.00 – 14.00</strong></td>
<td><em>Lunch</em></td>
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| **14.00 – 15.00** | The Humanitarian perspective of Forensic Human Identification – observations and recommendations from the International Committee of the Red Cross  
Dr Morris Tidball-Binz |
| **15.00 – 16.00** | Forensic Podiatry  
Professor Wesley Vernon |
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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.00 – 18.00</td>
<td>Visit to Pathology Museum – St Bartholomew Hospital and short tour and presentation of exhibits</td>
<td>Ms Carla Valentine</td>
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<tr>
<td>19.00</td>
<td>Social Evening – To be confirmed</td>
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**Wednesday, 18th March 2015**  
Room G02, Rotblat building, Charterhouse Square

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<th>Session 5</th>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>Mass disaster management – the role of the SIM</td>
<td>Commander Nick Bracken</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 11.00</td>
<td>Evaluation of identification evidence (legal perspective)</td>
<td>Ms Tracey Elliott</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.00 – 11.15</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.15</td>
<td>Identification by voice recognition</td>
<td>Professor Francis Nolan</td>
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<td>12.15 – 13.15</td>
<td>Cranio-facial reconstruction</td>
<td>Professor Peter Vanezis</td>
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<td>and Dr Maria Vanezis</td>
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<tr>
<td>13.15 – 14.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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**Session 6**

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<tr>
<td>14.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Facial Superimposition</td>
<td>Professor Niels Lynnerup</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.00 – 15.15</td>
<td>Tea</td>
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<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.15</td>
<td>Identification through Facial and Body image comparison</td>
<td>Professor Niels Lynnerup</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.15 – 17.00</td>
<td>Examination of human remains from clandestine graves.</td>
<td>Professor Peter Vanezis</td>
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**Thursday, 19th March 2015**  
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<tr>
<th>Session 7</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>The role of the Anatomy Pathology Technologist in the Identification of the deceased in the mortuary.</td>
<td>Ms Carla Valentine</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.15 – 11.30</td>
<td>Fingerprint analysis</td>
<td>Mr Ron Cook</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30 – 12.45</td>
<td>Dealing with the next of kin of unidentified and missing persons – the role of the Doctor</td>
<td>Dr Orlando Trujillo</td>
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<td>12.45 – 13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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**Session 8**

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<tr>
<td>13.30 – 14.15</td>
<td>The human genome/molecular biology techniques</td>
<td>Dr Will Goodwin</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.15 – 15.00</td>
<td>Molecular biology tools used in human identification. Short tandem repeats, mitochondrial DNA; Y-chromosome DNA</td>
<td>Dr Will Goodwin</td>
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<td>15.00 – 15.15</td>
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<td>15.15 – 16.15</td>
<td>The use of DNA as an intelligence tool Standardisation of DNA analysis, accreditation and competence</td>
<td>Dr Will Goodwin</td>
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<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Forensic Odontology</td>
<td>Dr Phil Marsden</td>
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<td>10.15 – 11.30</td>
<td>Forensic Odontology – case examples</td>
<td>Dr Phil Marsden</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30 – 11.45</td>
<td><strong>Coffee</strong></td>
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<td>11.45 – 12.45</td>
<td>Emergency planning/Body recovery, temporary</td>
<td>Professor Eric Dykes</td>
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<td>mortuaries &amp; identification in major incidents - part 1</td>
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<td>14.45 – 15.30</td>
<td>Body recovery – practical session</td>
<td>Professor Eric Dykes</td>
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<td>Course summary and feedback; DFHID details;</td>
<td>Professor Peter Vanezis</td>
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<td>Presentation of attendance certificates</td>
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**End of Course**

**DISTANCE LEARNING OPTION**

In addition to attendance at course lectures at our Charterhouse venue we also offer a Distance Learning alternative for those who cannot attend lectures.

To our distance learning students we offer the full lecture with documentation on line which will remain accessible until the date of the Diploma examination following the course. In order to assess that students are accessing the teaching material we also set a number of short questions relevant to each lecture. These questions are not assessed for the Diploma examination, but their purpose is to ensure engagement of the students. We also encourage the students to post questions to us on our discussion board which will be answered by the relevant lecturers.

Satisfactory completion of the course will lead to the award of a Certificate of Attendance. Candidates may then wish to sit for the examination leading to the award of Diploma of Forensic Human Identification.

**COURSE FEES FOR 2015**

The fee for attendance at Lectures within the Charterhouse Square Campus is £750, payable prior to the commencement of the course.

The fee for the distance learning course is £680 payable prior to the commencement of the course.

**ENROLLING IN THE COURSE**

Candidates must submit a formal application for admission, electronic copy of an application can be [downloaded here](#).

**FURTHER DETAILS**

For further details, students should contact Mr Adam Konstanciak

Telephone: +44(0)20 7882 3401, Fax: +44(0)20 7882 3424
Email: [info@afms.org.uk](mailto:info@afms.org.uk)

Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences, 117 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6AA
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<td>14.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Principles and Examples of Toxicology-Aided Human Identification. - Can Forensic Toxicology Assist?</td>
<td>Professor Nikolas Lemos</td>
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<td>Dieting skeletal remains, age, race, sex</td>
<td>determination</td>
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<td>Cranio – facial reconstruction</td>
<td>Facial Superimposition</td>
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<td>Professor Niels Lynnerup</td>
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<td>11.00 – 11.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.15</td>
<td>Identification by voice recognition</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dr Kirsty McDougall</td>
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<td>12.15 – 13.15</td>
<td>Fingerprint analysis</td>
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<td>Mr David Goodwin</td>
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<td>13.15 – 14.15</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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<td>Professor Niels Lynnerup</td>
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<tr>
<td>18:30</td>
<td>Social Evening</td>
<td>Details to be confirmed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Session 7</td>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>The role of the Anatomy Pathology Technologist in the Identification of the deceased in the mortuary.</td>
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<td>Session 8</td>
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<td>13.30 – 14.30</td>
<td>Gait analysis in identification</td>
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<td>14.30 – 15.30</td>
<td>Forensic Podiatry</td>
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### Session 9

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<td>11.30 – 11.45</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
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<td>11.45 – 12.45</td>
<td>Bite marks and age assessment</td>
<td>Dr Phil Marsden</td>
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<td>12.45 – 13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
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### Session 10

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<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 14.30</td>
<td>Temporary mortuaries &amp; identification in major incidents</td>
<td>Professor Eric Dykes</td>
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<tr>
<td>14.30 – 15.30</td>
<td>Emergency planning and body recovery</td>
<td>Professor Eric Dykes</td>
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<td>15.30 – 15.45</td>
<td>Tea</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Body recovery – practical session</td>
<td>Professor Eric Dykes</td>
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<tr>
<td>16.15 – 16.45</td>
<td>Course summary and feedback; DipFHID details; Presentation of certificates; group photograph</td>
<td>Professor Peter Vanezis</td>
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**End of Course**
SYLLABUS

The Diploma course in Human Identification (DipFHID) will cover a wide range of topics which will include many but not all of the areas shown in the syllabus below. Candidates will be expected to have a *theoretical* knowledge of the basic facts and principles of all forms of medico-legal human identification techniques and the reasons for the form of those processes. Topics to be covered for the examination include:

1) Process management. Candidates must understand and be able to describe:
   a) operating procedures for identification including scientific methods of investigation;
   b) Operating procedures in the investigation of multiple deaths with particular reference to catastrophes and mass graves and including the usage of databases for missing persons;
   c) all types of documentation used in the investigative process and chain of evidence;
   d) property in detail;

2) Living persons and the non-skeletonised deceased. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
   a) DNA methodology in identification;
   b) odontology procedures;
   c) fingerprint procedures;
   d) voice recognition techniques;
   e) ear print techniques;
   f) the use of photographs and other images such as CCTV to establish identification;
      including principles of gait analysis and height assessment techniques;
   g) Bertillonage;
   h) the use of handwriting analysis;
   i) offender profiling;
   j) radiography techniques;
   k) age assessment;
   l) analysis of hair and other samples such as fingernails;
   m) the use of witness reports;
n) the psychology of recognition and the effectiveness of Identity Parades;
o) the use of scars, tattoos, birthmarks and other visual clues, such as missing limbs, eye colour etc. for identification;
p) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;
q) specimen sampling;
r) familial trends and racial characteristics;
s) the use of histology;
t) the interpretation of pathology and data from post mortem reports;
u) normal decomposition processes including mummification and adipocere;
v) identification of an individual from consideration of toxicology;
w) identification in relation to the effects of modification of the cadaver by water, burning, mutilation, embalming;
x) sexing.

3) Human skeleton. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
   a) osteology;
   b) human tooth and bone morphology;
   c) bone and teeth identification;
   d) age assessments from teeth;
   e) sexing;
   f) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;
   g) racial characteristics.

4) Legal aspects and other issues. Candidates must have a good understanding and be able to discuss accurately the important issues, relevant to forensic human identification, concerning:
   a) UK legal systems and international law;
   b) the responsibilities of Coroners and Procurators Fiscal;
   c) death rites;
   d) repatriation to and from the UK;
e) Human Rights legislation;
f) Data Protection legislation;
g) inquests;
h) crime scenes;
i) medical and dental records;
j) confidentiality and access;
k) casualty bureaux;
l) missing persons;
m) paternity;
n) Interpol;
o) professional press releases;
p) handwriting;
q) the impact of information technology.
INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS ATTENDING THE DIPLOMA IN FORENSIC HUMAN IDENTIFICATION COURSE

May we take this opportunity to welcome you to the course at Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences.

You will find in this information pack:

1. Directions to the course venue ........................................ Page 2
2. General information on the course ................................... Page 3
3. A syllabus for the Diploma in Forensic Human Identification Page 5
4. A general reading list ..................................................... Page 8
5. The course programme ................................................... Page 10
6. Information regarding the dissertation and examination Page 14
7. Academy staff list ......................................................... Page 15
8. Further details and application form .................................. Page 15
THE COURSE VENUE

The DipFHID course will be commenced on Monday the 16\textsuperscript{th} of March 2015 at 9am. It will be within Charterhouse Square campus within the Rotblat Building next to the Old Anatomy Building in Lecture room G02.

The nearest underground station is Barbican. After exiting Barbican station turn left and then take the first road on the left which is Carthusian Street. The Vecchio Parioli Italian Restaurant is on the corner. Proceed down Carthusian Street and to your right you will see Charterhouse Square. Turn into the Square keeping to the right and proceed to the Porters Lodge. The main gates will usually be closed at this time but you will gain entry through the small side door on your right. The Rotblat Building (use to be Old Anatomy Building) (4 on map) is then directly to your right once you have entered through the lodge.
GENERAL INFORMATION

Aims of course and student base
The aims of the course are to demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the various techniques and their application to different aspects of human identification. The course will cover a wide breadth of topics as shown in the course programme and examination syllabus.

Method of delivery and administration
There will be a course tutor and course administrator on hand to welcome the speaker, give guidance and answer any questions students might have and generally ensure the smooth running of each lecture. There is also a course mentor for the students who may wish to discuss any other matters not covered by the academic tutors.

Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences will provide students with handouts when possible. We encourage students to take comprehensive notes at all times in case handouts are not available.

Admission requirements
The standard of admission to the course will be a degree in medicine, law, science, social science or a related subject. Alternatively, other professionals with appropriate experience and/or bona fide interest in forensic human identification will also be considered.

Period of study
The course will start on Monday the 16\textsuperscript{th} of March 2015 to Friday the 20\textsuperscript{th} of March 2015 from 9am - 5pm. Please contact Academy office and refer to your timetable for further details.

Satisfactory completion of the course will lead to the award of a Certificate of Attendance. Candidates may then wish to sit for the examination leading to the award of Diploma of Forensic Human Identification offered by Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine.
COURSE ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE AND QUALITY CONSIDERATIONS

- The course organizers will obtain regular feedback on each lecture topic in terms of its content, presentation and relevance, collate all responses and provide an end of course assessment. Any issues will be considered and acted upon in order to strive to improve delivery.

- In order to maintain the quality of course delivery, the tutors will ensure that all lecturers:
  a) Prepare adequate course material for distribution to students
  b) Distribute only material which is not of a sensitive and/or of an offensive nature and does not include material which is still subject to judicial process.
  c) Ensure that presentations only include material, where permission has been obtained for its presentation and which must nevertheless not be of an offensive nature. This particularly applies to images of a graphic nature.
  d) Provide an up to date reading list for students.

- Individual feedback from students on any matters in relation to the course or the examination will be considered/investigated and resolved where possible in a constructive and timely manner.
SYLLABUS

The course will cover a wide range of topics which will include many but not all of the areas shown in the syllabus below. Candidates will be expected to have a theoretical knowledge of the basic facts and principles of all forms of medico-legal human identification techniques and the reasons for the form of those processes. Topics to be covered for the examination include:

1) Process management. Candidates must understand and be able to describe:
   a) operating procedures for identification including scientific methods of investigation;
   b) Operating procedures in the investigation of multiple deaths with particular reference to catastrophes and mass graves and including the usage of databases for missing persons;
   c) all types of documentation used in the investigative process and chain of evidence;
   d) property in detail;

2) Living persons and the non-skeletonised deceased. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
   a) DNA methodology in identification;
   b) odontology procedures;
   c) fingerprint procedures;
   d) voice recognition techniques;
   e) ear print techniques;
   f) the use of photographs and other images such as CCTV to establish identification; including principles of gait analysis and height assessment techniques;
   g) Bertillonage;
   h) the use of handwriting analysis;
   i) offender profiling;
   j) radiography techniques;
   k) age assessment;
   l) analysis of hair and other samples such as fingernails;
   m) the use of witness reports;
n) the psychology of recognition and the effectiveness of Identity Parades;
o) the use of scars, tattoos, birthmarks and other visual clues, such as missing limbs, eye
colour etc. for identification;
p) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist
identification;
q) specimen sampling;
r) familial trends and racial characteristics;
s) the use of histology;
t) the interpretation of pathology and data from post mortem reports;
u) normal decomposition processes including mummification and adipocere;
v) identification of an individual from consideration of toxicology;
w) identification in relation to the effects of modification of the cadaver by water, burning,
mutilation, embalming;
x) sexing.

3) Human skeleton. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
   a) osteology;
   b) human tooth and bone morphology;
   c) bone and teeth identification;
   d) age assessments from teeth;
   e) sexing;
   f) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist
identification;
   g) racial characteristics.

4) Legal aspects and other issues. Candidates must have a good understanding and be able to
discuss accurately the important issues, relevant to forensic human identification, concerning:
   a) UK legal systems and international law;
   b) the responsibilities of Coroners and Procurators Fiscal;
   c) death rites;
   d) repatriation to and from the UK;
e) Human Rights legislation;
f) Data Protection legislation;
g) inquests;
h) crime scenes;
i) medical and dental records;
j) confidentiality and access;
k) casualty bureaux;
l) missing persons;
m) paternity;
n) Interpol;
o) professional press releases;
p) handwriting;
q) the impact of information technology.
GENERAL READING LIST

It is recommended that candidates read widely for the Diploma course in Forensic Human Identification. In addition to class notes given by the tutors, which are to be found on the course site, tutors will also recommend relevant texts and articles during the course. Additionally, the following are recommended both for general reading and for more specialist interest.


Forensic Journals (not exhaustive)

1. Medicine, Science and the Law - http://msl.sagepub.com/
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 09.30</td>
<td>Registration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.30 – 09.45</td>
<td>Welcoming Remarks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Introduction to the course, lecture venue, exam procedure, social activities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>09.45 – 10.45</td>
<td>Identification of the non – decomposed cadaver in the mortuary and of the body at different stages of decay – role of the Pathologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.45 – 11.00</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.00 – 12.00</td>
<td>Legal issues in the identification of a body</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.00 – 13.00</td>
<td>Psychological concepts involved in facial recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.00 – 14.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Identification from Crime Scene Investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00 – 15.30</td>
<td>Clandestine graves including mass graves – Methods of Discovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.30 – 16.00</td>
<td>Methods used when exhuming clandestine graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.00 – 16.15</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.15 – 17.15</td>
<td>Gait analysis in identification</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tuesday, 17th March 2015**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>Presentation and evaluation of identification evidence (scientists perspective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 11.00</td>
<td>Dating skeletal remains, age, race, sex determination</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.00 – 11.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 13.00</td>
<td>Personal identification from skeletal remains</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>13.00 – 14.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:00 – 15.00</td>
<td>The Humanitarian perspective of Forensic Human Identification – observations and recommendations from the International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00 – 16.00</td>
<td>Forensic Podiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>16.00 – 16.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Tea</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.15 – 17.15</td>
<td>Forensic Toxicology as an Aid to Identification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.00</td>
<td>Social Event</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Wednesday, 18th March 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>Mass disaster management – the role of the SIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 11.00</td>
<td>Evaluation of identification evidence (legal perspective)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.00 – 11.15</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.15</td>
<td>Identification by voice recognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>12.15 – 13.15</td>
<td>Cranio – facial reconstruction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.15 – 14.00</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.00 – 15.00</td>
<td>Facial Superimposition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.00 – 15.15</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.15</td>
<td>Identification through Facial and Body image comparison</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Thursday, 19th March 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.00</td>
<td>The role of the Anatomy Pathology Technologist in the Identification of the deceased in the mortuary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Coffee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15 – 11.15</td>
<td>Examination of human remains from clandestine graves.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.15 – 12.30</td>
<td>Dealing with the next of kin of unidentified and missing persons – the role of the Doctor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.30 – 13.30</td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 14.15</td>
<td>The human genome/molecular biology techniques</td>
</tr>
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<td>14.15 – 15.00</td>
<td>Molecular biology tools used in human identification. Short tandem repeats, mitochondrial DNA; Y-chromosome DNA</td>
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<td>15.00 – 15.15</td>
<td>Tea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 16.30</td>
<td>The use of DNA as an intelligence tool Standardisation of DNA analysis, accreditation and competence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Friday, 20th March 2015**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>09.00 – 10.15</td>
<td>Fingerprint analysis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.15 – 11.30</td>
<td>Forensic Odontology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>11.30 – 11.45</strong></td>
<td><strong>Coffee</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.45 – 12.45</td>
<td>Bite marks and age assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>12.45 – 13.30</strong></td>
<td><strong>Lunch</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.30 – 14.30</td>
<td>Temporary mortuaries &amp; identification in major incidents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.30 – 15.15</td>
<td>Emergency planning and body recovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.15 – 15.45</td>
<td>Body recovery – practical session</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.45 – 16.00</td>
<td>Course summary and feedback; DipF HID details; Presentation of certificates; group photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>End of Course</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DipFHID Examination and Dissertation

The Diploma examination run by the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine is intended to demonstrate competence in forensic human identification for those graduates who are engaged in medico-legal work involving the investigation of a crime or the action of a legal procedure to identify either the living or the dead. It is open to all who have completed the Forensic Human Identification Course run by The Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences.

Admission to the Diploma Examination

In order to be admitted to the examination, candidates must submit their Certificate of Attendance from the course of lectures in Forensic Human Identification run by A.F.M.S. and an examination application form which can be downloaded from www.fflm.ac.uk

Further details of the examination regulations may be obtained from the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians:

The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine
1 White Horse Yard
78 Liverpool Road
London N1 0QD

Webpage: www.fflm.ac.uk
Email: info@fflm.ac.uk
DipFHID Staff List

Professor Peter Vanezis (Course Director/ AFMS Director): p.vanezis@qmul.ac.uk

Dr Maria Vanezis (AFMS Director): mariavanezis@btinternet.com

Mr Adam Konstanciak: (Registrar): info@afms.org.uk

Mrs Frosini Konstanciak: (Course administrator): f.konstanciak@qmul.ac.uk

Mr Dalvir Soor (Course administrator): dal_soor@hotmail.co.uk

Mr St Michael Parker (Course administrator): stmichaelparker@yahoo.co.uk

For further details and application form please contact:

Mr Adam Konstanciak
Telephone: +44(0)20 7882 3401 Fax: +44(0)207 882 3424
Email: info@afms.org.uk

Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences
117 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6AA, UK
INFORMATION FOR STUDENTS TAKING THE ON-LINE COURSE OF

THE DIPLOMA IN FORENSIC HUMAN IDENTIFICATION

You will find in this information pack:

- General information on the course
- A syllabus for the Diploma which will indicate to you the areas which will be covered by the lecturers.
- A general reading list. Please note that each lecturer has been requested to provide their own list in their specialist area.
- The course programme
- Contact details
GENERAL INFORMATION

Aims of course and student base
The aims of the course are to demonstrate an understanding and awareness of the various techniques and their application to different aspects of human identification. The course will cover a wide breadth of topics as shown in the course programme and examination syllabus.

Method of delivery and administration
The on-line course will comprise:

- An audio recording of the lecture series from each day which will take place from Monday the 16th of March 2015 to Friday the 20th of March 2015. All recordings and notes will be available to access via Academy’s dedicated Blackboard page. Lecture notes will also be available on a secure link at www.afms.org.uk.

- There will be an in-course informal assessment to ascertain that students are regularly studying the course materials provided, and not for the purpose of assessing the quality of the responses given. Assessment will form part of the requirement for successfully completing the course. All responses will be treated as confidential. The assessment will not play any part in the Diploma examination which is a completely separate entity to the course.

- Students are encouraged to email the course director on any aspects of the course, in particular aspects of lecture contents which may have been unclear.

- Students will be required to fill in and return a feedback form and this will form part of the requirement for successful completion of the course.
**Admission requirements**
The standard of admission to the course will be a degree in medicine, law, science, social science or a related subject, from a University recognized for the purpose by the University of London. Alternatively, other professionals with appropriate experience and/or bona fide interest in forensic human identification will also be considered.

**Period of study**
The classroom course will run from Monday the 16\textsuperscript{th} of March to Friday the 20\textsuperscript{th} of March 2015. All study materials will be available to the on-line students from Tuesday the 1\textsuperscript{st} of April. Satisfactory completion of the course will lead to the award of a Certificate of Attendance. Candidates may then wish to sit for the examination leading to the award of Diploma of Forensic Human Identification offered by Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine.

**Diploma examination**
Further details regarding the Diploma of Forensic Human Identification can be found on Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine website: [www.fflm.ac.uk](http://www.fflm.ac.uk).

**Admission to the Diploma Examination**
In order to be admitted to the examination, candidates must submit their Certificate of completion from the course of lectures in Forensic Human Identification run by Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences. Further details of the examination regulations may be obtained from the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians at [www.fflm.ac.uk](http://www.fflm.ac.uk) or by email: info@fflm.ac.uk
SYLLABUS

The course will cover a wide range of topics which will include many but not all of the areas shown in the syllabus below.

Candidates will be expected to have a theoretical knowledge of the basic facts and principles of all forms of medico-legal human identification techniques and the reasons for the form of those processes. Topics to be covered for the examination include:

1) Process management. Candidates must understand and be able to describe:
   a) operating procedures for identification including scientific methods of investigation;
   b) Operating procedures in the investigation of multiple deaths with particular reference to catastrophes and mass graves and including the usage of databases for missing persons;
   c) all types of documentation used in the investigative process and chain of evidence;
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2) Living persons and the non-skeletonised deceased. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
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   b) odontology procedures;
   c) fingerprint procedures;
   d) voice recognition techniques;
   e) ear print techniques;
   f) the use of photographs and other images such as CCTV to establish identification;
      including principles of gait analysis and height assessment techniques;
   g) Bertillonage;
   h) the use of handwriting analysis;
   i) offender profiling;
   j) radiography techniques;
   k) age assessment;
   l) analysis of hair and other samples such as fingernails;
m) the use of witness reports;

n) the psychology of recognition and the effectiveness of Identity Parades;

o) the use of scars, tattoos, birthmarks and other visual clues, such as missing limbs, eye colour etc. for identification;

p) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;

q) specimen sampling;

r) familial trends and racial characteristics;

s) the use of histology;

t) the interpretation of pathology and data from post mortem reports;

u) normal decomposition processes including mummification and adipocere;

v) identification of an individual from consideration of toxicology;

w) identification in relation to the effects of modification of the cadaver by water, burning, mutilation, embalming;

x) sexing.

3) Human skeleton. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:

a) osteology;

b) human tooth and bone morphology;

c) bone and teeth identification;

d) age assessments from teeth;

e) sexing;

f) the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;

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4) Legal aspects and other issues. Candidates must have a good understanding and be able to discuss accurately the important issues, relevant to forensic human identification, concerning:

a) UK legal systems and international law;

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c) death rites;
d) repatriation to and from the UK;
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g) inquests;
h) crime scenes;
i) medical and dental records;
j) confidentiality and access;
k) casualty bureaux;
l) missing persons;
m) paternity;
n) Interpol;
o) professional press releases;
p) handwriting;
q) the impact of information technology.
GENERAL READING LIST

It is recommended that candidates read widely for the Diploma course in Forensic Human Identification. In addition to class notes given by the tutors, which are to be found on the course site, tutors will also recommend relevant texts and articles during the course. Additionally, the following are recommended both for general reading and for more specialist interest.


**Forensic Journals (not exhaustive)**

1. Medicine, Science and the Law - [http://msl.sagepub.com/](http://msl.sagepub.com/)
7. Science and Justice - [http://www.scienceandjusticejournal.com](http://www.scienceandjusticejournal.com)
# Forensic Human Identification – classroom timetable

**Monday, 16th March 2015 – Friday, 20th March 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Monday, 16th March 2015</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 1</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human rights and human identification – setting the scene</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal issues in the identification of a body</td>
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<tr>
<td>Presentation and evaluation of identification evidence</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Tuesday, 17th March 2015</strong></th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 2</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification from crime scene investigation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic Podiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gait analysis in identification</td>
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<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Wednesday, 18th March 2015</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 3</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dating skeletal remains, age, race, sex determination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal identification from skeletal remains</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ear identification from prints and photographs</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fingerprint analysis</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Thursday, 19th March 2015</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Session 4</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examination of human remains from clandestine graves.</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Session 5</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psychological concepts involved in facial recognition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranio-facial reconstruction</td>
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<tr>
<td>Superimposition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identification through Facial and Body image comparison</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Session 6</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identification by voice recognition</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dealing with the next of kin of unidentified and missing persons</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Session 7</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Session 8</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Clandestine graves including mass graves – Methods of Discovery</td>
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<td>Methods used when exhuming clandestine graves</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Session 9</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The human genome/molecular biology techniques</td>
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<tr>
<td>Molecular biology tools used in human identification. Short tandem repeats, mitochondrial DNA; Y-chromosome DNA</td>
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<tr>
<td>The use of DNA as an intelligence tool Standardisation of DNA analysis, accreditation and competence</td>
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**Friday, 20th March 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>End of Course</strong></th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Forensic Odontology 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic Odontology 2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of the non – decomposed cadaver in the Mortuary and of the body at different stages of decay – role of the Pathologist</td>
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The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine
1 White Horse Yard
78 Liverpool Road
London N1 0QD

Webpage: www.fflm.ac.uk
Email: info@fflm.ac.uk
DipFHID Course Staff List

Professor Peter Vanezis (Course Director/ AFMS Director):  p.vanezis@qmul.ac.uk

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Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences
117 Charterhouse Street, London EC1M 6AA, UK
DipFHID Course – FEEDBACK

2011

- Course content: 4.6 (all out of 5)
- Organisation of the course: 4.4
- Quality of teaching: 4.7
- Relevance of content to lectures: 4.7
- Clarity of presentation: 4.6
- How easy were the lectures to understand: 4.5
- Did the lecturers show enthusiasm for the subject: 4.5
- Were the lecture interesting/stimulating: 4.3
- Did the lecturers interact with the audience: 4.1
- Whole course evaluation (out of 5): 4.6
DipFHID Course – FEEDBACK

2012

- Course content: 4.5 (all out of 5)
- Organisation of the course: 4.4
- Quality of teaching: 4.6
- Relevance of content to lectures: 4.7
- Clarity of presentation: 4.6
- How easy were the lectures to understand: 4.6
- Did the lecturers show enthusiasm for the subject: 4.6
- Were the lecture interesting/stimulating: 4.4
- Did the lecturers interact with the audience: 4.4
- Whole course evaluation (out of 5): 4.5
DipFHID Course – FEEDBACK

2013

- Course content: 4.6 (all out of 5)
- Organisation of the course: 4.7
- Quality of teaching: 4.65
- Relevance of content to lectures: 4.65
- Clarity of presentation: 4.55
- How easy were the lectures to understand: 4.53
- Did the lecturers show enthusiasm for the subject: 4.61
- Were the lecture interesting/stimulating: 4.43
- Did the lecturers interact with the audience: 4.38
- Whole course evaluation (out of 5): 4.58
DipFHID Course – FEEDBACK

2014

- Course content: 4.4 (all out of 5)
- Organisation of the course: 4.6
- Quality of teaching: 4.5
- Relevance of content to lectures: 4.7
- Clarity of presentation: 4.6
- How easy were the lectures to understand: 4.6
- Did the lecturers show enthusiasm for the subject: 4.7
- Were the lecture interesting/stimulating: 4.6
- Did the lecturers interact with the audience: 4.6

- Whole course evaluation (out of 5): 4.6
Diploma in Forensic Human Identification

Regulations & Information for Candidates

Faculty of Forensic & Legal Medicine
1 White Horse Yard
78 Liverpool Road
London N1 0QD

Royal College of Physicians
11 St Andrew’s Place
London NW1 4LE
THE DIPLOMA IN FORENSIC HUMAN IDENTIFICATION (DipFHID)

The Diploma is intended to demonstrate competence in forensic human identification for those graduates who are engaged in medico-legal work involving the investigation of a crime or the action of a legal procedure to identify either the living or the dead. It is open to all with experience of a diverse range of techniques including osteology, anthropometry, DNA profiling, odontology, fingerprints, earprints, facial reconstruction and CCTV profiling who have completed the Forensic Human Identification Course run by The Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences.

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For details of the Diploma Examination (DipFHID)
The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine
1 White Horse Yard
78 Liverpool Road
London N1 0QD
www.fflm.ac.uk
The following Regulations apply to all candidates entering the DipFHID Examination.

REGULATIONS

Notice of future amendments to the Regulations and revisions following publication of the 2011 Regulations

The DipFHID Examination will continue to change to reflect developments in forensic and legal aspects of identification. While every attempt has been made to ensure that the DipFHID Examination Regulations are accurate, further changes to the DipFHID Examination, the Regulations and closing dates may be implemented during this time. Candidates should refer to the Faculty of Forensic & Legal Medicine (FFLM) website www.fflm.ac.uk for the most up-to-date information, where any such changes will be detailed. In addition, wherever changes are made notices will be issued indicating the nature of these changes and will be available with the relevant Examination Application Forms. In order that candidates are fully briefed about the status of any proposed changes, they are advised to read these notices along with this publication.
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1. Introduction

Purpose of these Regulations
These Regulations relate to the Diploma examination known as the Diploma in Forensic Human Identification or DipFHID, undertaken by health professionals, scientists, lawyers and others involved in forensic human identification from October 2011 onwards.

Date of publication
The DipFHID Regulations first come into effect on 1 October 2011. They will change over time. Candidates should ensure that they familiarise themselves with the Regulations current at the time they are taking the DipFHID. The current version will always be downloadable from the FFLM web site. FFLM will give appropriate advance notice of any change which may have a material effect on candidates to ensure that candidates are not disadvantaged as a result.

Data protection
The personal data and test data of DipFHID candidates will be stored with the consent forms signed by candidates in accordance with the Data Protection Act 1988.

Test security and copyright
Material relating to DipFHID examinations is confidential, protected by copyright and subject to non-disclosure requirements which candidates must observe. It must not be placed on the World Wide Web, disclosed to or discussed with any unauthorised person under any circumstances except with the express, written permission of FFLM. Candidates who are found to have infringed these requirements will be penalised in accordance with the guidance on misconduct in these Regulations.

2. Purpose of the examination
The DipFHID is an examination which demonstrates an understanding and awareness of the broad spectrum of techniques used in forensic human identification. It does not confer specialisation status to the successful candidate.

3. Constitutional Framework: Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine
The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine has the power to:

- Determine the terms and conditions of entry to the DipFHID Examination. FFLM reserves the right to refuse admission to any part of the DipFHID Examination.
- Recognise satisfactory attendance of the FHID course administered by the Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences (AFMS) as the entry requirement to proceed to the DipFHID examination.
To maintain the academic quality of the Examination, the The Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences (course administrators) and Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine are jointly responsible for:

- Appointing examiners with appropriate qualifications and experience;
- Producing syllabuses for appropriate parts of the Examination;
- Monitoring candidate performance; and
- Arranging suitable examination facilities.

In the exercise of these powers and responsibilities, FFLM will comply and ensure compliance with the requirements of relevant legislation, such as the:

- Equality Act 2010;
- Race Relations (Amendment) Act 2000;
- Disability Discrimination Act 1995;
- Special Educational Needs and Disabilities Act 2001;
- Employment Equality (Age) Regulations 2006; and

The FFLM Board believes that equality of opportunity is fundamental to the many and varied ways in which individuals become involved with the FFLM, either as members of staff and Officers, as advisors from the medical profession, as members of the FFLM's committees or as doctors in training and examination candidates. Accordingly, it warmly welcomes, and actively seeks to recruit, contributors and applicants from as diverse a population as possible, regardless of race, religion, ethnic origin, disability, age, gender or sexual orientation.

4. Assessment methodology

The DipFHID Examination includes questions and a dissertation that require an understanding and awareness of the broad spectrum of techniques used in forensic human identification.

4.1 The Diploma Examination is held annually, usually in June.

4.2 The closing date for entry is as advertised on the FFLM website at http://fflm.ac.uk/education/dipfhid/. The application form and the fee must be submitted by this date.

4.3 The examination will consist of:
   a. 3-hour short answer paper: this will contain a compulsory section and a section with a choice of questions;
   b. 1½-hour paper with structured problem-solving questions based on case histories;
   c. dissertation from a selection of topics set by the examiners:
i. Candidates must include a written declaration that the dissertation is their own work and allocate joint copyright of the work to the FFLM;

ii. Notification to the candidates who have passed the written examination, of the dissertation titles, will be given after the Board meeting in November and the work must be submitted by the first working day in the July of the following the year.

4.4 All parts of the examination must be taken at first entry. Candidates who are successful at the examination are entitled to use the post-nominal DipFHID after their names.

4.5 Candidates who present themselves for written examinations after the start time stated in the admission document will be admitted if they arrive within 30 minutes of this time, but may not be admitted if they arrive thereafter. In any case, candidates will forfeit the time lost. In exceptional circumstances, where all candidates are affected by delays, the examination timings may be amended.

4.6 Candidates must pass the written paper sections before being admitted to the dissertation section. Unsuccessful candidates must re-sit both papers at their next entry to the examination. Candidates who fail the dissertation must submit a new dissertation on one of the topics current at their next attempt. Candidates who fail to submit a dissertation within 5 years of passing the written papers must retake the written sections. Candidates who fail either the written part or the dissertation on two occasions must retake the course before re-admission to the examination.

4.7 The examination fee will be determined from time to time by the FFLM and published on the FFLM website. Candidates who withdraw from the examination BEFORE the closing date will forfeit 10% of the fee.

4.8 On the day of the written examination, candidates are forbidden to bring books, papers, calculators or any other electronic aid into the examination rooms. It is strictly forbidden for candidates to talk to, or to attempt in any other way to communicate with, each other whilst a written examination is in progress.

4.9 Candidates’ completed examination scripts become the property of, and will be retained by, FFLM. Under no circumstances will they be available for study.

4.10 FFLM reserves the right to refuse to admit to the examination, or to proceed with the examination of, any candidate who infringes a regulation or who refuses to comply with the reasonable request of an officer of the FFLM.

4.11 The marking system for the question paper is as follows:

- Each question is marked out of 10, with 5 being a pass.
- Examiners are required to use an open marking system where a candidate can score as much as 10 for each question or as little as 1.
- No mark is awarded if a question is left unanswered.

The final mark for each candidate is the mark obtained in the examination paper expressed as a percentage.
5. **Entry requirements for admission to the examination**

5.1 Candidates must normally hold an appropriate University degree and it is desirable, although not essential, to have had experience of forensic human identification.

5.2 Candidates may also be admitted to the examination, if they are in an appropriate profession which involves human identification, such as a senior police officer or forensic technician.

5.3 Individuals accepted to attend the course, following appropriate consideration by the course co-ordinator, will be deemed as suitable for entry to the examination.

5.4 Candidates must have completed the course of lectures in Forensic Human Identification which is offered by The Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences, in Charterhouse Square, London EC1.

5.5 Candidates must sit the DipFHID examination within three years of completing the Diploma course in Forensic Human Identification.

5.6 Notice of the Certificate of Attendance, which is issued on satisfactory completion of the course, must be received before the candidate can be admitted to the examination.

6. **How to enter the DipFHID written examination**

6.1 Candidates can apply for the DipFHID written examination by completing and submitting the application form available on the FFLM website www.fflm.ac.uk.

6.2 It is the responsibility of the candidate to ensure that their application is completed by the required deadline. Incomplete applications will not be accepted and will be returned to the candidate.

6.3 The application form, complete in every detail and accompanied by the appropriate fee and any other documents required, must reach the FFLM Administration Office by 5 p.m. on the published closing date.

**Fees**

6.4 Details of fees (which are subject to annual revision), method of payment, Examination dates and opening and closing dates for applications, are published annually and can be checked on the FFLM website www.fflm.ac.uk. They can also be obtained directly from Administration Office. Cheques should be made payable to "The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine" or “FFLM”.

6.5 Candidates transferring fees from outside the UK should remember that banks deduct their charges from the sum transferred. The Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine must receive the full Examination fee in pounds Sterling, so candidates must themselves pay any additional bank charges. Please contact the Office if you require account details to make a transfer.

**Visas**

6.6 The FFLM Office is aware of the difficulties encountered by some candidates in obtaining visas in sufficient time to attend the DipFHID Examination in the UK. If a candidate requires a visa to sit an examination in the UK, it is the responsibility of the candidate to ensure that
the visa application is made in sufficient time before the examination date for which it has been sought. A refund will not be given if a candidate is unable to attend the Examination as a result of visa-related problems.

DipFHID Visa Statement for candidates visiting the UK:

6.7 If you are applying from a country where the processing of visas is known to take some time, we encourage you to apply early (up to and no earlier than six weeks before the official closing date). Your application will then be stored at the Administration Office and processed as soon as possible after the official opening date. No correspondence will be entered into before the official opening date. To avoid delays in processing your application, please ensure that you have read the DipFHID Regulations and submitted all relevant documentation, as outlined on the application form.

6.8 If applications from candidates who are likely to encounter visa problems are received prior to two weeks before the official closing date with an attached letter detailing the reasons for the need of early processing then we will try to accommodate such requests ensuring that such applications will be entered on the system and an acknowledgement letter will be produced and dispatched by the examination closing date. If such applications are not received by the above closing date, then we cannot guarantee that they will be processed in due time and no special arrangements will be made for their early processing.

6.9 It is ultimately the candidate’s responsibility to ensure that they can meet the requirements concerning entry to the UK for attendance at the DipFHID Examination. This is a matter over which the FFLM has no control and can accept no responsibility. We therefore ask each candidate to consider carefully whether there is a possibility of having their visa application rejected or not processed in time as we cannot guarantee that we will be able to refund Examination Fees if we do not receive notification of withdrawal before the examination closing date. Please also bear in mind that the DipFHID Administration Office may be asked by immigration authorities to verify details of examination attendance and status of applications. It is therefore not advisable to make any false statement to these authorities as this is likely to see any visa application rejected.

Applying online

6.10 Electronic applications may be submitted by emailing your completed application form to info@fflm.ac.uk. Your email will be accepted as an electronic signature. Fees can be paid by cheque or BACS – email the office for bank details at info@fflm.ac.uk.

Applying via paper (manual) method

6.11 Candidates applying via paper (manual) method must complete the appropriate form(s) which, together with the Examination Calendar, are available to download from the FFLM website www.fflm.ac.uk. If for any reason you are unable to download a form, please contact the Administration Office and one will be emailed or posted to you.

Faxed applications will not be accepted.

Applications will not be accepted earlier than the published opening date.
Applicants are advised to submit their applications at least two weeks before the closing date: allowances cannot be made for postal or other delays, and late applications cannot be accepted.

Payments

6.12 Cheque payment method may increase the application processing time.

6.13 Candidates paying fees online, who do not successfully complete their fee, will have their application marked as incomplete. It is the responsibility of the candidate to ensure that the payment is made and their application is completed by the closing date. Candidates are advised not to pay by cash.

6.14 Only candidates who have been accepted onto and attended the Forensic Human Identification Course administered by the Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences will be eligible to enter the Diploma examination. The Academy will be responsible for the acceptance of attendees and will be assessed for their suitability to enter the examination prior to attendance. The Academy will issue each successful attendee a certificate of completion of the course to present to the Faculty of Forensic Legal Medicine to enable them to apply to enter the examination.

Application checklist for the DipFHID Examination

6.15 Candidates should send:

- Application form;
- Certificate of completion of FHID course
- Fee in pounds Sterling (please check current amount as detailed on the DipFHID Examination website: www.fflm.ac.uk/education/dipfhid or from the Administration Office).

6.16 No candidate will be permitted to take any part of the Examination unless all fees are paid in full.

6.17 Candidates should check carefully that they have enclosed all relevant documentation before sending their applications. Applications that are not complete in every detail and/or arrive after 5 p.m. on the closing date will be returned. Allowances cannot be made for postal or other delays.

Mitigating circumstances

6.18 Mitigating circumstances will not result in additional marks being awarded. However, candidates who report mitigating circumstances that are accepted by the FFLM may, under the following Regulations, have the fees for a re-sit waived, and/or be assisted in taking a re-sit.

6.19 The FFLM would normally expect a candidate who believed that their performance was likely to be affected by mitigating circumstances arising before an assessment to withdraw from that sitting and re-sit at a later date.

6.20 Where mitigating circumstances arise during an assessment (i.e. illness) which the candidate believes are having a material, detrimental effect on performance, the candidate would
normally be expected to withdraw from the sitting and re-sit at a later date. In this instance, the candidate should report their illness to an invigilator in the examination hall so that a incident form can be completed. The candidate should make an appointment with a doctor to obtain a medical certificate as soon as is reasonably possible. The candidate should then email or write to the Chief Examiner outlining the incident, attaching the medical certificate and incident form. If accepted by the Chief Examiner, the candidate’s fee will be transferred to the next available examination.

6.21 If a candidate decides to proceed with an assessment even though s/he believes that mitigating circumstances are having an effect on performance, then the mitigating circumstances must be reported to the invigilator who will complete a contemporaneous record which will be signed by the candidate. Candidates reporting mitigating circumstances during an assessment will not normally be allowed any additional time to complete an assessment unless an error of process on the part of the FFLM or test centre has denied them the full time to complete the assessment.

6.22 All reports of mitigating circumstances should be submitted to the FFLM’s Administration Office as soon as the circumstances arise or as soon as possible thereafter and no later than 48 hours after the assessment takes place. The only exception is where the candidate was unaware of the mitigating circumstances at the time of the assessment. A letter giving written evidence of the mitigating circumstances must be provided to the FFLM.

6.23 Mitigating circumstances for reasons of illness must be evidenced in the form of a medical certificate submitted with the Mitigating Circumstances Form.

6.24 Where mitigating circumstances arise that affect all candidates, the invigilator supervising the assessment will be responsible for deciding what action to take and will provide a written report to the Chief Examiner.

6.25 No report of mitigating circumstances, submitted after the publication of results, will be considered unless the candidate can provide compelling and independent evidence that s/he was unable, for whatever reason, to make the FFLM aware of them at an earlier stage.

6.26 All reports of mitigating circumstances will be considered by the Chief Examiner or a nominated deputy, who may consult others as they see fit. Records of any mitigating circumstances submitted in respect of other assessments may be used to inform the decision making process.

6.27 If an application for mitigating circumstances is refused the candidate may complain to the FFLM using the complaints procedure contained in these Regulations.

Special arrangements

Disability

6.28 Reasonable adjustments will be made to assessment procedures where necessary to meet the needs of individuals who have a disability as defined by the Disability Discrimination Acts (DDA) 1995 and 2005. These adjustments will not entail the lowering of standards of assessment.

6.29 Candidates who would like special arrangements to be made to assist them when taking the Question paper must inform the FFLM of their and must complete a disability declaration form. Evidence of the disability will be required. For dyslexic candidates a report from an educational psychologist will be required.
6.30 Each case will be separately assessed by the Chief Examiner or a nominated deputy. Candidates will be informed in writing whether or not adjustments to assessment procedures will be made to meet their needs.

Pregnancy

6.31 Candidates should ensure that they arrange to take an assessment some time before or after their due date.

6.32 If a candidate has booked a sitting of question paper examination and subsequently develops pregnancy-related problems or illness close to the date of the assessment, or is in sufficient discomfort on the day of the assessment for her to believe that her condition will have a detrimental effect on performance, she should withdraw from the sitting and, as soon as possible thereafter, submit a medical certificate to the FFLM Administration Office. In these circumstances and at the discretion of the FFLM, no fee will be payable when the candidate next takes the assessment.

Withdrawal from the Examination and refund of Examination fees

6.33 Notice of withdrawal from any part of the Examination must be given in writing to the Administration Office. Candidates are asked to quote their DipFHID candidate number (if known), full name and date of birth in their withdrawal notice to allow FFLM staff to easily identify candidates. In addition, the withdrawal request must be accompanied by the acknowledgement letter and/or admission document, if received.

6.34 Only written requests to withdraw will be accepted as official withdrawal requests. Under no circumstances can Examination applications and/or fees be transferred from one Examination to another.

6.35 Candidates who submit their withdrawal request on or before the UK closing date of that respective Examination will be refunded 90% of the Examination fee paid. Where possible this refund will be paid in the same way as the original payment was made. Refunds will not be made where candidates submit their withdrawal request after the closing date unless there are circumstances deemed exceptional which can be substantiated. Further, such requests (accompanied by supporting evidence) must be submitted within 4 weeks of the Examination date if they are to be considered. Decisions on these cases will be made by the Chief Examiner in consultation with the Chief Examiner’s Committee whose decision is final.

Discounting of attempts

6.36 Candidates who are prevented from attending the Examination owing to the following circumstances may apply to have that attempt discounted:

- illness;
- involvement in an accident; or
- death of a close relative (parent, sibling, spouse, child).

Documentary evidence is required in all cases.

Any request for discounting of an attempt must be submitted to the Administration Office within one month of the date of the Examination. Requests received at a later stage will not
be considered. Decisions about discounting attempts are made by the Chief Examiner with the Chief Examiner’s Committee.

7. **After the DipFHID written Examination**

**Review of the Examination**

7.1 Results are released when the Chief Examiner and the Academic Dean of the FFLM are satisfied that the Examination has been conducted appropriately and in accordance with the procedures of the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine.

7.2 The Chief Examiner’s Committee considers each question in the DipFHID prior to its appearance in the Examination and reviews the question’s performance after every Examination, as well as reviewing the Examination as a whole.

**Results**

7.3 Results will be published on the website following a meeting of the examination board in the last week of August. Confirmation and details of results will also be posted by first class mail or airmail. Results cannot be collected from FFLM or given over the telephone or by fax or email.

7.4 The DipFHID candidate numbers and results of all candidates, both passes and fails, will be published in the public area of the DipFHID Examination website (www.fflm.ac.uk). Candidates will not be identified by name. Candidates are advised to take careful note of both their DipFHID candidate number upon receipt of their admission documents. Candidates may opt out of this facility when making their application, and are required to do so on each occasion they apply for the Examination.

Candidates should notify the FFLM of any change of address as soon as possible.

**Pass result**

7.5 Candidates passing the written Examination can proceed to the Dissertation.

**Fail result**

7.6 A candidate not achieving the pass mark in the Question paper part of the examination will be deemed to have failed the Examination.

**Queries on results**

7.7 Candidates may request that their Examination answer sheets are re-marked. There is a charge of £100.00 per Examination paper for this service. This charge will be refunded if an error is identified.

Requests for the re-marking of Examination answer sheets should be addressed in writing to the Chief Examiner, DipFHID Administration Office and must be received within six weeks of the dispatch of results.

Candidates are reminded that their Examination scripts are held for one year only.
Attendance at, and conduct during, the DipFHID Written Examination

7.8 Candidates presenting themselves for the DipFHID Examination must have complied fully with all admission requirements, including the payment of fees.

7.9 Candidates are warned that any breach of DipFHID Examination Rules and Regulations will result in severe penalties, including the risk that the relevant Examining Board will permanently debar the candidate from taking any further Examinations.

7.10 Candidates should note that, owing to issues of heightened security, the Examination start times might vary. Consequently, candidates are advised not to make travel plans that could be jeopardised if the Examination starts late or is interrupted.

Monitoring candidate behaviour

7.11 Candidates are advised that the DipFHID Chief Examiner’s Committee may employ various systems to identify those candidates who attempt to copy, collude or perform some other act that may be regarded as academic misconduct in the DipFHID Examination. Set out below is an update on the system that is currently in use in RCP examinations which the FFLM may use and an explanation of what the FFLM would intend to do with the information it collects.

7.12 The Anomaly Monitoring System (AMS) seeks to detect instances of copying or collusion by looking for anomalous patterns of responses by candidates, the answers of one candidate being more similar to those of another candidate than would be expected by chance alone. There are many different combinations of answers by which candidates can achieve a particular score. If two candidates have an unusually high number of exactly the same answers then this may be regarded as an anomaly. AMS systematically considers all possible pairs of candidates and looks at the similarity of their answers.

7.13 In comparing candidate responses, the AMS programme takes into account the expected number of answers in common, relative to the candidate's performance on the assessment. Candidates should note that in doing this:

- the programme does not know the centre at which candidates are sitting the exam; and
- the programme does not know the seating plan of the candidates at the centre.

- the programme is therefore inherently conservative in its detection of anomalous candidates. If a pair (or group) of candidates is identified as having an unusually high proportion of similar answers then a further independent investigation is carried out looking at the centre where the candidates sat, the seating plan and any other information that may be provided by the invigilators and staff administering the examination. Should it be agreed that the matter requires full investigation the candidates concerned will be contacted and asked to attend an interview.

7.14 The Chief Examiner’s Committee is fully aware that candidates could be implicated in an act of academic misconduct through the conduct of others. In order to avoid such allegations being levied, candidates identified at one sitting to be part of an anomalous pair may be requested to sit in specific locations in the examination hall at the next sitting. There will be no assumption of guilt in making this request; it is simply a pre-emptive measure.

7.15 AMS is one tool that the Chief Examiner’s Committee may use to monitor candidate behaviour in the DipFHID Examination.
Examination Rules and Regulations

7.16 Any infringement of the following Rules and Regulations may be reported to the Academic Dean, DipFHID Administration Office for consideration by the Board.

a. Candidates are advised to allow for any transport delays when planning their time of arrival at the examination hall as, for security reasons, we cannot guarantee that they will be permitted to enter the examination hall after the start of the Examination.

b. Candidates should assemble outside the examination hall at least 30 minutes before the start of the Examination and should not enter until instructed by the invigilator(s).

c. Candidates will not be admitted to any paper if they arrive more than 30 minutes after the Examination has started, unless in exceptional circumstances with the express permission of the invigilator(s).

d. Candidates will not be admitted unless they produce suitable identification in addition to the admission document. This will normally be a passport. Where candidates do not possess a passport, some other form of identification may be acceptable, providing that it includes both the photograph and signature of the candidate. Alternatively, two forms of identification, one with a photograph and the other with a signature, will be accepted. Admission to the Examination will be at the discretion of the invigilator(s). The FFLM observes sensitivity in the visual identification of candidates, but advance notice should be given by candidates of any anticipated difficulties.

e. Candidates must not bring into the Examination hall any papers, bags, calculators, mobile phones, pagers, PDAs (or any electronic audio or communication device), textbooks or documents, or items of any kind other than those specifically allowed for that particular Examination and previously notified to them. The possession of calculators, mobile phones, pagers, personal stereos or electronic wrist watches or any other such devices that are audible, make calculations, store information or can be used for communication in the Examination venue is strictly forbidden. Any unauthorised material will be confiscated and a report detailing the incident and identifying the candidate will be submitted to the Chief Examiner.

f. Where Examination halls do not have secure areas to store personal items, any coats, bags or other item(s) brought into the Examination hall should be deposited as directed by the invigilator(s). Electronic items must be deactivated and placed away from the candidate’s desk.

g. With prior approval (via submission of special need requirements at the time of application), candidates may bring into the Examination hall aids that will enable them to remedy a disability e.g. of sight and/or hearing.

h. If a candidate has unwittingly brought any unauthorised paper or item into the Examination hall, this should be handed to the invigilator(s) before the Examination starts or at the earliest possible opportunity thereafter.

i. Question papers are individually numbered with candidate numbers. Candidates must sit at the desk where the question paper is marked with their candidate number.

j. Candidates must not start reading or answering the Examination questions until the start of the Examination is announced by the invigilator(s).
k. Candidates must use only the stationery approved by the FFLM. Any rough work must be completed on the approved stationery and handed in with the completed papers.

l. Candidates must comply with all instructions given to them by invigilator(s). Such instructions may include the instruction to leave the Examination hall and not to return during the period of the Examination. It is the duty of a candidate to comply with an invigilator's instruction even if they judge the instruction to be unreasonable (there is the right of appeal if a candidate considers that the invigilator has not acted in accordance with these Regulations).

m. Whilst in the Examination hall, a candidate must not attempt to read the work of any other candidate or communicate in any way with any other candidate or any other person without the express permission of the invigilator.

n. Where an invigilator suspects a candidate or candidates of infringing FFLM Examination Regulations/Examination hall rules he/she shall:
   - confiscate any unauthorised material in the possession of the candidate;
   - endorse the front cover of the candidate's script with a note of the time when the alleged infringement was discovered. In cases of suspected collusion, invigilators should endorse the script of each candidate suspected of being involved. Wherever possible an invigilator will invite another invigilator to act as witness by countersigning the endorsement;
   - allow the candidates in question to continue the Examination;
   - inform the candidate(s) in question at the end of the Examination that a written report of the incident will be submitted to the Chief Examiner; and
   - prepare within three working days a written report on the alleged incident and send it with any confiscated materials to the FFLM Administration Office.

o. Any invigilator or examiner present is empowered to refuse to allow a candidate to continue with the Examination on grounds of misconduct. Ejection from the Examination hall should normally take place only in the event of a candidate's conduct causing disruption to other candidates.

p. Candidates who wish to attract the attention of the invigilator(s) during the Examination should do so by raising a hand.

q. Candidates should bring to the attention of the invigilator any factor (e.g. distracting noise) that is adversely affecting them during the Examination. Where necessary they should communicate the same in writing to the Chief Examiner, FFLM at the Administration Office immediately following the Examination concerned.

r. Once admitted to each part of the Examination, candidates must stay for the full duration of each paper. Candidates may not leave the Examination hall as a result of finishing the Examination paper early. Those who attempt to do so will be deemed to have breached the Examination Regulations.

s. Candidates must not leave the Examination hall temporarily, during the period of the Examination, unless given express permission by the invigilator(s) to do so. If such permission is given, they must not attempt to contact any other person or consult any material relating to the Examination whilst outside the Examination hall. They should report to the invigilator(s) on returning to the Examination hall.
t. Candidates may not temporarily leave the Examination hall during the first 30 minutes of any paper or in the 10 minutes before the scheduled end of each paper.

u. Candidates should stop writing when instructed to do so and remain in their seats in silence while papers, empty answer books, continuation sheets or other papers are collected.

v. Candidates should not remove from the Examination hall any papers or examination materials. Question papers or any part of them, or any individual questions, must not be copied or removed from the Examination hall. All FFLM Examination questions are confidential and are copyrighted by the FFLM. A candidate may not communicate any question or part of a question to any other person or organisation. To do so would be a serious breach of copyright and of these Regulations, and Misconduct Procedures may be invoked.

w. When authorised to do so by the invigilator(s), candidates should leave the Examination hall in an orderly manner.

x. Smoking is not permitted in any part of an FFLM Examination centre.

y. Candidates are asked to note that any allegation of academic or professional misconduct that is sustained against a candidate is likely to be reported to employers, sponsors and relevant professional bodies.

z. Candidates should note that if any information comes to light at a later stage that indicates that Examination Regulations have been breached, the FFLM reserves the right to invoke the Misconduct Procedures retrospectively.

Award of the DipFHID Qualification

7.17 Upon completion of both the examination and the dissertation, successful candidates will receive a diploma in recognition of achieving the DipFHID.

8 Appeals

An Appeal to the FFLM is open to a candidate if s/he is not satisfied with the decision of their exam result.

8.11 The following conditions apply:

a. The appeal must be received within 28 days of the candidate being notified of the examination result or the feedback or reviewing report;

b. The appellant shall set out in writing the detailed grounds on which the appeal is made to the FFLM office.

c. All the supporting evidence (for example, medical certificate, supporting statement from other candidates) must accompany the appeal submission;

The Appeal Tribunal is a working group of the Academic Committee. An appeal may be rejected by the Chief Examiner without selecting the Appeal Tribunal for any of the following reasons, or if it is judged to be vexatious or frivolous, without further recourse to the appeals procedures.

8.12 An appeal could be made under the following circumstances:
a. The candidate did not understand or was not aware of the published examination regulations.

b. The appeal is on grounds that poor syllabus information affected performance. In such circumstances a candidate should submit a complaint (16).

c. That no contemporaneous, independent, medical or other evidence has been submitted to support an application that academic performance was adversely affected by factors such as ill health.

d. The candidate was not aware of the procedures for presenting mitigating circumstances as detailed in regulation 6. These extenuating circumstances include health or other problems, or difficulties with the running of the programme or way in which the assessment was conducted.

e. No valid reason, i.e., circumstances beyond a candidate’s control, has been submitted as explanation for not submitting extenuating circumstances to the attention of the Chief Examiner’s Committee before it met.

f. The appeal concerns a long-standing health problem, which the candidate was aware of when applying for the exam.

g. The candidate was subject to a disturbance or illness during an examination and that there is no valid reason for it not to have been brought to the attention of the Chief Examiner’s Committee before it met (6.5).

8.13 The appeal process could be of two sorts:

a. A document review – The Written Evaluation; or


The candidate is required to select which option he/she wishes to use.

8.13.1 The Written Evaluation

Personnel of the Academic Tribunal:

a. The Academic Dean;

b. The Chief Examiner;

c. A member of the Academic Committee or Faculty Board who has not been directly involved in the candidate’s examination.

Process:

a. All documentation submitted by the candidate will be considered. Written evidence will be required from the examiners involved. Any contributory information, which would assist the Tribunal in resolving the Appeal, will also be sought.

b. The Chief Examiner will inform the candidate as to the likely date by when a decision might be expected if it is to exceed 10 days of the deliberation.

c. The Chairman of The Appeal Tribunal will communicate the outcome of the appeal in writing to the candidate.

8.13.2 The Oral Hearing
All written evidence to be considered would be required at the time of the submission of the request for an appeal and any late evidence is to be presented no later than 14 days in advance of the hearing.

Personnel:

a. The candidate is required to present his/her case in person and can be accompanied by a friend or adviser should he so wish;

b. The Appeal Tribunal will consist of those listed in 14.6a. The names of those designated are to be communicated to the appellant 14 days in advance to ensure they have no objections. Otherwise the candidate can opt for a second chairman and two others. NB. Should the appellant choose this option then a second, six-week time frame applies from the date that the Registrar is notified of the appellant’s decision.

c. A note-taker will be designated for the session.

d. A summary will be agreed by the members of the Appeal Tribunal and the appellant.

Compliance with diversity legislation

8.14 DipFHID examiners are trained in equality and diversity.

The FFLM collects data on DipFHID applicants and analyses DipFHID results in relation to equal opportunities monitoring variables.

The FFLM will consider special arrangements for candidates with disabilities taking the Question paper (written examination).

Complaints

8.15 Complaints should be made in writing and addressed to the Chief Examiner at the Administration Office address.

Language Requirements

8.16 All parts of the DipFHID Examination are conducted in English.

As all assessments are conducted in English, the FFLM advises candidates that in order to be sufficiently prepared to sit the DipFHID Examination, their English language ability should be equivalent to IELTS Level 6.5. However, candidates do not need to have taken IELTS, the assessment of the Professional and Linguistic Assessments Board (PLAB), or any other language examination, to sit the DipFHID Examination.
SYLLABUS

Candidates will be expected to have a theoretical knowledge of the basic facts and principles of all forms of medico-legal human identification techniques and the reasons for the form of those processes. Topics to be covered for the examination include:

1. Process management. Candidates must understand and be able to describe:
   a. operating procedures for identification including scientific methods of investigation;
   b. Operating procedures in the investigation of multiple deaths with particular reference to catastrophes and mass graves and including the usage of databases for missing persons;
   c. all types of documentation used in the investigative process and chain of evidence;
   d. property in detail.

2. Living persons and the non-skeletonised deceased. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:
   a. DNA methodology in identification;
   b. odontology procedures;
   c. fingerprint procedures;
   d. voice recognition techniques;
   e. ear print techniques;
   f. the use of photographs and other images such as CCTV to establish identification; including principles of gait analysis and height assessment techniques;
   g. Bertillonage;
   h. the use of handwriting analysis;
   i. offender profiling;
   j. radiography techniques;
   k. age assessment;
   l. analysis of hair and other samples such as fingernails;
   m. the use of witness reports;
   n. the psychology of recognition and the effectiveness of Identity Parades;
   o. the use of scars, tattoos, birthmarks and other visual clues, such as missing limbs, eye colour etc. for identification;
   p. the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;
   q. specimen sampling;
   r. familial trends and racial characteristics;
   s. the use of histology;
t. the interpretation of pathology and data from post mortem reports;

u. normal decomposition processes including mummification and adipocere;

v. identification of an individual from consideration of toxicology;

w. identification in relation to the effects of modification of the cadaver by water, burning, mutilation, embalming;

x. sexing.

3. Human skeleton. Candidates must be able to describe and discuss:

a. osteology;

b. human tooth and bone morphology;

c. bone and teeth identification;

(d. age assessments from teeth;

e. sexing;

f. the use of personal property such as clothing, jewellery and other possessions to assist identification;

g. racial characteristics.

4. Legal aspects and other issues. Candidates must have a good understanding and be able to discuss accurately the important issues, relevant to forensic human identification, concerning:

a. UK legal systems and international law;

b. the responsibilities of Coroners and Procurators Fiscal;

c. death rites;

d. repatriation to and from the UK;

e. Human Rights legislation;

f. Data Protection legislation;

g. inquests;

h. crime scenes;

i. medical and dental records;

j. confidentiality and access;

k. casualty bureaux;

l. missing persons;

m. paternity;

n. Interpol;

o. professional press releases;

p. handwriting;

q. the impact of information technology.
WRITTEN PAPERS

1. The written part consists of two papers. The first is a three-hour short answer question paper divided into two sections. Section A consists of five compulsory questions on the topics of process management; living persons and the non-skeletalised deceased (two questions); the human skeleton; and legal issues. Section B consists of 10 questions covering a broad range of the syllabus, of which five must be answered.

2. The second paper lasts for 90 minutes and consists of eight case histories and relevant photographs with structured questions. Two case histories must be attempted. Candidates will be allowed 10 minutes before the start of the examination to read through the questions.

3. Candidates must achieve an overall pass in the papers to be admitted to the dissertation section. Candidates who fail the written paper part twice will be required to retake the course before re-admission to the examination.

4. Candidates who fail to submit a dissertation within 5 years of passing the written part must re-take both written papers.

PRODUCTION OF DISSERTATIONS

1. Dissertations should be produced in accordance with the guidelines set out below and it is important that they are strictly adhered to. Dissertations not in this format may be rejected by the Chief Examiner.

2. Dissertations should be in 12-point black type, double-spaced on single sides of A4 paper and should be submitted electronically to info@fflm.ac.uk. Diploma books should be between 6,000-10,000 words in length and may include references, diagrams and photographs. The wording on the front page should be as follows: DipFHID, Year [of the written examination]

3. References should be numbered consecutively in the order that they are first mentioned in the text and placed in superscript each time the author is cited. The full list of references should be arranged at the end of the book in numerical order.

   e.g. “…references may be made to journals(4) or to books(5) or to both(4-5).”

   [for Journals]

4. Authors’ Names & Initials, The Title of the Article, The full Title of the Journal, the Year, the Volume, the first and last Page Numbers referred to.

   [for Books]

5. Authors’ Names & Initials, The Title of the Book, The place of Publication, the Publisher, the Year.

   [if there are more than six authors list the first three followed by et al]

6. Legal references should be cited in the form used in reports issued by the Incorporated Council of Law Reporting:

   e.g. DPP v Smith [1990] 2 AC 783

   (guidance on legal references can be found in Raistrick’s ‘Index to Legal Citations and abbreviations’.)

7. The dissertations of candidates who pass the DFHID will be stored in the FFLM electronic archives and will be available for view by members.
Short CV of Allan McNeill, BSc (Hons 1st Class), PhD.

Profile
Allan McNeill is a Senior Lecturer and Subject Lead for Psychology at Glasgow Caledonian University. In 1999 he was awarded a BSc. (Hons 1st Class) in Psychology from the University of Glasgow. He completed and was awarded his Ph.D in 2002. From 2002 to 2003 he was an ESRC funded Research Fellow, again at the University of Glasgow. His current research interest is in the area face processing with a focus on forensic identification. He recently completed an ESRC funded research project with Mike Burton titled "Individual variation in face processing". A new project titled, “False Identification of faces in children and adults”, also funded by the ESRC commenced in May 2010. He has strong links and collaborates regularly with members of the Glasgow Face Recognition Group. Dr McNeill offers expertise on the accuracy of eyewitness identification to the legal profession in Scotland.

Degrees
B.Sc, 1999. Honours in Psychology (1st Class) University of Glasgow.
PhD, 2002, Psychology, University of Glasgow.

Employment
2002 – 2003, Research Fellow, Glasgow University.
2003 – Present, Lecturer, Glasgow Caledonian University.

Recent Publications

Recent Conference presentations


Strathie, A., & McNeill, A. The reliability and credibility of expert evidence based on facial image comparison. Poster presented at meeting of BPS-Developmental Section, University of Northumbria (Sept, 2011).


Competitive Awards
1999, ESRC Postgraduate Studentship (R00429934499)
2002, ESRC Postdoctoral Fellowship (T026271356)
2006, ESRC ‘Individual variation in face processing’.

Reviewer for

Consultancy
Provided expert reports and testimony in over 50 cases involving issues related to the reliability of eyewitness identification.

Membership of professional bodies
Full member British Psychological Society.
Full member British Psychological Society – Cognitive Section
Member of the European Association of Psychology and Law.
Atholl Johnston
Professor of Clinical Pharmacology
Centre for Clinical Pharmacology

Contact Details: a.johnston@qmul.ac.uk

For his first degree, Professor Johnston read Biochemistry and Toxicology at the University of Surrey during which he spent a year of research with Sandoz, Basel, Switzerland. After graduating, he spent two years working with Professor David Bowen at Charing X Hospital Medical School in the Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology. He then joined Dr John Hamer at St Bartholomew's Hospital where he undertook his research training in clinical pharmacology with the late Professor Paul Turner and gained his doctorate in Pharmacology from the University of London. Professor Johnston also holds a Masters degree in Applied Statistics from Sheffield Hallam University. He is a Fellow of the Royal College of Pathologists, the British Pharmacological Society and the Royal Statistical Society and is a State Registered Clinical Scientist and Chartered Scientist.

Current research interests

Professor Johnston has over 30 years experience in the measurement of drug concentrations as a guide to therapy and in relation to toxicity. His research interests are in clinical trial design and statistical data analysis, modelling pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, and in optimal use of immunosuppressive, cardiovascular, analgesic and anti-cancer drugs. He has published over two hundred and fifty articles in peer-reviewed journals. He is a frequent speaker on a variety of issues relating drug concentrations and drug action in man.

Professor Johnston has advised several drug regulatory agencies on the quality of drug formulations and bioequivalence measurement. He has presented, contributed to, and written, expert reports for submission to the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) and the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) in the UK, the European Medicine Evaluation Agency (EMEA), the US Food and Drugs Administration (FDA) and other international drug regulatory authorities.

Professor Johnston has a commitment to continuing education. He has initiated and runs four Masters courses; Clinical Drug Development; Healthcare Research Methods; Analytical Toxicology (with Professor Robert Flanagan); and Forensic Medical
Sciences (with Professor Peter Vanezis).

Key publications


Carla Valentine (Pic: Gemma Day)

Carla Valentine is the only full-time member of staff based at the museum and her official title is Assistant Technical Curator. This means that Carla's job is to repair, conserve and catalogue all 5000 specimens and rearrange them in a way that satisfies the Human Tissue Authority as well as students and allied health professionals.

The events she organises originally came as a side project to entertain and educate as well as raise much needed funds - the team felt that once the ground floor conservation was completed it might be nice to see if people would like to attend events, despite limitations on the upper floors.

Carla is a fully qualified Anatomical Pathology Technician which means she worked in a mortuary, doing post-mortems, for eight years after studying Forensics and Microbiology at university. She also exhumed skeletons in Venice and Belgium as part of a Forensic Pathology MSc and worked on the deceased during the London Bombings 7/7.

In her spare time Carla writes for magazines and is now writing a book about the collection. You can see more information about her articles and experience on side projects such as Eat Your Heart Out on her website.
David Goodwin

Specialism: fingerprints and finger marks

David has been working in fingerprint identification since 1979, starting out at New Scotland Yard he worked on one of the first AFIS system in the world and gained his Expert status in 1984. David later spent 3 years attached to various Police Stations throughout London as a District Fingerprint Officer examining many hundreds of crime scenes.

In 1989 David moved to Northamptonshire Police where he was a Scenes of Crime Officer undertaking scene examinations of all types. Towards the end of 1989 and as a result of a National review into the closure of the old Regional Fingerprint Bureau, there followed the creation of ‘Local’ Bureau where David was offered the position of Head - Fingerprint Bureau. During the next few years, the first linked AFIS system was installed in 34 Polices Forces throughout the UK which enabled cross border searching for the first time. The system database for this AFIS was based just outside of Seattle in USA and gave David the opportunity to work there for a number of months.

David has ‘project managed’ the installation of both NAFIS and Livescan into Northamptonshire Police and also the redesign and build of the Fingerprint Development Laboratory.

David lectures at a major University and undertakes training for a well known forensic equipment manufacturer. David also acts as a Consultant for United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on forensic matters and is currently working with them on a project in Nigeria.
Dr Denise Syndercombe-Court C Biol, MI Biol, CSci, FIBMS, DMedT, PhD

Senior Lecturer

Contact details:

Tel: +44 20 7882 2276
Fax: +44 20 7882 2182
Email: y.d.syndercombe-court@qmul.ac.uk
Address: Academic Haematology Unit,, BICMS Pathology Group, Barts and The London School of Medicine and Dentistry, 4 Newark Street, London E1 2AT, United Kingdom

Biography

Denise Syndercombe Court entered the London Hospital Medical College in 1979 as a Research Assistant in the Department of Haematology, where she studied for her PhD in African Trypanosomiasis under the supervision of Professor George Jenkins. After gaining her PhD she remained within the department participating in several research programmes in metabolic medicine with Dr Barbara Boucher, in cardiology with Dr Peter Mills, in cardiothoracic surgery with Mr Terry Lewis, in respiratory medicine with Dr J Wedzicha and in thermal physiology with Professor Bill Keatinge before joining the Forensic Haematology section as a Lecturer with Dr Patrick Lincoln, taking over the section on Dr Lincoln's retirement. She was later promoted to the position of Senior Lecturer in the Department.

Denise has always had an interest in Medical Statistics and trained in medical statistics in the 1980s and participated in the undergraduate teaching programmes in medicine and dentistry in this field. In 1990 she was one of five teachers from The London to be trained in Evidence Based Medicine at McMaster University, Canada, was a tutor on the first UK How to Teach Evidence Based Medicine at Oxford University. She has undertaken training in survival and linkage analysis and completed the Diploma Course in Systematic Reviews at the Institute of Child Health. Over the last fifteen years she has been involved in training and teaching many groups in Evidence Based Healthcare throughout the UK, being commissioned by various NHS Trusts, medical post-graduate groupings, VieLife and NICE.
Since taking over the Forensic section Denise has continued to develop the service and expertise offered in criminal and civil forensic genetics, being appointed by the Lord Chancellor in 1993 and subsequently leading the laboratory to achieve Ministry of Justice and ISO 17025 Accreditation. She was appointed a consultant to the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 2002 in order to guide them through their contract tender and has been one of two UK representatives on the European DNA Profiling Group (EDNAP) since 1998. Since then she has undertaken training in Forensic Gynaecology, obtained a post-graduate qualification in Forensic Statistics and is a Cardiff University Accredited Expert Witness. Denise is an external examiner on the MSc courses in Forensic Science and in DNA Profiling at Kings College London and the University of Central Lancashire, respectively and has recently been appointed Secretary-General of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences, and Secretary to the International Association of Forensic Genetics (English Speaking Group). She has appeared as an expert witness on many occasions and is regularly invited by the media to comment on matters of criminal identification.

Denise is a Chartered Scientist and Chartered Biologist and belongs to several professional societies: she is a Fellow of the Institute of Biological and Medical Sciences, Member of the Institute of Biology, Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, member of the International Society of Forensic Genetics, Advanced Certified Member of the International Association of Blood Pattern Analysts and Member of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences. She is statistical reviewer for several medical journals and an expert reviewer for the British Heart Journal, Transfusion, Transfusion Medicine, Forensic Science International, FSI Genetics, British Journal of Haematology, Medicine, Science and the Law and the Journal of Clinical Forensic Medicine.

Teaching Activity
Within the medical school Denise has been involved in teaching undergraduates in both medicine and dentistry in haematology and blood transfusion, in addition to medical statistics, and has been a PBL facilitator since its inception. Denise is currently a Senior Tutor and has responsibility for all Graduate Entry students (Direct and Oxbridge) on the Medical Course. In addition she has responsibility for Medical Electives.

Research Activity
The group working within Forensic Haematology have been recipients of two European Union Grants given to further research in human identification. The more recent research has led to the development of multiplexes to type large numbers of snps from source DNA at picogram levels. This research continues with the development of specialist multiplexes to determine population of origin and we plan to take this further in order to consider markers that predict physiognomy. Other multiplexes have been developed using snps for the prediction of protein polymorphisms, often needed when cold cases are reopened. As a group we are also currently researching techniques to determine dog breed from hairs left at a scene of crime. Much of this work has been published and is detailed below. Denise also collaborates with other members of the Institute in their research and this is reflected within the following publications.

Key Publications
- Harris K-A, Ballard D, Harrison C, Musgrave-Brown E, Thacker C,
Syndercombe Court D (2007) Molecular analysis of the PGM phenotype
FSI Genetics (in press)


>> Publications since 2001

<< Return to staff list
Dr Nicholas Marquez-Grant

Lecturer in Forensic Anthropology
Cranfield Forensic Institute
Cranfield Defence and Security
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T: +44 (0) 1793 314466

Areas of expertise

Forensic Science

Current Activities

Nicholas's interests include:

- age estimation in the living
- methods of sex, stature and age-at-death estimation from human skeletal remains
- bioarchaeology – reconstructing lifestyle, health and disease from past populations
- forensic archaeology – the application of archaeological principles, techniques and methodologies in a legal context
- taphonomy – the study of organism decay and fossilisation
- trauma - the study of physical wounds and injuries
- ethics of human remains
- promoting the disciplines of forensic archaeology, anthropology and bioarchaeology
- global perspectives in forensic anthropology and archaeology (legislation, methods, human rights investigations).

Background

Nicholas has

- a BA Hons in Archaeology and Education from the University of York (1997)
- a Postgraduate Certificate in Education from the University of Bradford (1998),
- a MSc in Osteology, Palaeopathology and Funerary Archaeology from the University of Sheffield (1999)
- a DPhil in Biological Anthropology/Archaeology from the University of Oxford (2006).

During his MSc and DPhil Nicholas specialised in the analysis of human skeletal remains primarily from Punic and Roman Spain, focusing on health, disease and interpreting the data within a biocultural framework. For a number of years, he also worked on human skeletal remains from Prehistoric to early 20th century sites in the
UK, Spain, France and Portugal and he has undertaken work on a number of museum collections.

From 2008 to 2013 Nicholas worked full time as a forensic anthropologist and archaeologist for two major forensic science providers in the UK – LGC Forensics and Cellmark Forensic Services – attending crime scenes and mortuaries for a number of police forces in England and Wales.

Nicholas is also a Research Associate at the School of Anthropology and Museum Ethnography, University of Oxford, where he has taught since 2001. He took up his post as Lecturer in Forensic Anthropology at Cranfield University in October 2013.

**Clients**

- Police forces in England and Wales
- Forensic science providers
- Solicitors
- Local governments
- Archaeological companies
- Universities
- Museums.

**Articles In Journals:**

CURRICULUM VITAE

Name: Eric Dykes, BSc, PhD, FICPEM, DipFOd

Date of Birth 5th November 1945

Marital Status Married

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22 Essenden Court
Stony Stratford
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK11 1NW

Telephone
+44 (0) 1908 568826 (Home)
+44 (0) 7956 135580 (Mobile)

Email ericdykes@btinternet.com

Academic Qualifications:
B.Sc. (Special) Physics (1967)
University of London. Grade 2.1
Ph.D. (1971)
The Crystal Chemistry of Mono and Divalent Anionic Substitutions in
Synthetic and Mineral Apatites
University of London.
Diploma in Forensic Odontology (1985)
The London Hospital Medical College.

Membership of Professional Societies
British Association for Forensic Odontology – Founder Member and
former Academic Advisor.
Institute of Emergency Management – President, Founder Member
and Fellow.
Institute of Civil Protection and Emergency Management – Founder
Fellow and Emeritus President.

Honorary Appointment
1/08/2007 Honorary Senior Lecturer, Cameron Centre for Forensic
Medical Sciences, Queen Mary University of London.

Employment History:
1997 - 2003 Principal Lecturer and Director, Civil Emergency Management Centre
University of Hertfordshire
1993 - 1997 University of Hertfordshire
Division of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Principal Lecturer
1991 Hatfield Polytechnic (University of Hertfordshire)
Director, Civil Emergency Management Centre
1989 - 1993 Hatfield Polytechnic (University of Hertfordshire)
Division of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Senior Lecturer
1988 - 1989  Hatfield Polytechnic
Division of Electrical and Electronic Engineering
Medical Systems Group
Research Associate
1978 - 1988  The London Hospital Medical College
Department of Anatomy and Histology
Lecturer in Dental Anatomy
1971 - 1978  The London Hospital Medical College
Department of Dental Anatomy
Research Assistant
1967 - 1971  The London Hospital Medical College
Department of Biochemistry, Research Assistant

University Academic Committee Experience

London Hospital Medical College (LHMC) and University of London (UL)
Member of Computer Sub committee (LHMC)
Recognised teacher (UL)
Member of Board of Studies of Anatomy and Human Morphology (UL)
Member of Board of Studies of Dentistry (UL)

University of Hertfordshire
Deputy Chairman Faculty Research Degrees Committee
Member of University Research Degrees Committee
Member Faculty Information Technology Committee
Member Head of Department Advisory Group

University Teaching Responsibilities

Scheme Tutor MSc Emergency Planning and Disaster Management
Scheme Tutor MSc Pre-hospital Emergency Care and Planning
Scheme Tutor Diploma in Forensic Odontology

Research Interests

- Crystal chemistry of bones and teeth
- 3D reconstruction and quantitative measurement of biological tissues
- Forensic Odontology
- Human Identification and Mass Disasters
- Disaster Management
Successful PhD Supervision


PhD Examination
External Examiner for 4 PhD’s
Internal Examiner for 3 PhD’s

Consultancy (Disaster Victim Identification and Emergency Planning)

Disaster victim identification
  • Zeebrugge, 1987
2) Global Partnership (DVI) Ltd
On site victim/property identification
  • Comoros, 1996
  • Cagayan de Or, 1997
  • Surat Thani and Bangkok, 1998
  • Taiwan, 2000
  • Queens, NY, 2001
Airline Crisis Management Seminars to senior staff
  • Iberian
• Finnair  
• Air Malta  
• Easyjet  
• Aer Arran  

3) Exercises attended as umpire (too many to list)  
4) Appointed (December 2001) as Special Advisor to the Defence Committee of the House of Commons for their review of defence of the nation after the events of 11 September, 2001.

5) Blake Emergency Services  
November 2006 – Brazil. Dealt with property for local airline GOL after air crash dated 29/09/06  
6) Missions conducted as Forensic Consultant for the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)  
   • 28/02/06 – 04/03/06 Manila and San Bernard, Southern Leyte. Attended site of mud slide disaster, interviewed those involved in the disaster. Main contributor in Workshop on Emergency Planning and Dealing with Mass Casualties.  
   • Pakistan (Islamabad and Muzaffarbad) 21/05/06 – 28/05/06. Provided training in Disaster Management and Dealing with Mass Casualties to Police, Military, Religious Groups, Local Authority employees and NGO’s.  
   • British Virgin Islands 06/12/06 – 08/12/06. ICRC representative and lecturer to workshop entitled ‘Contingency Planning for Mass Fatality Disasters in the Caribbean’.

7) Contributor (lectures and practical classes) to ICRC sponsored workshops ‘Meeting Current Demands in Forensic Medicine’, JUST University, Irbid, Jordon for 3 years (2005- 2007)  
8) Contributor and facilitator on the first International course ‘Management of the Dead in Armed Conflicts and Catastrophes’ 4-8 February 2008, Geneva organised by the ICRC and Cameron Centre, University of London.


10) Organised and delivered an ICRC sponsored course ‘Management of Human Remains’ to the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) Kolkata, India 28th April – 1st May 2008  
11) ICRC mission to Yangon, Myanmar (6-24 June 2008) to train local Red Cross volunteers on management of human remains after Cyclone Nargis.  
12) Invited International speaker - October 29 to November 1, 2008, the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences of Colombia, and the Colombian Association of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences at the XIV NATIONAL CONGRESS OF LEGAL MEDICINE AND FORENSIC SCIENCES, Paipa Estelar Hotel and Convention Center, Columbia.
13) Contributor and facilitator on the second International course ‘Management of the Dead in Armed Conflicts and Catastrophes’ 2-6 February 2009, Geneva organised by the ICRC and Cameron Centre, University of London.

14) Organised and delivered an ICRC sponsored course ‘Management of Human Remains’ at the National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) headquarters, Tekanpur, India, 17 – 19 March 2009

15) Invited by the Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, Bogota, Colombia to organise and deliver a workshop entitled ‘Management of Human Remains after Disasters’, Hotel Tequendama, Bogota, 20 – 22 May 2009

Publications

Book Chapters

Clement J. G. and Dykes E.
Quantitative characterisation of teeth from serial sections using three dimensional computer based reconstruction.

Dykes E., Sri Skanda S. and Clement J. G.

Afshar F., Dykes E., Holman, J.G. and Cookson M.J.

Dykes E.
Human Tooth Identification.

Clark D.H. and Dykes E.
Commonly used dental charts.

Dykes E. and Clark D.H.
Chronology of Tooth Development.
Refereed Publications

Dykes E. and Elliott J. C.
The occurrence of chloride ions in the apatite lattice of Holly Springs hydroxyapatite and dental enamel.

Dykes E.
Diffusion anisotropy in apatite.

Langdon D. J., Dykes E. and Fearnhead R. W.
Defects, diffusion and dissolution in biological and synthetic apatite.

Condurate R. A., Cornilsen B. C. and Dykes E.
The Raman spectra of calcium bromapatite.

Kimura O., Dykes E. and Fearnhead R. W.
The relationship between the surface area of enamel crowns of human teeth and that of the dentino-enamel junction.

Elliott J. C., Dykes E. and Mackie P. E.
Structure of bromapatite and the radius of the bromide ion.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
A three dimensional reconstruction of the human brainstem.

Afshar F. and Dykes E. and Watkins P. E. S.
Three dimensional stereotactic anatomy of the human trigeminal nerve nuclear complex.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
Computer generated three dimensional visualisation of the trigeminal nuclear complex.

Clark D. H. and Dykes E.
The use of a microcomputer system for worldwide dental charting comparison.

Cookson M. J., Dykes E., Holman J. G. and Gray A.
A microcomputer based system for generating realistic 3D shaded images reconstructed from serial sections.

Holman J. G., Cookson M. J. and Dykes E.
Applications of a microcomputer-based reconstruction system to produce realistic three-dimensional shaded images from serial sections.
Clark D. H. and Dykes E.
Odontology and computer assistance in identification for mass disasters.

Dykes E., Piper, K, Cookson M.J. and Holman J.G.

Cookson M.J., Holman J.G. and Dykes E.
Computer Based 3-D Reconstruction for Biomedical Applications Image Enhancement and Analysis, pp 15-17, October 1990.

Clement, J.G., Officer, R.A and Dykes
Three-Dimensional Reconstruction of Shark Vertebrae: A Technique with Applications to Age and Growth Studies.

Accurate measurement of surface areas of anatomical structures by computer-assisted triangulation analysis of computerised tomography images.
B. J. Radiol. 66, 426-434, 1993

Deverell M.H., Salisbury J.R., Cookson M.J., Holman J.G., Dykes E. and Whimster W.F.
Three dimensional reconstruction: Method of improving image registration and interpretation.
Analytical Cellular Pathology 5, 253-263, 1993

Dykes, E., Clark, D.H., Hughes, P.E. & Simper, R.
Identification in Mass Disasters: Training of Forensic Odontologists in the U.K.

Naru A.S. and Dykes E
The use of a digital imaging technique to aid bite mark analysis.
Science and Justice 36(1), 47-50, 1996

Elmes A., and Dykes, E.
A Pilot Study to Determine the Sequence of Emergence of Permanent Central Incisors and First Permanent Molars of Children in the Colchester Area. The Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology 15(1), 1-4,1997

Naru A.S. and Dykes E
Digital Image Cross-Correlation Technique for Bite Mark Investigations.
Science and Justice 37(4), 251-258, 1997
Other Major Publications

Dykes E.
Preparation and characterisation of calcium bromapatite.

Dykes E. and Afshar F.
Computer generated three-dimensional reconstructions from serial sections.

Sri Skanda S., Dykes E. and Clement J. G.
A three-dimensional assessment of dental asymmetry in human maxillary first premolar teeth.

Cookson M. J., Dykes E. and Holman J. G.
The illusion of solidity.

Dykes E., Lewis P.E. and Stuart, P.J.
The Development of an Access Database to Assist Disaster Victim Identification in an Aircraft Crash. (In Press)

Published Abstracts and Papers Given at International Conferences

Elliott J.C., Mackie P. E. and Dykes E.
Effect of chloride ion vacancies on the local atomic parameters in non-stoichiometric chlorapatite.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
Three dimensional reconstruction of the human mesencephalon.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
Stereotaxic anatomy of the trigeminal nuclear complex in three dimensions.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
A computer generated three dimensional reconstruction of the human trigeminal nuclear complex.

Dykes E.
Computer storage of three dimensional records of the human dentition.

Sri Skanda S. and Dykes E.
Human dentine growth rates.
Dykes E. and Clark D. H.
Computer translation and coding of dental charts for forensic applications worldwide.

Dykes E. and Clark D. H.
Computerised coding of dental charts suitable for use in a mass disaster.

Hughes P. E. and Dykes E.
The Zeebrugge ferry disaster. The home team story.

Holman J. G., Cookson M. J. and Dykes E.
A Microcomputer Based System for Generating Realistic 3D Shaded Images Reconstructed from Serial Sections.

Dykes E., Sri Skanda S. and Clement J. G.

Whimster W.F., Dykes E., Holman J.G. and Cookson M.J.

Dykes E., Piper K., Cookson M.J. and Holman J.G.
Enamel thickness, surface area and volume determined by a computer based 3D recording technique.

Dykes E., Piper K., Cookson M.J. and Holman J.G.
3D reconstruction

Dykes E.
Structure of the teeth and analysis of incremental lines in identification.
Piper K., Dykes E., Cookson M.J. and Holman J.G.
Quantitative Studies in the growth of human enamel and tetracycline-labelled dentine from Computer-Based Reconstruction (3DR).

Davies C.J., Cookson M.J., Holman J.G., Piper K. and Dykes E.
A personalised integrated digital brain atlas from anatomical stereotactic data.

Clement J.G., Dykes E. and Cookson, M.J.
Dental Asymmetry: A possible indicator of environmental stress in the past.

Dykes E., Clark D.H., Hughes, P.E. and Simper, R.D.
Identification in Mass Disasters: Training of Forensic Odontologists in the U.K.
Paper presented at the 13th International Association of Forensic Sciences.
Dusseldorf, Germany. 22 - 28th August, 1993

Dykes E and Clark, DHC
Education of Emergency Personnel.
Poster demonstration at the World Conference on Natural Disaster Reduction. Yokohama, Japan, 23-27 May.1994

Cookson, M.J., Whimster W.F., Holman, J.G. and Dykes, E.
A Quantitative Study of the 3D Structure of the Tracheo-Bronchial Gland.

Clark, D.H. and Dykes E.
Victim Identification: Lessons Learnt from Sixteen Mass Disasters.

Willrdige P. and Dykes E.
Mass Evacuations in the UK.

Marsden P.H. and Dykes E.

Dykes E., O’Connell K.J. and Marsden P.H.
Naru A.S. and Dykes E.


Dykes E., Lewis P.E. and Stuart, P.J.

The Development of an Access Database to Assist Disaster Victim Identification in an Aircraft Crash. Paper presented at the 7th Indo Pacific Congress on Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, Melbourne 16 - 21 September 2001

Published Abstracts and Papers Given at National Conferences

Dykes E. and Elliott J.C.

Infrared spectra of chlor-hydroxyapatites.

Dykes E.

The preparation and characterisation of calcium hydroxyapatite.

Dykes E.

The preparation of well crystallised hydroxyapatite.

Elliott J. C. and Dykes E.

The use of the toroid cylindrical camera for phase analysis.
Paper presented at the Spring Conference on 'Phase Analysis: Identification and Quantitative Determination'. University of Hull, 5-7th April, (1972).

Dykes E.

Non-stoichiometric carbonate apatites.

Dykes E.

The loss of bromine from bromapatite at high temperature.

Dykes E. and Bonel G.

Preparation and characterisation of B-type strontium carbonate apatites.

Dykes E. and Clement J. G.

The construction and application of an x-y co-ordinate plotting microscope.

Sri Skanda S., Clement J. G. and Dykes E.

Dental asymmetry in man.

Dykes E., Clement J. G., Langdon D. J. and Sri Skanda S.

Accurate determination of surface areas and volumes from computer reconstruction of outlines traced from serial sections.
Afshar F. and Dykes E.
Three dimensional visualization of the trigeminal nuclear complex.

Afshar F., Dykes E. and Mason J.
Three dimensional reconstruction of the human periaqueductal gray
and aqueduct of Sylvius.

Dykes E. and Manston J. A.
An x-y co-ordinate plotting microscope suitable for serial section
tracing.

Afshar F. and Dykes E.
Computer generated three dimensional stereotaxic anatomy of the fifth
nerve nuclear complex.
Paper presented at the Society of British Neurosurgeons,
Southampton, 21-22nd April, (1983).

Dykes E., Holman J. G. and Cookson M. J.
Three dimensional reconstruction from direct digitization of serial
sections.

Cookson J., Holman J.G., Dykes E., Blowes R. and Vanesis P.
Application of 3D Graphics in Anatomical Reconstruction. British
Association of Forensic Medicine, Winter Meeting, 14 November
1987.

Cookson M. J., Holman J. G., Dykes E. and Gray A.
Computer Generated Realistic 3D Shaded Images from Serial Section
Data.
Applications of Modern Microscopies, British Biophysical Society, 21-
22 December 1987.

Holman J.G., Cookson, M.J. and Dykes E.
A microcomputer based system for generating realistic 3D shaded
images reconstructed from serial sections.
Paper presented at meeting on Pseudo 3-D Representation of
Biomedical Images. Organised by the Imaging group of the Biological
Engineering Society in association with and at the British Institute of

Dykes E., Cookson M.J., Holman J.G. and Piper K.
The production of realistic 3-D shaded images of dental and
anatomical structures reconstructed from serial sections.
A poster demonstration given at Computers in Medical Education. A
major conference organised under the auspices of the University
Grants Committee's and Computer Board's Joint Initiative on
of Wales College, Cardiff.

Whimster W.F, Holman J.G., Dykes E., and Cookson,M.J.
Bronchial Gland Reconstruction.
Pathological Society of Great Britain & Ireland, 158th Meeting,

Whimster W.F., Dykes E., Holman J.G. and Cookson M.J.
Human Tracheobronchial Gland; Four 3D Reconstructions.
Pathology Research and Practice 185, 172 (1989)
Dykes E., Piper K., Clement J.G., Cookson M.J. and Holman J.G.
3D root growth as revealed by tetracycline labelling.

Moore R.T., Cookson M.J., Dykes E. and Holman J.G.
Structure of fungal nuclei visualised by computer reconstruction of permanganate fixed serial sections.

Dykes E., Clark D.H., Blake W.L. and Casey P.S.
The need for multi discipline training.

Dykes E.
Computer Assisted Post Mortem Identification: A Comparison of Versions 3.0 and 4.0.

Dykes E., O’Connell K.J. and Marsden P.H.

Marsden, P H, Naru A S, Dykes E and Lewis, P

Dykes E., Marsden P.H. and Lewis P
A Comparison of the Identification Methods Used in Two Recent Air Disasters.

Dykes E.
Haydn D. Kelly FCPodS BSc

Lead Assessor for Podiatry, Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners

Member of the Panel of Examiners in Forensic Human Identification for The Society of Apothecaries, London

Fellow of the College of Podiatric Surgeons & BSc in Podiatric Medicine

Post Graduate Research (PhD) at Cameron Forensic Medical Sciences, William Harvey Research Institute, Barts & The London, Queen Mary School of Medicine & Dentistry, Charterhouse Square, London.

Made legal history in July 2000 when his expert evidence was the first occasion where gait analysis was admissible as evidence in criminal law

International Speaker on Forensic Gait Analysis

In private practice at The London Medical Centre, 142 -146 Harley Street, London. email: hdkelly@podiatry.co.uk

Haydn D. Kelly FCPodS BSc

Lead Assessor for Podiatry, Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners

Member of the Panel of Examiners in Forensic Human Identification for The Society of Apothecaries, London

Fellow of the College of Podiatric Surgeons & BSc in Podiatric Medicine

Post Graduate Research (PhD) at Cameron Forensic Medical Sciences, William Harvey Research Institute, Barts & The London, Queen Mary School of Medicine & Dentistry, Charterhouse Square, London.

Made legal history in July 2000 when his expert evidence was the first occasion where gait analysis was admissible as evidence in criminal law

International Speaker on Forensic Gait Analysis

In private practice at The London Medical Centre, 142 -146 Harley Street, London. email: hdkelly@podiatry.co.uk
Summary

I am a Forensic Scientist within the Specialist Forensic Services division of the Metropolitan Police Service. I previously worked as a specialist with the Forensic Science Service (London) and have both UK and international expertise in Blood Pattern Analysis (BPA) interpretation and training. I have over 15 years of experience in forensic investigation including 100s of major & critical incidents.

Specialties
- Forensic Biologist (Crime scene/laboratory)
- Blood Pattern Interpretation
- Development and delivery of Blood Pattern Analysis training

Experience

Forensic Scientist
Metropolitan Police Service
November 2011 – Present (7 months) | Specialist Forensic Services

Visiting lecturer (MSc: Forensic Science)
Kings College London
Educational Institution; 5001-10,000 employees; Research industry
2009 – Present (3 years)
Research supervisor: Development of a blood substitute; fly artefact.

Forensic Specialist
Forensic Science Service
Public Company; 1001-5000 employees; Law Enforcement industry
April 2003 – November 2011 (8 years 8 months)

Scientific expertise

Laboratory: body fluids/DNA reporting officer; BPA specialist
Crime scene: crime scene scientist (including blood pattern interpretation)
Lead scientist in complex multi-disciplinary homicide investigations
Training role: FSS BPA training team (Jul-03 - present); development & delivery of National and International BPA training courses
Advisory role: Blood/BPA Site Lead; advisor in case-led BPA reconstruction

National & International BPA training: delivered

Oct-09 Intermediate BPA - Abu Dhabi Police
Jun-09 BPA at Scenes - NPIA
Sep-08 BPA for Examiners - FSS
Sep-08 BPA training - NPIA
Jun-07 BPA Awareness - Singapore Police Scientists
Jun-07 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Mar-06 BPA at Scenes - FSS
Sep-05 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Jun-05 BPA training - FSS
Jun-05 BPA Awareness - Algerian Police Forensics
Dec-04 VCSA course - NPIA
Nov-04 BPA at Scenes - FSS
Nov-04 BPA Awareness - Nederlands Forensisch Instituut
Feb-04 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Jan-04 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Dec-03 BPA training course - Lithuanian Police Laboratory
Nov-03 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Oct-03 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Sep-03 Laboratory-based BPA - FSS
Aug-03 Crime Scene Managers course - NPIA
Jo Millington BSc (Hons) MSc | LinkedIn

http://www.linkedin.com/profile/view?id=122878311&authType=NA...

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Aug-03 BPA: introduction - FSS
Jul-03 BPA training - FSS
Jun-03 BPA Awareness - British Transport Police
Jun-03 BPA Awareness - Police Training College, Hendon

Jo has 1 recommendation (1 manager) including:

**GROUP** Cheryl M., Team Leader, Forensic Science Service

**Senior Lecturer in Forensic Science**

**London Metropolitan University**
Eduational Institution; 501-1000 employees; Higher Education industry
2002 – 2003 (1 year)
Department of Health & Human Sciences

Development and evaluation of the BSc Forensic and Bioanalytical Sciences and the MSc Forensic Science programme and delivery of wide range of undergraduate biology and chemistry modules

**Forensic Scientist**

**Lothian and Borders Police Forensic Science Laboratory**
April 1996 – April 2002 (6 years 1 month)
Authorised by the Secretary of State for Scotland (1998)

Scientific expertise

-----------------------------------------------
Laboratory: body fluids/DNA reporting officer
Crime scene: crime scene scientist (including blood pattern interpretation)
Working Groups: IT and R&D

**Publications**

**Development of a synthetic blood substitute for use in Forensic Science**
Higher Education Academy | 2002
Authors: Jo Millington BSc (Hons) MSc

**Education**

**London Metropolitan University**
PG Cert, Teaching and Learning
2002 – 2003
Institute of Learning & Teaching (ILT) accredited

**Strathclyde University**
MSc, Forensic Science
1994 – 1995

**Lancaster University**
BSc (Hons) First Class, Biological Sciences (USA)
1991 – 1994
Year 2 studies completed at Oregon State University, USA

**Recommendations For Jo**

**Forensic Specialist**

**Forensic Science Service**

"Jo is probably the most passionate forensic scientist I have encountered in my six years in this industry. She is hugely knowledgeable about her subject and extremely meticulous whilst recognising the need to meet deadlines and to stick to a budget. She is incredibly supportive of her colleagues at all levels. A true asset to any business." February 27, 2012

**GROUP** Cheryl M., Team Leader, Forensic Science Service
managed Jo at Forensic Science Service

**Additional Information**

**Websites:**
- FSSoc DNA conference: speaker

**Invited contributions**

Apr-11 SWGSTAIN meeting - USA
Mar-11 FSSoc Seminar: BPA - Kings College London
Mar 11 Presentation to Science and Technology Select Committee: Forensic Science Service inquiry
Mar-11 Visiting lecturer (BPA) - BSc Forensic Science: Bournemouth University
Jun-10 Science Museum 'Who Am I ' exhibition - London
Apr-10 SWGSTAIN meeting - USA
Oct-09 Science Museum 'In the name of the law' - London
Oct-08 BAFO conference – ‘BPA, DNA & Teeth’
Mar-07 FSSoc conference (workshop) - BPA/DNA - UAE
Sep-06 Crime Scene Managers conference - Sussex, UK
Nov-05 FSSoc conference (workshop) - Crime scene examination/BPA workshop - UK
Sep-04 Physics Society/FSSoc - London
Jul-03 FSSoc conference (presentation) - 'Cutting Edge' - UK
Oct-02 Women & Science conference - London Metropolitan University

**Groups and Associations:**
- Forensic Science Society: professional member
- International Association of Blood Pattern Analysts (IABPA)
  Crime Scene Investigators, Trainers and Consultants
Honors and Awards: Metropolitan Police Service Operational Command Unit Commendation
                     Judges commendation

Contact Jo for:

- career opportunities
- new ventures
- expertise requests
- reference requests
- consulting offers
- job inquiries
- business deals
- getting back in touch

Send a message to Jo Millington BSc (Hons) MSc
Get introduced through a connection
Send InMail

LinkedIn Corporation © 2012
Profile

Professor John Hunter
Professor of Ancient History & Archaeology

Photo: Murdo McLeod/ Readers Digest
Email: J.R.Hunter@bham.ac.uk
Tel: 0121 41 45498
Room: 306

BA, PhD, MIFA, FSA(Scot), FSA, RFP

Current Research

This includes survey and excavation of Early Christian sites in the Northern and Western Isles, most recently the monastery on Papa Stronsay, Orkney, the use of geophysics and wearable computing in forensic science, and landscape analysis/cultural resource management of Harris (from 2004).

Past Research

John Hunter has spent much of his research career in Scotland in the Northern and Western Isles, including survey in Scapa Flow, Fair Isle and Canna, with major excavations at the Brough of Birsay, Orkney, the multi-period site of Pool, Sanday, and an Iron Age promontory fort on Fair Isle, Shetland. Other professional interests include forensic archaeology which involves operational support and presentational work for UK police forces. He is a lead assessor for the Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners, a Director of the Centre for International Forensic Assistance, and has worked widely on homicides in the UK, as well as in the Falklands, the Balkans and Iraq. He is a former Secretary of RESCUE, Vice-Chair of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, both a Diocese and Cathedral Archaeologist, and was Head of the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology from 1997 - 2002. He was appointed a Royal Commissioner of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland in 2004.

Who’s Who cites his recreational interests as walking the dog, watching football, and rowing which he still maintains at competition level.

Postgraduate Supervision

- Forensic Archaeology
- Cultural Resource Management (industrial)
- Early Christian Archaeology, especially in Scotland

Recent Publications

Recent monographs
Dr Kirsty McDougall

Director of Studies in Linguistics
British Academy Postdoctoral Fellow

e: kem37@cam.ac.uk
w: http://www.ling.cam.ac.uk/people/kirsty/

What is your subject and specific area of study?

My subject is Linguistics and I specialise in phonetics. I was always intrigued by the way that people can communicate using different languages and I loved the sound of different accents, but I didn't find out that linguistics was a subject you could study until I went to a university open day. I studied linguistics and mathematics as an undergraduate in Melbourne. Part of what drew me to linguistics was that it is a subject at the interface of arts and science, using a variety of quantitative and qualitative approaches to understand the very human phenomenon of language. In my final year I discovered forensic phonetics, a real world application of linguistics: the use of phonetic analysis in criminal cases involving speech recordings. I came to Cambridge to complete my graduate study and have been undertaking research in this area ever since. As well as my research and teaching I act as an expert witness in cases requiring forensic phonetic analysis.
Nick Bracken was born in Plaistow and educated at St Helen’s Primary School in Canning Town and Plaistow Grammar (later Cumberland) School, and has been a policeman for over 30 years.

Commander Bracken has spent most of his career as a detective. He transferred to the Metropolitan Police from the British Transport Police as a Chief Superintendent, taking up the post as Borough Commander at Newham in 2006. Following promotion to the Association of Chief Police Officers he was appointed an Area Commander in June 2009 and is currently Commander of East London with responsibility for five London Boroughs.

During his career Mr Bracken has lead a number of high profile investigations following train crashes at Winsford, Paddington (Ladbroke Grove) and Selby. In addition he has served in senior positions as Identification Officer, identifying the dead following serious incidents such as the fire at Yarls Wood Immigration Centre; a previously unidentified victim of the 1987 Kings Cross underground fire and, in 2004, following the Tsunami. Further, he has acted in this capacity internationally to identify the bodies of British subjects; first in 2006 following the capsizing of the pleasure craft Al Dana in Bahrain and then in 2007 after the air crash in Malawi followed, in 2010, by the Phuket air crash.

Mr Bracken’s expertise in the field of identification has led him to lecture extensively to senior investigators, coroners, pathologist and other experts both in the UK and abroad. This expertise was recognised in the 2006 New Years Honours List when he was warded the OBE for services to policing.

He in currently (2010) the chairman of East London Rugby Club.

Cmdr. Bracken was made an Honorary Freeman of the London Borough of Newham at a ceremony held on 27th May 2010 at the Old Town Hall, Stratford.

(Photograph: Kathy Taylor, Newham Heritage & Archives; text abridged from Newham Council Communications)
You should also register at the Newham Story Forums! The purpose of the forums is for people to discuss Newham.

If you have any queries or feedback, please use the contact form or post a comment on the forums.

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Niels Lynnerup MD PhD
Laboratory of Biological Anthropology
Section of Forensic Pathology
Department of Forensic Medicine
University of Copenhagen
Email: niels.lynnerup@antrolab.ku.dk
Phone: +45 35 32 72 39
Fax: +45 35 32 72 15

Born 2 November 1960

Current position
• Professor, Section of Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen
• Head of the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology, Section of Forensic Pathology, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Copenhagen

Education and scientific qualifications
1988: Medical Doctor (MD)
1995: PhD Medical Science

Positions
1988 - 1989: Employment in medical sections for ca. 2 years comprising educational employment in sections of orthopaedic surgery, endocrinology, internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology and obstetrics at Danish hospitals
1989 - 1991: Forensic medical doctor at the Section of Forensic Pathology, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Copenhagen.
1991 - 1994: PhD scholar at the Laboratory of Biological Anthropology, Section of Forensic Pathology, Department of Forensic Medicine, University of Copenhagen
1994 - 1998: Assistant Professor, Section of Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen.
1998: Guest researcher, Department of Anthropology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
1998 - 2008 Associate Professor, Section of Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Copenhagen
now: Professor

Present research
• Forensic anthropology (skeletal remains)
• Biological and archaeological anthropology
• CT and 3D imaging of human remains
• Disease in Antiquity

Teaching experience
• Since 1989, pre- and postgraduate teaching of medical students, medical doctors and archaeology students
• Evaluation of PhD and doctor of science theses.

Past and present membership of editorial boards
• Journal of the North Atlantic
• Journal of Forensic Anthropology (in development)
• Reviewer for a number of scientific journals

Scientific honorary posts
• Member of the board of the Forensic Anthropology Specialists in Europe (FASE)
• Former Vice-president of the International Association for Cranio-facial Identification
• Expert Consultant in Physical Anthropology, The International War Crimes Tribunal, United Nations, Haag
• Former Member of the board of the Danish Society for Forensic Medicine
• Member of the Oslo University Commission on human skeletal remains

Publications
• 100 scientific papers in peer-reviewed journals (first author of 45)
• 30 publications as books, book chapters, monographs
• Numerous popular publications, book reviews, medical dictionaries, etc.
Nikolas P. Lemos, BS, MS, PhD

- Clinical Professor (WOS)
- Laboratory Medicine

Specialty Areas

- Forensic Medicine & Science
- Forensic Toxicology
- Criminal Justice

Contact Information

- nikolas.lemos@sfgov.org
- Phone: (415) 553-9009
- Fax: (415) 553-9815

Hospital Affiliation(s)

- San Francisco General Hospital

Research and Clinical Interests

Characterisation of postmortem redistribution (PMR) and postmortem interval (PMI) in Forensic Toxicology

Development and validation of analytical methodologies for the detection and quantitation of alcohol, drugs and other substances in toxicology-related specimens

The evaluation of keratinous biological matrices in the determination of past exposure to substances

The application of LC/MS/MS to Forensic Analytical Science and Toxicology

Drug testing and interpretation in alleged sexual assault cases

Epidemiology studies in Forensic Toxicology

Development and implementation of online and distance teaching and learning techniques in Forensic Science

Selected Publications

• **Lemos NP, RA Anderson and JR Robertson.** The Analysis of Methadone in Nail Clippings from Patients on a Methadone Maintenance Program. Journal of Analytical Toxicology 24(7): 656-660 (2000).
• **Agarwal AK and NP Lemos.** Significance of Bile Analysis in Drug-Induced Deaths. Journal of Analytical Toxicology 20: 61-63 (1996).

**Selected Awards**

• 2009 American Association of Clinical Chemistry – Outstanding Speaker Award
• 2005 American Association of Clinical Chemistry – Outstanding Speaker Award
• 2005 109th Congress of the United States of America – Proclamation of Achievement
• 2005 State University of New York – College at Buffalo: Young Alumnus Achievement Award
• 2000 London South Bank University – School of Applied Sciences Award
• 1995 Northeastern Association of Forensic Scientists – Scholarship Award
• 1993 Chemcon Associates Inc. – Achievement Award

**Selected Grants**

• 2010 California Emergency Management Agency – Paul Coverdell Federal Grant
• 2007 National Institute of Justice – Paul Coverdell Federal Grant
• 2005 National Institute of Justice – Paul Coverdell Federal Grant
• 2004 Federal Bureau of Investigations (FBI) – Travel Grant
• 2002 The Royal Society – Parliamentary Grant
• 2001 The Royal Society – Conference Grant
• 2000 London South Bank University – Course Development Grant
• 1999 Royal Society of Chemistry (Analytical Division) – Conference Grant
1. NAME AND TITLE
(as registered with the GMC)
Dr Orlando Trujillo Bueno

2. FULL ADDRESS
26 Thackley End. 119 Banbury Road. Oxford. Ox2 6LB

3. DATE OF BIRTH
20th May 1958

4. PSYCHIATRIC SPECIALTY
Forensic Psychiatry

5. MEDICAL QUALIFICATIONS: (class, honours, prizes, University or Medical School etc.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Qualification</th>
<th>Dates</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MD (Medico Cirujano - MBChB equivalent), Libre University, Cali, Colombia</td>
<td>26 July 1985</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSc Neuroscience, Institute of Psychiatry, University of London.</td>
<td>1994</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate Diploma in Hypnotherapy &amp; Psychotherapy, Centre Training International School of Hypnotherapy &amp; Psychotherapy, Preston.</td>
<td>June 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-graduate Diploma in Acupuncture, University of Wales and The Northern College of Acupuncture, York.</td>
<td>May 2002</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PLAB (Professional Language Assessment Board) Test</td>
<td>July 2005</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. EXPERIENCE: (Appointments held after qualification)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Speciality</th>
<th>Dates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Senior House Officer</td>
<td>Oxfordshire &amp; Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Feb 2007- Jul 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Old Age Psychiatry (Full-time substantial post)</td>
<td>Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior House Officer</td>
<td>Oxfordshire &amp; Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Aug 2006- Feb 2007</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Adult Psychiatry (Full-time substantial post)</td>
<td>Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior House Officer</td>
<td>Oxfordshire &amp; Buckinghamshire</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Feb 2006- Aug 2001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Adult Psychiatry (Full-time substantial post)</td>
<td>Mental Health Partnership NHS Trust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senior House Officer (Full-time Locum)</td>
<td>Oxfordshire Mental Health Care NHS Trust</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Dec 2005- Feb 2006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doctors’ Assistant</td>
<td>Oxfordshire Mental Health Care NHS Trust</td>
<td>Psychiatry</td>
<td>Nov 2005- Dec 2005</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forensic Medical Assistant: 11-month fixed-contract funded by a Department of Health grant.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Refugee Resource Mental Health Project Co-ordinator</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Feb 2004 – Aug 2004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Private Practitioner, Acupuncture and Psycho-hypnotherapy:
Rosemount Complementary Health Centre, Aberdeen.

Director, Centre for International Forensic Assistance. (CIFA) http://cifa.ac/:
CIFA aimed to investigate war crimes, human rights abuses and mass disasters. CIFA was based at the University of Glasgow and received funding from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office.

Project Manager, CIFA and Department of Forensic Medicine & Science, University of Glasgow.

Research Assistant, Department of Forensic Medicine & Science, University of Glasgow

EXPLANATION OF CAREER BREAKS AND AIMS
I arrived in the UK in 1990 as an asylum seeker. While working in Clinical Forensic Medicine in Colombia, I became involved in the investigation of cases of torture and human rights abuses to the point of putting my life in jeopardy.

I first approached the GMC in 1992 and was told that my primary medical qualification could not be accepted for registration in the UK and therefore I was not eligible to sit the PLAB test.

In 2003, after a very protracted and difficult process, the GMC concluded that I was finally eligible to sit the PLAB test, which I passed in June 2005.

7. PRESENT APPOINTMENT AND GRADE: (State date of commencement) Date

| Specialty Doctor in Forensic Psychiatry | Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Mental Health NHS Foundation Trust | From Aug 2007 |
8. RESEARCH AND/OR PUBLICATIONS:

**MSc Thesis**,  
Trujillo O. *Anthropomorphic Measurements of the Face and its Components in the Frontal Plane in 100 Caucasian Adult Volunteers Using an Optical Surface Laser Scanner System.*  
Library of the Institute of Psychiatry, University of London

**Prize**  
*The Application of Group Therapy Techniques to Paediatric Patients Undergoing Surgery.*  
Seminar of Family Therapy, Medellin, Colombia (June 1985). This won first prize when presented at the seminar. Work available at the Library of the medical school, Libre University, Cali. Colombia

**National and International presentations of original work**

   This paper dealt with research in Forensic Medicine and was presented to the Institute of Medical Illustrators at the Chelsea & Westminster Hospital (April 1993)

2. *Facial Morphometry by Laser Scanning.*  
   Oral presentation at the 13th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences, Dusseldorf, Germany (August 1993).


4. *Peter Vanezis, Orlando Trujillo-Bueno. An overview of a pilot scheme based in two coroners jurisdictions to improve communication of autopsy findings by pathologists to the next of kin*. International Association of Forensic Sciences (17th meeting) Hong Kong.

**MEDICAL AUDITS**

1. *“Elderly Mentally Ill Admitted to Non-Psychiatric Wards”*. Runner up in the regional annual event of the Oxfordshire RHA held at Milton Keynes General Hospital (Nov 1992). This work led to an increase in the bed number within the psycho-geriatric unit.  
   1992

2. I carried out an audit entitled *"Provision of Patient Information on Medication"*, investigating how information regarding their prescribed medication was provided to patients from my team. I designed an audit tool which was completed by the patient's care coordinator. The ensuing report which I submitted revealed changes that needed to be made to the CPA document to include a section on whether information had been given to the patient about their medication. These changes were recommended to the Trust's CPA document redesign team. Outcome of this audit was presented to the Annual OBMH Trust Clinical Audit Presentations in 4th July 2007. All members of the Trust and Strategic Health Authorities were invited to this meeting and I was awarded third price.  
   2007

3. Under the supervision of Dr Seena Fazel I carried out an audit of *“Women's Needs in a Forensic Unit”*, which involved interviewing  
   2007
several patients, using the standardised instrument CANFOR-R, on the unit where I worked.

WORKS PUBLISHED OR PRESENTED TO LEARNED SOCIETIES


15. **Peter Vanezis, Orlando Trujillo-Bueno.** An overview of a pilot scheme based in two coroners jurisdictions to improve communication of autopsy findings by pathologists to the next of kin. International Association of Forensic Sciences (17th meeting) Hong Kong. Abstract published in the meeting proceedings book.

**MEDICAL JOURNALISM**

Nineteen articles on health matters, six of them on mental health issues, were published between January 1999 and June 2000 in *Crónica Latina* (Spanish Language Publication. Newspaper & Publication Company Nº 3042407. Registered in England and Wales. P.O. Box 1269, London. SW9 9RN.) The complete references can be submitted on request.
CURRICULUM VITAE

of

PETER VANEZIS, OBE
M.B., Ch.B., M.D., Ph.D., F.R.C.Path., F.R.C.P. (Glasg.), F.F.L.M.,

ADDRESS

CAMERON FORENSIC MEDICAL SCIENCES
BARTS AND THE LONDON, SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND
DENTISTRY, QUEEN MARY, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
WILLIAM HARVEY RESEARCH INSTITUTE
CHARTERHOUSE SQUARE
LONDON EC1M 6BQ
DATE OF BIRTH: 11th December 1947

HOME ADDRESS: The Shrubbery, High Road
Thornwood, Epping
Essex CM16 6LU

NATIONALITY: British

SEX: Male

MARITAL STATUS: Married 2 children

EDUCATION:
Wanstead County High School, London E11.

University of Bristol Medical School, 1967 - 1972

QUALIFICATIONS

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MB., Ch.B.),
Bristol, June 1972

Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence (Pathology), (D.M.J.).

Member of The Royal College of Pathologists (M.R.C.Path.).
Examined in Histopathology with Forensic slant, December 1978.
Proceeded to Fellow (FRCPath), January 1990.

Doctor of Medicine, (M.D.) University of Bristol, June 1985.

Doctor Philosophy (PhD.) University of London, January 1990.

Fellow of Royal College of Physicians of Glasgow (FRCP Glasg.) June 1998 (Member 1996)

Founding Fellow of the Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine (F.F.F.L.M.)
February 2006

Fellow of the Chartered Society of Forensic Sciences (F.C.S.F.S.) 2011

Fellow of the Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences (F.A.F.M.S.)
2011
HONOURS

Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE), awarded in the Queen’s Birthday Honours List June 2001, for Forensic Pathology Services in Kosovo

PRESENT APPOINTMENTS

1. Professor of Forensic Medical Sciences and Director of Cameron Forensic Medical Sciences at Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry (Queen Mary University of London) 2006 -

2. President and Director of the Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences 2010 -

3. Head of Research and Development, Education and Training iGene (London) 2014 –

4. Registered Emeritus Home Office Pathologist 2013 -

5. Visiting Professor of Forensic Medical Sciences, London South Bank University, London, 2000 -

6. Visiting Professor of Forensic Medicine and Science, University of Glasgow 2003 -

7. Honorary Professor in Forensic Medicine, University of Hong Kong 2003 -

8. Visiting Professor Laureate European University of Cyprus 2014 -

9. Honorary NHS Consultant in Forensic Pathology, Department of Histopathology, St Mary’s Imperial College School of Medicine, 2004 -

10. Honorary Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva, 2004 -

11. Honorary Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, 1985 -

12. Honorary Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the National Institute of Legal Medicine, Santiago, Chile. 1995 -

13. Honorary Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the Government of Malaysia 2009 -
PAST APPOINTMENTS

1. Senior Honorary Civilian Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the Army, Appointed by the Ministry of Defence. 1992-2011


4. External Consultant to the Forensic Science Service and member of the Yorkshire Group Practice based at the Sheffield Medico-Legal Centre 2006-2010

5. Member of the East Midlands Group Practice based at Leicester 2010-2012

6. Visiting Professor in Forensic Pathology, University of Leicester 2010-2012

7. Chief Forensic Medical Officer and Head of the Department of Forensic Medical Sciences at the Forensic Science Service.2003-2006

8. Regius Professor of Forensic Medicine and Science and Head of Department of Forensic Medicine & Science, The University of Glasgow, October 1993-2003.

9. Honorary Consultant in Forensic Medicine to the Northern Glasgow Hopitals Health Board NHS Trust, October 1993-.Director, Human Identification Centre, University of Glasgow, December 1996-

10. Director General and Founder of The Centre for International Forensic Assistance (CIFA), July 2001- 2003

11. Reader and Head of Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School, Fulham Palace Road, London, 1990-1993.


13. Director of the Human Identification Centre, Department of Forensic Medicine & Science, The University of Glasgow, October 1993 –1996

14. Senior Lecturer in Forensic Medicine at The London Hospital Medical College, August 1979 - September 1990.

15. Honorary Consultant to Tower Hamlets Health Authority, August 1982 - September 1990


17. Lecturer in Forensic Medicine at The London Hospital Medical College, August 1975 - July 1979.

19. Senior House Officer in Pathology, St Olave's Hospital (Guy's Hospital), August 1973 - July 1974.


MEMBERSHIP OF EXAMINATION BOARDS AND EXTERNAL EXAMINERSHIPS

Royal College of Pathologists, Forensic Pathology, 1990 -

Society of Apothecaries London, Diploma and Mastership in Medical Jurisprudence, 1981 -

Royal College of Surgeons (Ireland), Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, 1991 - 1993.

Dundee University, B.Med.Sci. (Forensic Medicine) 1994 – 2000

Dundee University LLB (Forensic Medicine) 1995 – 2000

Queen's University Belfast. External Examiner in Forensic Medicine, 1996 -

Diploma in Legal Medicine, Sheffield 1996-

Diploma in Legal Medicine and M.D. (Forensic Medicine) Sri-Lanka. 1995 -

Chief examiner and convenor of Diploma in Forensic Medical Sciences, Society of Apothecaries (DFMS) 1993 – 2003

Convenor, Diploma in Forensic Human Identification, society of Apothecaries, 2002-2010

Convenor, Diploma in Forensic Human Identification, Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, 2011-

External examiner in the Diploma in Legal Medicine and MD Forensic Medicine Sri Lanka, 1996 -

External examiner in Forensic Medicine, University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 2001-

External examiner Hong Kong College of Pathologists, 1999 -

External PhD Supervisor, University College London, 2014 -
MEMBERSHIP OF LEARNED SOCIETIES AND OTHER BODIES

The Association of Clinical Pathologists, 1974-2006, Past Chairman of Forensic Subcommittee and Member of Council.


The British Association in Forensic Medicine. Member, 1974 - 2006. Fellow 1985 -.

The British Medical Association, 1972 -.

The Dutch Forensic Medicine Society (founder member), 1980 -.


The Forensic Science Society 1976 -.

The Medico-Legal Society, 1976 -.

The Police Surgeons Association (Association of Forensic Physicians), 1977 -.

The Royal Society of Medicine, 1978 - 2006, including section of Clinical Forensic Medicine 1992 -.

The British Association in Forensic Odontology, 1991 -.

Scottish Medico-Legal Society, Founder and Council Member 1996-

British Association in Human Identification (BAHID), Founder and President 2001-2003

International Society of Forensic Imaging 2012-

MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEES/ ADVISORY ROLE

One of U.K. members of European Council of Legal Medicine (Harmonization and standardization of Forensic Medicine within the European Community), 1987-


Royal College of Pathologists representative on: Medical Commision on Accident Prevention, 1992-1998
Manpower Advisory Sub-Panel in Histopathology (Royal College of Pathologists), 1992-1994, 1998-

Member of the Home Office Policy Advisory Board in Forensic Pathology, 1993-1994, 1997-; Professional Affairs Committee 2000-

Chairman, Association of Clinical Pathologists, Forensic Pathology Subcommittee and Forensic Representative on Post-graduate Education Committee 1998-

General Medical Council, Assessor in Forensic Pathology, 2000-

Executive Council Member of International Association for Craniofacial Identification 1994-

Member of the Northern Ireland Human Organs Inquiry team under the Chairmanship of John O’Hare QC. 2001-

Department of Health Refugee Health Professionals Steering Group 2001-inder chairmanship of Dame Leslie Southgate.

Education Convenor, Division of Community Based Sciences, University of Glasgow 2002-3

Scottish Subgroup in Hospital/Fiscal autopsy practice and standards 2002-3

Forensic Advisor to the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva (Missing persons project; Mine Action project; Iraq project) 2004 -

Member of RCPath Credentials Panel for the PMETB under Article 14 for the purposes of specialist registration of pathology practitioners 2005 –

Foreign and Commonwealth Office Advisor on Human Rights abuses 200 –

Board member and trustee, Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians, 2009-2011

Member, Conference Committe, Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians 2009-2011

Chairman, Research Committee, Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal College of Physicians 2010-2012

Advisory Committee AVMA (Action against medical accidents) 2010-

Member of International Rehabilitation Council for Torture since 2009-

Founding Member of International Forensic Expert Group ICRC 2010-
UK representative on European Academy of Legal Medicine Working Party on Medical Malpractice, 2011-

EDITORIAL BOARDS

Editor in Chief of, ‘Medicine, Science and the Law’ 2009-, previously member of Editorial Board, 2006-2009

International Board of Editors of The American Journal of Forensic Medicine and Pathology 1990-

Editorial Board of Science and Justice 1993-2000

Sub editor (forensic pathology) Journal of Clinical Pathology 1997-2002

Editorial Board - Cellular Pathology 2005 –

SERVICE CAREER AND OTHER RELEVANT ACTIVITIES

I began my career in Forensic Medicine in 1974 in Professor Malcolm Cameron's Department at the London Hospital Medical College. Because of the heavy workload of the Department (4,000 coroners autopsies annually) I gained rapid hands-on experience in routine cases. Five months after my appointment I carried out my first homicide autopsy under supervision. Since then I have conducted in excess of 5,000 suspicious death autopsies, of which approximately 2,000 were homicides. I have also carried out approximately 1,500 examinations on behalf of the defence.

I have been the supervising pathologist in a number of multiple death incidents (major disasters). These include: The Charing Cross Road (Soho) Fire (37 victims), The Marine Barracks Bombing at Deal (11 victims), The Kathmandu (Thai Airways) air crash (113 victims) and The Chinook Helicopter Crash near Campbeltown (29 victims). I have also participated in the Tarom air crash investigation in Bucharest in 1995. In addition I have acted as consultant to Kenyons Emergency Services and Blake Associates in a number of disasters including the Asian Tsunami. I also visited the New York Examiners office in 2001 on a fact finding mission following the Twin towers disaster in 2001. More recently I advised on the Nigerian Airways and Cameroon Airways air crashes. Additionally, since the beginning of the Iraq war I have been to that region to assist in exhumations and autopsies on behalf of the Armed Forces and have given evidence on allegations of torture from the same region.

I have been involved in the investigation of human rights abuses internationally for a number of years. I have been involved in the investigation of mass graves as well as individual cases at the request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, The United Nations and Non-Governmental Organisations such as Amnesty International. In this capacity I have worked for, led teams in, and had cases referred to me from the Balkans, Rwanda, Georgia, Israel, Cyprus, South Korea, Chile, Sri-Lanka, Uzbekistan and a
number of other countries. The Centre for International Forensic Assistance was founded by me through Glasgow University to facilitate such work (see below).

Up until my recent appointment in London, as head of forensic pathology services for the Strathclyde region I had day to day administrative and practical service functions. I carried out and supervised autopsies on behalf of the procurator fiscal. Administrative responsibilities during my period in Glasgow included: Forensic Pathology Liaison Committee for the Strathclyde Region; City of Glasgow Mortuary Health and Safety Committee; University of Glasgow, Medical Appeals Committee; Member of Senate, University of Glasgow; Member of Medical, Science and Law faculties; Board member, Institute of Medical Law and Ethics, University of Glasgow; Head of the Human Identification Centre, University of Glasgow. Executive board member as head of section of the newly formed division of community based sciences.

Much of my main contribution during the last 20 years and particularly during my time in Glasgow, has been to adopt a policy of broadening the scope of expertise available in forensic departments. In addition to the existing specialities of pathology and toxicology, I introduced forensic anthropology, clinical forensic medicine and forensic haemogenetics. The number of staff in that Department was increased accordingly by about one third to around 45 (excluding the postgraduate students). The expertise of facial identification which I brought with me had been expanded and we became one of the few recognised centres of excellence in this area in the world. In this respect, we have assisted the Chilean, Sri-Lankan, Italian, Swedish, Irish governments among others. In this respect, we have assisted the Chilean, Sri-Lankan, Italian, Swedish, Irish governments among others. This aspect of our work also attracted interest from clinicians, particularly in facial-maxillary surgery and psychiatry.

An important function of any active and forward thinking forensic medical department, is to establish itself internationally. This I believe was achieved in Glasgow during my tenure by initially forming the Human Identification Centre in 1996. This was the first such centre anywhere in the world and was soon followed by others in Dundee, Melbourne and elsewhere. This was followed by the establishment in 2001 of the Centre for International Forensic Assistance (CIFA), the latter with the assistance of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. The department was in the forefront of supplying forensic expertise to the Balkans and elsewhere.

Another initiative which I introduced was 'next of kin' interviews. This has been shown to perform a useful function in assisting the relatives of deceased person's understand better how their loved ones died. It is, I believe an important service that all forensic departments everywhere should provide. Indeed, following our experience in Glasgow, the Crown Office in Scotland directed all other forensic departments in Scotland to provide a similar service. Recently, following the work carried out in Scotland, a pilot scheme was undertaken in London with the assistance of a Department of Health grant.

I am currently Director of Cameron Forensic Medical Sciences which is a relatively recent academic Centre of Forensic Medicine in London, based at Barts and the London. This Centre was established by me to re-introduce academic forensic medicine to London and the South East which was non-existent with the closure of all
academic departments. We run academic postgraduate and undergraduate courses. We have established an MOU with the International Committee of the Red Cross and collaborate with the University of Verona in an international PhD programme. We have lectured to medical students at the University of Oxford and to Forensic Science Courses at Kings College London, London South Bank University and the University of Surrey. There is a forensic module established in the undergraduate intercalated BMedSci Molecular Medicine course which is popular with the students and an MSc in Forensic Medical Sciences. We also teach special study modules to first and second year medical students.

I have also recently established an international forensic programme with the International Committee of the Red Cross to work together with other agencies to provide educational and research expertise to countries for the development of forensic services within their country. Together with the ICRC, I co-ordinate a course in Geneva annually on “Management of the Dead in Armed Conflicts”. This course has been running for the last four years. Since 2005 my team together with the ICRC have also run courses for Iraqi and other Middle East doctors, lawyers and scientists on forensic medicine, particularly focussing on their local needs.

I established the Academy of Forensic Medical Sciences in 2010 to further forensic postgraduate education and training for professionals and we currently offer two courses leading to the Diploma in Forensic Medical Sciences and in Forensic Human Identification and also have an agreement with the Specialist Board of Forensic Pathology in Malaysia to training and examine doctors to advanced specialist (fellowship) standard.

In June 2008 I organised a workshop in Tripoli Libya on behalf of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and with the co-operation of the Gaddafi Organisation, on the “Recognition and Monitoring of torture”. This was part of an ongoing commitment that the British Government had to improving the human rights situation in that country.

In addition to autopsy work, I also carry out clinical examinations for trauma assessment, particularly in child abuse cases. I have recently (2011) been requested to participate in Child Protection research with investigators from the University of Cardiff.

I have a special interest in facial identification and I routinely carry out photocomparison identifications and facial reconstructions for coroners, police and defence solicitors. I have worked both nationally and internationally in this area.

In my role of Chief Medical Officer to iGene (London) Ltd I am responsible for the provision of a service to coroners and all aspects of research and development of the digital autopsy system produced by the Infovalley Group of Companies as well as Anatomy virtual teaching packages. The first centre is being launched in November this year with 17 other centres due to open in the next two years. Malaysian investors have provided £50 million pounds for the purpose.

I have recently since April 2014 begun formal teaching as a visiting Professor at the European Laureate University of Cyprus and am planning a Masters course for the University starting in 2015.
Since 1994 I have been listed in Who’s Who, and from 1995 International Who's Who, Who’s Who in Scotland and Debrett’s People of Today.

**Summary of Undergraduate and Postgraduate Training Activities**

Prior to my current appointments, I regularly participated in teaching to undergraduates of the University of London:(Charing Cross and Westminster and Royal Free, London Hospital and St. Bartholomew’s Hospital).

I also taught final year bar students at the Council of Legal Education at Gray's Inn, and Bristol and Hendon Detective Training Schools 1982 - 1993.

I organise lecture courses (four times a year) for the Special Investigations Branch of The Royal Military Police at Southwick Park, Portsmouth and previously at Chichester 1992-.

Course organiser for Forensic Human Identification Course at Barts. 2004-

Academic Director of annual course in Jordan “Meeting Current Demands in Forensic Medicine” 2005-

Lead a team in July 2008 to Libya to provide a Workshop on ‘Torture Investigation’ on behalf of the Foreign and Commonwealth Offic.

I regularly lectured on the Diploma in Medical Jurisprudence Course at The London Hospital Medical College, 1976 -

I was a guest lecturer in the Diploma in Forensic Odontology course, (University of Hertfordshire),1986 -.

I organised and participated in various undergraduate courses for medical and law students at Glasgow University.

I regularly lectured on the MSc course in Mass Disaster Management (University of Hertfordshire),1991 - 2000

I was course co-ordinator of the Diploma in Forensic Medical Sciences Courses held in both Glasgow and London 1993 – 2003

I was Education Convenor for the Division of Community Based Sciences within the University of Glasgow, involving undergraduate and postgraduate education of four departments within the division (Public Health, Primary Care, Psychological Medicine and Forensic Medicine and Science) 2002- 03

I was Course director for the London Forensic Medicine course 2001- 2004

I supervise BMedSci students in their forensic medicine module at Barts. 2005-
Whilst at Glasgow University, I supervised five successful PhD students (in nine years). In addition I co-ordinated an MSc taught course in Forensic Medicine.

At the present time, I supervise one PhD student at Barts and jointly supervise a PhD student in Glasgow.

Course Director Master of Forensic Medical Sciences University of London, 2008-
Board of International PhD Forensic Programme, University of Verona, Italy, 2008-
Annual teaching programme delivered to medical students at the University of Verona.

RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

Grants and awards for Research and Development

1. £500. C.H. Milburn Award 1980 (British Medical Association), for research into Vertebral Artery Trauma.

2. £500. C.H. Milburn Award 1986 (British Medical Association), for research in progress on Computer assisted identification of skull remains by superimposition of facial features.

3. £1,000. Brackenbury Award 1990 (British Medical Association): Prevalence of HIV Antibody Positivity in Post Mortem Populations,

4. £75,000. Home Office Grant 1992, for funding of 60% salary of research senior lecturer.

5. £39,000. Chilean Government Grant 1992, for research postgraduate to conduct facial morphometry and assist in the identification of the skeletal remains of 120 Chilean citizens who were buried in a mass grave.

6. £16,440. Grant from the Society for the Protection of Science and Learning 1993, for research fellow to study the comparative facial identification of the face by laser scanning and photography

7. £6,000 Chinese Government Grant: 1994. Joint study with the Teiling Institute of Laioning Province, examining the value of facial reconstruction using 3-D computer graphics as a means of recognition in both caucasian and mongoloid subjects
8. **£65,000.** SHEFC Initiative fund 1996: Develop and establish National Facial Reconstruction facility, in collaboration with Aberdeen, Dundee and Edinburgh Universities

9. **£14,000.** Scottish Office, Criminal Research Unit October 1996/March 1997 with further funding for an additional six monthssin the first instance. Sole applicant. Assessment of next of kin interviews carried out jointly by the forensic pathologists and fiscals in the Glasgow catchment area

10. **£6,000.** Sandoz pharmaceuticals July 1996/June 1997 Jointly with Dr Launer, Burnley NHS trust. Assessment of facial affect in schizophrenic patients using standard anthropometric measurements,

11. **£20,000.** Discretionary fund from the Medicine and Science faculty planning units, University of Glasgow, Director of project, in collaboration with Dr Curry, Geology. To establish a Scottish nationwide paternity testing service and forensic haemogenetic academic research and teaching facility in conjunction with the establishment of the United Kingdom's first Human Identification Centre. 1998.

12. **£22,021.** Nuffield Foundation, jointly with the Department of Adolescent Psychiatry. Racial stereotyping in psychiatry. 1999

13. **£70,000.** European Union OISIN programme 1999/2000 jointly with departments from the Netherlands and ItalyThe study of earprints and their role in their value as a tool for identifying and tracing offenders. The substantive work was funded via a further submission in 2001 under the fifth framework

14. **£600,826.** Crown Office Grant 1999/2000. For the provision and development of Forensic Pathology Services in the West of Scotland

15. **£750,000.** Crown Office Grant April 2000/2001. For the provision and development of Forensic Pathology Services in the West of Scotland.

16. **£156,000.** European Union Grant under Framework four for research into the evaluation of ears as an evidential tool in identification (FEARID), 2002

17. **£94,000.** Foreign & Commonwealth Office startup Grant to establish The Centre for International Forensic Assistance 2001-2003

18. **£207,000.** Foreign & Commonwealth Office to fund Kosovo mission April-August 2002

19. **£42,000.** Department of Health. Pilot scheme to develop good communications with next of kin or equivalent person(s) close to the deceased in relation to post-mortem examinations. July 2003
20. **£52,000.** Foreign & Commonwealth Office to carry out Workshop in Libya in July 2008

21. **£4,000,000.** Research and development of the Digital Autopsy System with Infovalley Malaysia. Establishment of iGene (London) Ltd for this purpose 2013. (A projected investment of a further £46,000,000 over the next two year for the establishment of a total of 18 centres in the UK.)

**Funding 1980 – to date**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1980-1989</td>
<td>£1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1990-1999</td>
<td>£934,287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000-2009</td>
<td>£1,301,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-</td>
<td>£4,000,000 with a further £46,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Grand total:** £6,236,287

**Fields of study**

The following are current areas of interest and research projects in progress:

1. Human rights abuses
2. Evaluation of the Digital Autopsy System
4. Next of Kin clinics and the role of the pathologist
5. Human Identification in Disaster Victims
6. Facial identification using reconstructive and superimposition techniques.
7. Tool mark identification from examination of skin wound patterns using video superimposition.
9. Pattern and colour changes in bruises, both ante-mortem and post-mortem and their assessment using colorimetry (three centre study, not supported currently by a grant).
10. Evidence based forensic medicine
PUBLICATIONS

Original articles, letters, editorials


46. Vanezis P. Investigation of clandestine graves resulting from human rights abuses J Clin For Med 6, 238-242


49. Ahmed A, Linacre AM, Mohammed AA, Vanezis P, Goodwin W. STR population date for 10 STR loci including the GenePrint PowerPlex 1 from El-Minia (Central Egypt). Forensic Sci Int. 2001 Apr 1; 117(3):233-4


60. **Vanezis P**. Forensic medicine: past, present and future, in Medicine, Crime and Punishment. The Lancet, 2004; 364, supplement.


74. Guidelines for investigating deaths in custody ICRC Geneva 2013. Prof. P. Mangin, University of Geneva; Prof. M. Thali, University of Bern; Prof. V. Chetail, Geneva Academy of International Humanitarian Law and Human Rights; Prof. A. Stapleton, Bluhm Legal Clinic, Northwestern University School of Law; Prof. Peter Vanezis, Cameron Centre for Forensic Medical Sciences, Queen Mary, University of London; Prof. J. L. Thomsen, University of Southern Denmark; Prof. H. P. Hougen, University of Copenhagen; Mr Ron Turnbull, former Head of Evidence Unit, International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia; and Dr P. Bouvier, Ms C. Deman, Dr M. Duque, Ms A. Menegon, Ms M. Murphy, Ms J. Pejic, Dr H. Reyes, Ms E. Twinch, Mr S. Vité and Mr A. Wigger, ICRC


Books, chapters and official reports


80. Martin L and **Vanezis P.** Evaluation of Next of Kin clinics in Glasgow. The Scottish Office, Central Research Unit 1998


84. **Vanezis P.** Scene investigation, in Encyclopaedia of Forensic Science. Eds: Elselvier 2000


86. Human Organs Inquiry Report, Northern Ireland, Chairman, John O’Hare QC. 2002. **Vanezis P** (medical consultant)


**CONTRIBUTIONS TO NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIA**

1978. VIII Meeting: International Association of Forensic Sciences, Wichita, U.S.A. Oral presentation:
- Techniques used in the evaluation of vertebral artery trauma at post-mortem.

1979. First Aid at the Scene of an Accident, Oslo, Norway.
- Injury patterns in road traffic accidents.

1979 IX Meeting: International Association of Forensic Sciences, Bergen, Norway.
- Suicidal stabbing - a review of 29 cases
- Tentative injuries in self stabbing
- The significance of foetal carbon poisoning in a pregnant female fire victim.

1981. Forensic Medicine Symposium in Nicosia, Cyprus. (joint organiser)

1982. Forensic Medicine Society International Meeting in Copenhagen, Denmark (joint organiser)
- Review of peptic ulceration in Coroner's autopsies.

1983. First Cross Channel Conference on Forensic Medicine, Rotterdam, Netherlands (Joint organiser).
- Sudden death and the menstrual cycle.

- The menstrual cycle and sudden death.

1988. International Academy of Legal and Social Medicine, Liege, Belgium.
- Application of 3-D computer graphics for facial reconstruction and comparison with sculpting techniques

1989. Third Cross Channel Conference on Forensic Medicine, Antwerp, Belgium.

- 3-D Reconstruction and facial identification.

1991. Joint Meeting of the British Academy of Forensic Sciences with the Cyprus Medical & Bar Associations in Limassol, Cyprus. (joint organiser).
- Facial reconstruction using 3-D computer graphics
- Can hypostasis be useful in estimating time of death?
- Facial reconstruction using 3-D computer graphics.

- Estimating rate of change of hypostasis using colorimetry and correlation with post-mortem interval.

- Role of the Facial Identification Centre.

- Recent Advances in Forensic Medicine

1993 Dusseldorf International Association of Forensic Sciences meeting.
Series of 11 publications relating to anthropometric measurements of the face obtained from facial laser scanning data presented as poster presentations as follows:
- **Vanezis P., Gonzalez A., Trujillo O., Santarius T. and Rossi M.L.** I, Anthropometric measurements of the face in the frontal plane in 50 Caucasian males
- Trujillo O., Gonzalez A., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. II, Anthropometric measurements of the mouth in the frontal plane in 50 Caucasian males.
- Gonzalez A., Trujillo O., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. III, Anthropometric measurements of the ear in 50 Caucasian males
- Gonzalez A., Trujillo O., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. IV, Anthropometric measurements of the orbit in 50 Caucasian males
- Trujillo O., Gonzalez A., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. V, Anthropometric measurements of the nose in 50 Caucasian males in the frontal plane
- Gonzalez A., Trujillo O., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. VI, Anthropometric measurements of the face in the lateral plane in 50 Caucasian males in the frontal plane.
- Trujillo O, Gonzalez A. **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. VII, Anthropometric measurements of the mouth in the lateral plane in 50 Caucasian males
- Trujillo O., Gonzalez A., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. VIII, Anthropometric measurements of the face at 45 _{(R)}_ in 50 Caucasian males
- Gonzalez A., Trujillo O., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. IX, Anthropometric measurements of the face at 45 _{(L)}_ in 50 Caucasian males
- Trujillo O., Gonzalez A., **Vanezis P.,** Santarius T. and Rossi M.L. X, Anthropometric measurements of three facial surface arcs in the frontal plane in 50 Caucasian males
1993 British Academy of Forensic Sciences and South African Medico-Legal Association Congress, Durban. (joint organiser). The following papers presented:
- Application of laser scanning to facial morphometric analysis in a control population
- Photo-comparison of crime suspect cases using video-superimposition
- Identification of an exhumed homicide victim by facial reconstruction, video-superimposition and PCR DNA analysis


1996. Clinical Section of Forensic Medicine at the Royal Society of Medicine
- Drugs and Alcohol in Road Traffic Accidents. The Strathclyde experience


1997 British Association in Forensic Odontology meeting in Moscow.:
- The investigation of a mass grave in Rwanda on behalf of the UN International Criminal Tribunal.

1997. Presidential Address, British Academy of Forensic Sciences
- Forensic Pathology in a Troubled World.

1998 First Joint British Congress of Forensic Sciences, Glasgow (joint organiser)
- Next of Kin Clinics

1999 IAFS, Los Angeles
- Compression of the Neck, Problem cases
- The role of the pathologist in deaths related to political conflicts

- The role of forensic Otology in identification

2000 Pathology, Millenium conference, Birmingham. Keynote address:
- Sudden Death in Air Travellers

2000 Second Panhellenic Forensic Meeting, Pireus, Greece, Keynote address:
- The present state of forensic medicine and future trends

2000 International Craniofacial Association Conference FBI Washington:
- Factors involved in psychological evaluation based on facial appearance in black and white males
- Hereditary factors in ear identification
2001 British Association in Human Identification. Presidential Address
  - Satisfying humanitarian needs and the interests of justice

2001 British Association of Forensic Odontology.
  - Postgraduate opportunities in forensic medicine

2001 10th Anniversary of the discovery of the Iceman (Otzi) Conference, Balzano, Italy
  - The forensic investigation of the Iceman

2002 Third Panhellenic meeting, Crete
  - Training in forensic Medicine in the United Kingdom
  - The railway killers

2003 Refugee Health Professionals, Showcase event. London. Keynote speech
  - Human rights abuses in health professionals

2004 Inaugural oration to the College of Forensic Pathologists, Sri-Lanka, 16th July
  - The development of forensic pathology in Great Britain from 1800 to the present day

  - Facial Reconstruction of Cangrade della Scala.

2005 Third Balkan Conference in Forensic Medicine, Constanta, Romania June 1st – 3rd
  - Recent trends in Facial Reconstruction using 3-D computer graphics

2005 Hippocratic Oration – Forensic medicine in a troubled world. Delivered to the Hellenic Medical Society in London in October 2005 on the occasion of their 20th anniversary

2006 IAFS Conference Hong Kong
  - Recent trends in Facial Reconstruction using 3D Computer Graphics
  - Next of Kin Clinics- The North London Experience

2007 9th Cross Channel Conference, Torquay UK
  - Recent trends in the timing of bruising

2008 Faculty of Forensic and Legal Medicine Annual Meeting, Maidstone
  - Clinico-pathological aspects of alcohol abuse- recent trends

2009 Human Rights Workshop by ICRC in Lisbon, Portugal
  - Investigation of torture

2010 Meeting of Italian Medico-legal Society Rome Italy
  - Medical malpractice
2011 IAFS Madeira
   - Cardiac death and criminality

2012 ISFR, Zurich

2013 INPALMS Kuala Lumpur
   - Brugada syndrome

2013 Cyprus European University
   Keynote speech

International Workshops,
1998 Durban South Africa, with Amnesty International
1999 Lecture series on: trends in Forensic Medicine Singapore
2000 Neck Injuries, 2 day course, Copenhagen
2000 Facial Identification course, Police Headquarters, Madrid
2004 Forensic medicine lectures and academic attachment to the University of Hong Kong
2005 Workshops and sessions being planned in Facial Identification, Next of Kin clinics and Human Rights Abuses for the International Association of Forensic Sciences Meeting 2005. I am on the International Committee.
2005, 06, 07 Meeting Current Demands in Forensic Medicine. Forensic workshops in Jordan, together with the ICRC
2007, 08, 09, 10, 11, 12, 13. Management of the Dead in conflict situations with ICRC, Geneva
2008 Workshop on the Investigation of Torture in Libya on behalf of F&CO

DISSEMINATIONS

Vertebral Artery Trauma - A Post-mortem Study. Submitted for the degree of Doctor of Medicine (University of Bristol) 1985.


Accreditation of courses and visits to departments abroad
1999, Singapore – Institute of Forensic Medicine
2002, Forensic Sciences course. Science University Penang, at Khota Baru
2005, Lecture series to University of Hong Kong
2007, 2008, 2009 Seminars/tutorials to PhD students in University of Verona
Television, Radio and other media work
I regularly broadcast on the Television and Radio on professional matters
Some of the recent projects I have been involved in include:

- Death of the Iceman. Horizon BBC Two: 7/2/02
- Discovery Channel - projects involving various aspects of forensic Investigation
- Crimewatch – particularly in relation to facial reconstruction work.
- I was also Sue Lawley’s guest on the Radio four programme Desert Island Discs, in March 2001
- Advisor for ‘Silent Witness’
- Participated in TV programme with Michael Portillo on various aspects of capital punishment in the United States (2009).
- Documentary for Channel 4 on ‘Ancient Egyptian Mummification’. Screened in October 2011 as “Mummifying Allan- Ancient Egypt’s last secret”. Won three Television awards including a BAFTA in 2012 for best special category documentary

Various articles have been written about my work in national newspapers, scientific and medical journals eg:

- Brant Drewery. Identity crisis. New Scientist 27th February 1999 No. 2175
- Roggla G. Tyrolean Ice Man to be defrosted for study Lancet, 2000;356:746
- Bryan Christie. War crimes centre to be set up in Glasgow BMJ March 2001

There have also been numerous press reports and magazine articles on the international humanitarian work carried out by CIFA

High Profile cases
Below are a few recent examples of recent cases I have been involved in:

- I was invited to investigate the circumstances surrounding the death of Princess Diana and gave evidence at the inquest.
- I have given opinions for the Presidential Truth Commission in Korea on deaths in custody
- Investigation of the medical evidence of the British Nurses in Saudi Arabia accused of the murder of one of their colleagues
- The investigation of the Railway killer and his accomplice
- I have given evidence for the Truth and Reconciliation Council of the Republic of South Africa.
- The identification of the last victim of the Kings Cross fire
- WHO led investigation of the death of the Zviad Gamsakhurdia., former Georgian President, thought to have committed suicide
- Advisor to the Russian authorities on the identification of the Romanovs.
- Recently investigated the death of Teo Beng Hock who died after interrogation by the Malaysian Anti Corruption Commission, including giving evidence recently at the Royal Commission of Enquiry (2010-2011).
- Advisor to the Hong Kong Police regarding a death in Police Custody

Updated July 2014
Phil Marsden is a Dental Surgeon and practising Forensic Odontologist and is based in London. He is currently the President of the British Association for Forensic Odontology and one of the Dental Identification Managers for UK DVI. He has been deployed home and abroad, including plane crashes in Thailand and the Comoros islands, the Asian Tsunami, the 7/7 London bombings and more recently to Christchurch New Zealand following last year’s earthquake. He is an examiner for the Diploma in Forensic Human Identification and has a particular interest in Human Identification and dental age assessment.
BRIEF CURRICULUM VITAE

Dr Roy Palmer LLB, MB BS, MRCS, LRCP, DOBstRCOG, FFFLM, Barrister-at-Law

Current main appointments:

HM Coroner, Southern District of Greater London
   (covering the 4 London Boroughs Bexley, Bromley, Croydon & Sutton)
Deputy Coroner, City of London
Assistant Deputy Coroner, Greater London (Inner South District)

Formerly Secretary & Medical Director, The Medical Protection Society (MPS) 1989-1998

Additional appointments:

President, British Academy of Forensic Sciences
President, The Society for Relief of Widows & Orphans of Medical Men
Assistant (Member of the Court), Worshipful Society of Apothecaries of London
Medical Secretary, Coroners Society of England and Wales
Council Member, Medical Society of London

Past-President, Section of Clinical Forensic and Legal Medicine, Royal Society of Medicine (2001-2003)
Past-Governor, Expert Witness Institute (EWI) 2000-2006

Publications:
Author of medico-legal chapters in multi-author textbooks
Author of various MPS medico-legal advice booklets

Mini-biography:

After qualification from the London Hospital Medical College, University of London and junior hospital appointments, Roy Palmer entered general practice from where he developed his interest in legal aspects of medical practice by studying for legal qualifications. He joined the medico-legal advisory staff of the Medical Protection Society in 1973 and was its medical director from 1989 to 1998.

He is now one of the full-time Coroners in Greater London.

Extra-curricular activities include concert-going, opera, theatre, art and architecture.

RNP/August 2010
Tracey Elliott

Lecturer
LLB (Birmingham), LLM (UCL), Barrister (Gray's Inn)
Email: tracey.elliott@le.ac.uk

After graduating from Birmingham University, Tracey was called to the Bar and practised from 4 Paper Buildings and 9-12 Bell Yard, specialising in criminal litigation and advisory work, acting for both prosecution and defence. She has worked as a lecturer at Queen Mary University of London and as a visiting lecturer at City University, the University of Surrey, King’s College, London and the LSE. She has lectured to the legal and medical professions and assisted with advocacy training at Gray’s Inn. She has worked in Poland, lecturing Polish judges, prosecutors and Ministry of Justice officials on the UK legal system. Her current research projects relate to the use of law to promote a public health agenda and in the law relating to the treatment and care of adults who lack capacity.

Research Interests
Health care law, mental health law and criminal law and evidence.

Selected Publications
- “Screening for abdominal aortic aneurysms: some legal implications” (2008) 14 Clinical Risk 211
- “Capacity, Sex and the Mentally Disordered” [2008] 2 Archbold News 6
- “No Need for the Fat Police” (2007) 157 N.L.J. 427
- Contributor to Jowitt’s Legal Dictionary (3rd edn.).
Professor Wesley Vernon OBE Curriculum Vitae

Name: Denis Wesley Vernon

Address: 1 The Coppice
         Whaley Bridge
         High Peak
         SK23 7LH
         U.K.

Date of Birth: 23rd Jan. 1958

Place of Birth: Stockport, U.K.

Nationality: English

CURRENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Head of Podiatry Service, based in Sheffield Primary Care Trust, employing 50 staff to provide comprehensive podiatry services across the city of Sheffield (population 560,000). I am research lead for the organisation and lead research studies within my own service. I am a visiting Professor at Staffordshire & Huddersfield Universities and provide forensic podiatry teaching sessions to the National Policing Improvement Agency and the Diploma in Forensic Human Identification now held at Barts.

CAREER HISTORY

1993 - present  Head of Sheffield Podiatry Service. While employed in this capacity, I have also been responsible for managing the community Speech and Language Therapy and Dietetic Services.

2010 - present  Visiting Professor at Huddersfield University.
2007 - 2009  Seconded to the Healthcare Commission as an Associate Clinical Adviser.
2004 - present  Visiting Professor at Staffordshire University.
2002 – present  Research Lead, Sheffield PCT
2008 – 2009  Professional Board Member of the Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners.
2003 - 2005  Seconded to Sheffield Hallam University to develop research collaborations between community health services and the university.
2001 - 2003  Seconded two days/week to South Yorkshire Workforce Development Confederation, to prepare a strategy for podiatry workforce planning and development in South Yorkshire.
1985 - 1993  Divisional Chief Chiropodist, Sheffield Community Health Services, with divisional management responsibilities for service delivery in a defined area of Sheffield. This post also required a significant leading clinical input into a specialised diabetic foot clinic at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital and clinical responsibility for nail surgery.
1981 - 1985  Sector Chief Chiropodist, North Derbyshire District Health Authority, with sector management responsibilities for service delivery in a defined area of Derbyshire. This work required the reinstatement of services in the North East Sector of Derbyshire.
1980 - 1981  Senior 2 chiropodist, Derbyshire Area Health Authority.
**EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>Qualification/business experience</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>Society of Shoefitters</td>
<td>Professional Membership Qualification</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1993 - 2000</td>
<td>Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td>PhD in Podiatry /Forensic Podiatry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1997</td>
<td>Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td>Qualitative Research Methods Module (from MA in Social Policy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1989 - 1990</td>
<td>University of Brighton</td>
<td>Bachelor of Science Degree (Hons) Chiroprody (Podiatry)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(Letter of commendation received from the Examination Board for highest marks achieved in 1st year assignments)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1986 - 1987</td>
<td>Sheffield Hallam University</td>
<td>Certificate in Health Services Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>1980 - 1981</td>
<td>Stockport College of Technology</td>
<td>Further Education Teachers Certificate (Awarded Credit in Final Examination)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977 - 1980</td>
<td>University of Salford</td>
<td>Diploma in Podiatric Medicine (Awarded College Prize for Pathology and Microbiology. Awarded Distinction for Surgery)</td>
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</table>

**MEMBERSHIP OF PROFESSIONAL ORGANISATIONS**

- Founding Fellow of the Faculty of Podiatric Medicine, the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow
- Fellow of the Faculty of Podiatric Medicine, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists
- Fellow of Faculty of Management, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists
- Member, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists
- Life Member of the Society of Shoefitters
- Distinguished and Sustaining Member of International Association for Identification
- Fellow of the Forensic Science Society
- Accredited Forensic Practitioner - Bare footprints and footwear, Forensic Science Society (1st AcFP to be placed on register)
- Registered Forensic Practitioner with the Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners (1st forensic podiatrist to register with the CRFP) up to cessation of the CRFP on 31/3/09
- Registered forensic podiatry expert under the Forensic Science Society competency testing scheme 2010 (1st podiatrist to join this register)
- Registered Podiatrist with the Health Professions Council
- Member of the Academy of Experts
- Member of Canadian Identification Society
- Member of British Association for Human Identification
Member of the Centre for International Forensic Assistance

Emeritus and Board member of the American Society of Forensic Podiatrists

Life Member of the Society of Shoefitters

**PERSONAL RESEARCH**

2012  RCT of Healthy Footwear (In preparation)
2008 - 2012  Caustic approaches to corn treatment (COPE Trial)
2008  Teleconferencing in podiatry
2007 -  2009  Length fitting in diabetic footwear
2006  Criteria for the recognition of healthy footwear
2005  Empowerment in podiatry
2005  The effect of jumping on the human footprint
2005  The Research and Clinical Priorities of Sheffield South West PCT
2002 - 2004  Workforce development needs in podiatry
2003 A study of perceived low status in podiatry
2002 - 2004  Developing a coherent approach to allied health workforce development using podiatry and foot care assistants as a case study.
2002  Research priorities in podiatry in year 2002
2001 - 2002  Why patients seek podiatry treatment
2000  Continuing professional development in podiatry – external priorities.  (Joint project with Southampton University)
1997 - present  Applications for semi-conductor technology in health care.  (Joint project with Sheffield University)
1989 – present  Techniques in forensic podiatry.
1993 - 2000  The functional analysis of shoe wear patterns: theory and application (Ph.D study)
1999  Higher research studies in podiatry in the U.K.
1998  Research priorities in podiatry - the podiatry research agenda
1997  A study of the Xerox quality management system and its application in health care.
1996  The development of an Occupational Health Services specification using qualitative research techniques.
1990  The potential of chiropody records in forensic and mass disaster identification.

**PUBLICATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

(See Appendices 1 and 2)

**CONFERENCES ATTENDED/OTHER RELEVANT TRAINING**

I annually attend podiatry, research and international forensic science conferences/training seminars.

I have attended the following specialist forensic identification workshops:
  Adobe Photoshop workshops (2009, 2011)
  Advanced lighting techniques for forensic photography (2007)
  New methods of recovering dusty footwear impressions (electrostatic lifting), 1997
  Collection and preservation of footwear impression evidence (footwear evidence photography), 1997
  The examination and comparison of footwear impression evidence (shoeprint analysis), 1998
  Superglue fuming (Print enhancement technique), 1998
  Tracking , 2000
  Capturing crisp and clear photographic images
  Ultraviolet light
  Footwear

I have attended a three day shoe-fitting workshop in 2002.
AWARDS AND RESEARCH GRANTS:

- Officer of the Order of the British Empire (OBE), June 2009
- National Institute for Health Research (Research for Patients Benefit) research funding awarded (£250,000) to study caustic approaches to corn treatment in 2009.
- Emeritus Membership status awarded, American Society of Forensic Podiatrists, 2009
- Meritorious Award, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, awarded in 2007.
- Allan Brooking NHS Travel Fellowship awarded in 2007.
- Sheffield Health and Social Research Consortium research funding (£10,000) to study shoe length fitting in the diabetic population.
- Podiatric Research Forum Travel Award to present paper at the Mid West Podiatry Conference in Chicago in 2006.
- Royal Society Travel Award to present paper at International Association of Forensic Sciences conference in Hong Kong in 2005.
- Sheffield Health and Social Research Consortium research funding (£5000) to study empowerment in podiatry.
- Trent Focus research funding (£5000) in 2003 to study perceived low status in podiatry.
- Trent Focus research funding (£28,000) in 2002 with additional funding (£10,000) being awarded in 2003 to study the potential of support workers in Allied Health Professions using podiatry as a case study.
- Granted travel award by Podiatric Research Forum to present paper at International Association of Forensic Sciences conference in Montpellier in 2002.
- Hope Wessex Medical Trust research funding (£4,400) in 2001 (collaborator with University of Southampton).
- International Association for Identification Distinguished membership status awarded 1998.
- Granted travel award by Podiatric Research Forum to attend 83rd International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar in 1998.
- Granted travel award by Community Health Sheffield NHS Trust to study the Quality Management system of Xerox, USA in 1997.
- Awarded Charter Mark (latterly, the Customer Service Excellence standard) for excellence in public service since 1996 for quality of Sheffield podiatry service.

OTHER RESPONSIBILITIES:

- Council Member of the Society of Shoefitters
- Lead of South Yorkshire forensic podiatry interest group.
- Joint lead of Forensic Science Society forensic podiatry competence testing scheme initiative 2009-2010
- Lead of IAI role and scope of practice for forensic podiatrists project 2008/2009
- Chair of the Healthy Footwear Group.
- Chair of the Forensic Podiatry Sub-Committee within the International Association for Identification.
- Professional Board Member of the Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners 2008-2009.
- Invited by Chinese Ministry of Public Security to deliver seminar on forensic podiatry to 120 Chinese forensic scientists in October 2007.
- Devised and delivered forensic podiatry workshops to visiting scientists from Hong Kong and UK-based podiatrists.
- Past Lead Assessor for Forensic Podiatry, Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners, 2006-2009
- Past Examiner for the Society of Apothecaries Diploma in Forensic Human Identification 2006 – 2010
- Examiner for the Academy of Medical Sciences, Barts and the London Diploma in Forensic Human Identification, 2010 -
- Associate Specialist Adviser (Podiatry) for the Health Care Commission, 2007-.
- Past Member of Home Office Advisory Group to establish a National Disaster Victim Identification Team.
- Past Member of National Institute for Clinical Excellence Research Advisory Committee.
- Past Podiatry Adviser to the South Yorkshire Workforce Development Confederation.
- Past Member of Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Group to consider the further development of podiatry assistants
- Past Member of the Department of Health Working Group on Significant Issues in Education and Research.
• Past Member of the Advisory Committee for Topic Selection (Dept of Health) representing Allied Health Professions.
• Past European representative for the International Association for Identification Special Committee on Forensic Podiatry.
• Past Editor of the Forensic Podiatry discipline section of the British Association for Human Identification internet site.
• Past Chair of the Podiatric Research Forum,
• Past Chair of the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Research and Development Committee (now member).
• Past Chair of Research Forum for Allied Health Professions.
• Past seat on Faculty of Podiatric Medicine, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists. (representing Podiatric Research Forum/Research and Development Committee).
• Past Member of Sheffield Health and Social Research Consortium management group.
• Member of Sheffield Allied Health Profession Council.
• Past Member of University of Huddersfield new podiatry degree validation panel.
• Past Member of National Working Group on Research Education for the Allied Health Professions.

OTHER RELEVANT EXPERIENCE:

• Mentor/supervisor for numerous podiatry undergraduate and masters level projects
• Supervisor for three PhD/Prof Doc. studies.
• Examiner for four PhD/Prof Doc. studies
• Peer Reviewer for the Journal of Foot and Ankle Research
• Peer Reviewer for the British Medical Journal
• Peer Reviewer for Medicine, Science and the Law
• Peer reviewer for Podiatry Now Journal.
• Past peer reviewer for British Journal of Podiatric Medicine.
• Past Peer reviewer for Journal of Clinical Forensic Medicine
• Past peer reviewer for Physiotherapy Journal.
• Reviewer for the Health Research Board, Ireland.
• Reviewer for Research for Patient Benefit Programme
• Reviewer for Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Canonbury Research Award
• Past reviewer for Scottish Health Board.
• Past reviewer for new proposed Podiatry Course in Australia.
• Peer reviewer for the Health Foundation Allied Health Profession research training Fellowship award scheme.
• Invited Member of International Advisory Panel for the Journal of Foot and Ankle Research.

EXPERT WITNESS EXPERIENCE

I was the first forensic practitioner to be awarded the Forensic Science Society Accredited Forensic Practitioner status in 2012
I was the first podiatrist to successfully register through the Forensic Science Society competency scheme for forensic podiatrists, 2010.
I was the first Registered Forensic Practitioner with the Council for the Registration of Forensic Practitioners (CRFP) and remained registered up to the cessation of the scheme in 2009.
I have been consulted as an expert witness in forensic podiatry criminal cases since 1995 and in civil litigation cases since 2001.

OTHER INFORMATION

Member of Mensa.
Holder of Queens’ Golden Jubilee Medal.
1st ever 100% pass in the Society of Shoefitters entrance examination
Listed in the Times A-Z of Britain’s top doctors Nov 2010
(Appendix 1) PUBLICATIONS:


Vernon W., Borthwick A., Walker J., “The management of foot problems in the Older Person through podiatry services” Reviews in Clinical Gerontology Vol. 21, No. 4, 2011, p. 331-339


DiMaggio J., Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry: Principles and Methods, Humana Press 2011

Vernon W., Clinical Assessment Service for Foot and Ankle Pathway, NHS Evidence, NICE, 23 Dec 2010.


Vernon W., Patient Self Care in Podiatry, NHS Evidence, NICE, 17 Nov 2009


Vernon W., “Forensic Podiatry: A Review”, Accepted for publication by the Journal of Anatomy, 2008


Vernon W., Teleconferencing in Podiatry in Hong Kong: Report to Allan Brooking Fellowship, 2008.


Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Judith Hawkins Memorial Seminar, Cardiff, 2012

Vernon W., Competency testing in forensic podiatry, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Milwaukee, 2011

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry: Past, present and future, Public Lecture, Huddersfield University, 4th April 2011

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, South West Branch of the British Chiropody and Podiatry Association, Buckfast Abbey, 2011

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, East Anglian Branch of the British Chiropody and Podiatry Association, Newmarket, 2011

Vernon W., The foot, the service, the crime, British Geriatric Society Autumn Seminar, Brighton 2010

Vernon W., Teleconferencing in podiatry, British Geriatric Society Autumn Seminar, Brighton 2010

Vernon W., The role and scope of practice of forensic podiatry, Forensic Science Society Seminar on professional standards, Sheffield, 2010

Vernon W., The use of outsole wear patterns in identification, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Spokane, 2010

Vernon W., The role and scope of practice of forensic podiatry, 20th World Congress of Podiatry, Amsterdam, 2010

Vernon W., A guide to forensic podiatry, Institute of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Conference, Nottingham, 2010

Vernon W., The issue of multiple shoe wearers, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Tampa, 2009

Vernon W., The role and scope of practice of forensic podiatry, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Tampa, 2009

Vernon W., Forensic Gait Analysis, Foot Health Conference, Kettering 2009

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry: An Introduction, Foot Health Conference, Kettering 2009

Vernon W., Training opportunities and professional organisations in forensic podiatry, Foot Health Conference, Kettering 2009

Vernon W., Case studies in Forensic Podiatry, Foot Health Conference, Kettering 2009

Vernon W., The Healthy Footwear Guide, Kettering 2009

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Bournemouth, 2008

Vernon W., Guidelines for the recognition of healthy footwear, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Bournemouth, 2008

Vernon W., Managing Podiatry Services the Deming Way, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Bournemouth, 2008

Vernon W., Social Enterprise, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Bournemouth, 2008
Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, SMAE Conference, Hinckley, 2008

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry in the UK, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Louisville, 2008

Vernon W., Cinderella: A modern version of an old tale, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar Louisville, 2008

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Hong Kong Podiatry Association, Hong Kong, 2008

Vernon W., The IAI, Forensic Podiatry Seminar, Cleveland, Ohio, 2008

Vernon W., Shoe wear, Forensic Podiatry Seminar, Cleveland, Ohio, 2008

Vernon W., Likelihood Ratios, Forensic Podiatry Seminar, Cleveland, Ohio, 2008

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists of Ireland Annual Conference, Portlaoise, 2008


Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry: A case for recognition, Presented to the Board of the International Association for Identification, San Diego, 2007


Vernon W., The role of footwear in forensic identification, World Congress of Podiatry, Copenhagen, 2007

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, CRFP Stakeholder Conference, Warwick 2006

Footwear identification Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry in the UK (Mid-West Podiatry Conference, Chicago, 2006

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Institute of Chiropodists Conference, Sheffield, 2005

Vernon W., The impact of Task Group 3 on the Allied Health Professions, UKCGE Workshop, London, 2005

Vernon W., The role of forensic podiatry in human identification, International Association of Forensic Sciences, Hong Kong, 2005

Vernon W., A 200 year vision for a NHS based service, South Yorkshire Clinical Governance Conference, 2005

Vernon W., The development and practice of forensic podiatry, World Police Medical Officers Conference, Dunblane, 2005

Vernon W., The myth of shoe outsole wear patterns as an identification factor: An illustration of the need for an evidence-based approach to human identification, British Association of Human Identification Conference, Dublin, 2005

Vernon W., The role of assistant practitioners, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Trial Delegates Assembly, Manchester, 2005
Vernon W., Ashford R., Foot length ratios in jumping as opposed to walking, Post Graduate Biomechanics Group Conference, Staffordshire, 2005

Vernon W., An ultra long term vision for a NHS-based podiatry service: justification, implementation and effects, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Glasgow, 2004

Vernon W., The Development And Practice Of Forensic Podiatry, Federation of International Podology Conference, Boston, August 2004

Vernon W., Podiatry as a career, Royal Society of Medicine, London, April 2004

Vernon W., Research Ethics, Research Forum for Allied Health Professions Ethics Conference, London, April 2004

Vernon W., The study of shoe wear patterns: a new foundation for clinical understanding, Post Graduate Biomechanics Group Conference, Staffordshire, April 2004

Vernon W., Why we need research, Podiatric Research Forum Managers Conference, Northampton, April 2004

Vernon W., Research in Podiatry, the way forward, Podiatric Research Forum Managers Conference, Northampton, April 2004

Vernon W., The Trent and South Yorkshire Podiatry Research Group Model, Department of Health Allied Health Professions Conference, March 2004

Vernon W., A Workforce planning strategy for podiatry, Annual Podiatry Teachers Forum, Manchester, November 2003

Vernon W., Farndon L., Building Research Capacity: The Trent and South Yorkshire experience, UK Federation of Primary Care Research Conference, Birmingham, October 2003


Vernon W., Consensus Methods, Podiatric Research Forum Annual Conference, London 2003

Vernon W., Using feet impressions to identify the wearer – or not: The role of the podiatrist in footwear identification, Forensic Science Society Shoemark Evidence Conference, Manchester, 2003

Vernon W., Walker J., A cautionary tale: A case study in forensic podiatry (Poster), Forensic Podiatry and Barefoot Evidence Seminar, Scottsdale, 2003

Vernon W., Patient Empowerment, Sheffield SW PCT Empowerment Seminar, June 2003

Vernon W., Realising the potential of podiatry: The research perspective, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual General Meeting, May 2003

Vernon W., The Charter Mark Experience - Sheffield Podiatry Service, Charter Park Seminar, Manchester 2003


Vernon W., “Forensic Podiatry; An emerging new discipline”, Centre For International Forensic Assistance International Conference, London 2002


Vernon W., "The study of shoe wear patterns: How valuable are these patterns in forensic identification ?", 
International Association of Forensic Sciences Conference, Montpellier 2002

Vernon W., "Forensic Podiatry", Huddersfield University Student Conference, June 2002


Vernon W., "Forensic Podiatry", Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Northern Ireland Conference, Belfast, 2002


Vernon W., “The shoe wear pattern project” (Poster), International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar, Miami, 2001

Vernon W., “A return to work policy for podiatrists”, Good Practice in Clinical Governance Conference, Sheffield Health Authority, Sheffield, 2001

Vernon W., “The study of shoe wear patterns”, Huddersfield University Student Conference, June 2001


Vernon W., “Case studies involving shoe wear patterns”, Student research conference, Northampton School of Podiatry, Northampton, 2001


Vernon W., “The shoe wear pattern project”, 1st Forensic Podiatry Conference, Phoenix, Arizona, 2000

Vernon W., “Techniques in forensic podiatry”, Final Year study day, Northampton School of Podiatry, Northampton, 2000


Vernon W., “CPD in podiatry”, Good Practice in Clinical Governance Conference, Sheffield Health Authority, Sheffield, 2000


Vernon W., “Forensic podiatry” (Poster), International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar., Little Rock, Arkansas, 1998


Vernon W., McCourt F., "An introduction to forensic podiatry" (Study Day), Wessex School of Podiatry, Southampton, 1998

Vernon W., "Cases in forensic podiatry" (Keynote speaker), Student conference, Wessex School of Podiatry, Southampton, 1998

Vernon W., "Towards greater understanding of the interpretation, interrelationship and variables affecting shoe wear patterns”, International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar., Danvers,
Massachusetts, 1997

Vernon W., "The development of forensic podiatry.", Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists Annual Conference, Birmingham, 1996

Vernon W., "Findings in a Delphi study investigating shoe wear patterns", International Association for Identification Annual Educational Seminar, Greensborough, North Carolina, 1996


Vernon W., "The pathologies of the foot and gait and their effect on shoe wear marks ", International Association for Identification 79th Annual Educational Seminar, Phoenix, Arizona, 1994


OTHER PRESENTATIONS

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, North East Branch of the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, 2012

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Postgraduate Group, Harrogate General Hospital, Harrogate, 2008


Vernon W. Forensic Podiatry: A case for recognition, IAI Board, San Diego, 200

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Trent Podiatric Surgeons Group, 2007

Vernon W., Social Enterprises, Trent Podiatric Surgeons Group, 2007

Vernon W., Action Research, Podiatry Post Graduate Study Group, London, 2006

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Society of Apothecaries, Diploma in Forensic Human Identification, 200.

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Brighton University, 2006

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Kent Branch, Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, 2005

Vernon W. “Shoe wear marks in diagnosis”, Southampton University, 2005

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Podiatry Post Graduate Study Group, London, 2006


Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Southampton University, 2003

Vernon W., Forensic Podiatry, Staffordshire University, 2003, 2004, 2005
Vernon W., The research needs of service delivery, Service Delivery and Organisation, London, 2002
Vernon W., “Consensus Methods”, University College Northampton, 2002
Vernon W., “Writing the research proposal”, Sheffield Hallam University, 2002
Vernon W., "Research: The podiatry perspective", University of Brighton staff seminar day, 2002
Vernon W., “The podiatry project”, South Yorkshire Workforce Development Confederation Seminar, Doncaster 2002
Vernon W., "Forensic Podiatry", Glasgow Branch of Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, Glasgow, 2002
"Contemporary developments - Forensic Podiatry", Durham School of Podiatry Masters Degree Course, Durham, 1997
"Research in Podiatry", Derby Podiatry Research Forum, Derby, 1996
"Further developments in Forensic Podiatry", Sheffield Branch of the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, Sheffield, 1996
"An instrumental grid for the evaluation of shoe wear marks",(Poster), Central Sheffield University Hospitals Directorate of Professional Services Research Presentation Day, Sheffield, 1996
"First impressions in Forensic Podiatry", Community Health Sheffield, Sheffield, 1996
“Clinical Audit”, Student study day, Durham School of Podiatry, 1996.
"Forensic Podiatry - an overview", Stockport NHS Trust, Stockport, 1995
"The creation of a non-esoteric instrumental grid for the evaluation of shoe wear marks", Yorkshire Podiatry Research Forum, Huddersfield, 1995
“Managing Podiatry services”, School of Podiatry study day, Huddersfield University, Huddersfield, 1995.
"The forensic investigation of foot and shoe prints", Sheffield Branch of the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, Sheffield, 1994
"Podiatry record use in mass disaster identification", Sheffield Branch of the Society of Chiropodists and Podiatrists, Sheffield, 1994