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Forensics and Evidence Gathering:

Identification of Suspects

Version 2.3

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Authorised Professional Practice

These notes are aimed at learners completing their Initial training to meet the learning outcomes specified on the National Policing Curriculum. The primary source of content is the Authorised Professional Practice (APP) and the supporting evidence based research of “what works” in policing.

APP can be found at: <http://www.app.college.police.uk/>

1. Identification of Suspects

These notes are for the use of **Police Officers and PCSOs**. You should consider how the content applies in relation to PCSO powers, 'any person' powers of arrest under Section 24A of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and local force policy.

This chapter provides an introduction to the identification of suspects. It examines the methods of identifying unknown suspects, such as street identification, facial composite techniques and photo ID. It also examines methods of identifying known suspects such as video identification, identification parades and group identification, finger prints and body samples.

1.1 Underpinning Principles of Identification of Suspects

1.1.1 First Descriptions

A 'first description' is literally the first description given by a witness of a suspect. It is important that the first description is recorded as accurately as possible from the outset. Code D of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 Codes of Practice sets out the guidelines for recording a suspect's first description. It must be recorded in a visible and legible format, which can be given to the suspect or the suspect's solicitor before the witness takes part in any identification procedures. It is also important to remember that first descriptions given by a witness are required for disclosure. Disclosure refers to a process which is part of legal proceedings; the prosecution disclose or reveal, to the other parties, the existence of relevant material that they have in their control which includes evidence which might undermine the prosecution case or assist the case for the accused.

1.1.2 How the courts view the subject of identification

In some cases which appear in court the defence will be based on alleged mistaken identification. This is particularly so when the defence knows that the major part of the evidence against the accused is based on identification by a witness.

1.1.3 R v Turnbull: Court of Appeal [1977] QB 224

In 1976 the Court of Appeal considered the case of R v Turnbull and created guidelines on the subject of identification to which police officers must pay particular attention whenever they are describing people within statements for identification purposes. The points to consider and cover if relevant within a statement are abbreviated as **ADVOKATE**:

- A** Amount of time under observation
- D** Distance from the eyewitness to the person or incident
- V** Visibility: including time of day, street lighting etc.
- O** Obstructions: Was there anything obstructing the view?
- K** Known or seen before: Did the witness know, or had they seen the suspect before?
- A** Anything specific that made the person or incident memorable?
- T** Time lapse - How long since the witness last saw the suspect?
- E** Errors or material discrepancies (any material discrepancy between the description of the accused given to police by the witness when first seen by them and the actual appearance of the accused)

Not all of these points will be applicable to every statement. However, you must consider each point and record those that do apply as part of the witness statement.

There are a range of methods and processes by which identification of unknown suspects can be made which are outlined in the next section of these notes.

1.2 Identification of Unknown Suspects

It could be the case that someone witnessed a robbery in the street and the suspect ran off without being caught. In this instance the identity of the suspect would be unknown. The following are methods of identifying unknown suspects:

- identification by photograph
- facial composite technique
- street ID.

1.2.1 Identification by Photograph

Identification by photograph can only be used when the identity of the suspect is unknown.

Code D of the PACE codes (Annex E), says that an officer of the rank of sergeant or above shall be responsible for supervising and directing the showing of photographs, but the actual showing may be done by a constable, or police staff. Your sergeant will give you the necessary guidance if you need to use this method.

Important points to remember:

- The first description of a suspect must be recorded before any photographs are shown. If the supervising officer is unable to confirm that the description has been recorded, the photograph identification must be postponed.
- If you have more than one witness you must show the photographs only to one witness at a time and they should be given as much privacy as possible when viewing the photographs. You must not let witnesses speak to each other or overhear any other witnesses in the case.

Arranging and showing photographs

- You must arrange your photographs so that there are at least 12 on view at any one time. All photographs must be of a similar type, numbered and either in an album or a frame. Whether identification is made or not, none of the photographs should be destroyed, since they may be required for production in court. A separate photograph is then taken of the frame or part of the album from which the witness has made identification.
- Before you show the set of photographs to your witness you must state that the person they saw might not be in the set you are about to show; and that if they cannot make a positive identification they should say so. You should also tell the witness that they should not make a decision until they have viewed at least 12 photographs. You must not guide or prompt your witness during their viewing of the set of photographs.
- If a witness positively identifies a suspect from the photographs they have been shown, then you must not show the photographs to any more witnesses, unless the person identified has been otherwise eliminated from enquiries.
- If your suspect disputes the identification, all witnesses shall be asked to attend a video identification, an identification parade or group identification.
- If the witness makes a selection but is unable to confirm the identification, the person showing the photographs should ask the witness how sure they are that the photograph they have indicated is of the person that they saw on the earlier relevant occasion.

- If your witness has previously been shown photographs (or computerised or artist's composite or likeness), the suspect and their solicitor must be informed of this fact before attending an identification parade, video identification or group identification.
- A record must be kept of the showing of photographs. This will include anything said by the witness about any identification or the conduct of the procedure, any reasons why it was not practicable to comply with any of the provisions of Code D regarding the showing of photographs and the name and rank of the supervising officer. The supervising officer must inspect and sign the record as soon as practicable.

1.2.2 Facial Composite Techniques

The two main composite systems used by the police service are:

- E-Fit
- Pro-Fit.

These are operated by specialist staff, although some forces still rely on composite artists.

Most computerised systems are portable to enable:

- witnesses to be interviewed
- the finished product to be printed and verified by the witness in one process; and
- immediate distribution to investigating teams and to the media, where appropriate.

The production of a composite requires time and concentration by both the witness and the operator, so it is important that the witness is able to devote the necessary time and that the process takes place in a quiet environment, free from interruption.

These guidelines ("Achieving Best Evidence in Criminal Proceedings"; Ministry of Justice) should be followed:

- Witnesses or victims should ideally be contacted within 24 of an incident, if possible, or at most within 36 hours.
- Composite identification techniques can only be used when the suspect is neither known nor available.
- Requests for composites should not be made when security videos and stills are available unless they are of such poor quality to be unusable for identification purposes.

- Witnesses must not be shown photographs prior to obtaining a composite.
- The witness must have seen the suspect's face and be able to describe the facial features. This requires a clear mental image of the suspect's face.
- The first description given by a witness must be recorded, and a full statement obtained from the witness before the composite is requested.
- A facial composite is an investigative tool that may suggest a possible suspect. Other evidence must be available to support an arrest. The final composite becomes the witness's exhibit and must be disclosed to the defence in any subsequent proceedings.
- Where the use of a composite has established a suspect who can be asked to appear on a parade or other identification procedure, the composite shall not be shown to other potential witnesses. The suspect or their solicitor must be informed that a composite has been used before any other procedure takes place.
- Whether or not any identification is made, a record must be kept of the use of the composite.

Bear in mind that someone's memory may be impaired, for a variety of reasons. This could be age related (both the very young or older people) or connected with the effects of prescribed medications and/or substance misuse.

Destruction and retention of photographs taken or used in identification procedures

Section 64A of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) 1984 provides powers to take photographs of suspects and allows these photographs to be used or disclosed only for purposes related to the prevention or detection of crime, the investigation of offences or the conduct of prosecutions by, or on behalf of, police or other law enforcement and prosecuting authorities inside and outside the United Kingdom or the enforcement of a sentence. After being used or disclosed, they may be retained but can only be used or disclosed for the same purposes.

Photographs, including all negatives and copies, of suspects taken for purposes other than mentioned above such as; video identification, identification parades, group identification or confrontation, must be destroyed unless the suspect:

- is charged with, or informed that they may be prosecuted for a recordable offence
- is prosecuted for a recordable offence

- is cautioned for a recordable offence
- gives informed consent in writing for the photograph or image to be retained.

The person must be given the opportunity to witness the destruction or to have a certificate confirming the destruction provided that they make the request within five days of being informed that the destruction is required.

1.2.3 Street Identification

Street identification is used by police to differentiate between identifying suspects in public and the ID parades held in police stations. For example, Street ID could be where a victim is put in your police vehicle and driven round to try and point out an unknown suspect who may still be in the area.

In accordance with the PACE Codes of Practice - Code D 3.2, street identification is used only when the suspect is unknown, but believed that the offender may be in a particular location. You may carry out a street identification yourself, but if you consider doing this you should inform a supervisor beforehand.

Before you carry out a street identification you should record any description given by the witness of the suspect. You should then take your witness to the location where it is suspected that the offender may be. If there is more than one witness, every effort should be made to keep them separate. If possible, witnesses should be taken to carry out the identification independently.

Once you are at the location you should ask the witness if they can identify any person present as being the same person they originally witnessed. You must not direct your witness to any individual unless, having regard to all the circumstances, this cannot be avoided.

You can still ask the witness to look carefully at people who are around at the time, towards a group of people or, in a particular direction in order to ensure they don't miss people.

If a witness makes a positive identification, therefore giving you enough evidence to arrest an individual, you cannot carry out any further street identification and you must carry out formal identification procedures as the suspect is now classed as a known suspect.

When accompanying a witness you should make a record in your pocket book of the action taken as soon as practicable and in as much detail as possible. The record should include the following information:

- The date, time and place of the relevant occasion the witness claims to have previously seen the suspect.
- Where any identification was made, how it was made and the conditions at the time (for example, the distance the witness was from the suspect, the weather and light).
- If the witness's attention was drawn to the suspect and if so the reason for this.
- Anything said by the witness or the suspect about the identification or the conduct of the procedure.

1.3 Identification of Known Suspects

These procedures apply when the suspect is known to the police, that is, when there is already sufficient information to justify the arrest of a particular person for suspected involvement in an offence (Paragraph 3.4 of Code D). A witness to the crime will then be asked to visually identify the suspect.

The following identification procedures should only be carried out if there is a reasonable chance of a witness being able to make a positive identification. The identification can take place by means of:

- video identification
- an identification parade
- group identification.

1.3.1 Video Identification

A suspect is to be initially offered a video identification unless this is not practicable or another form of identification is considered to be more suitable. Video identification involves the witness being shown moving images of the suspect together with moving images of eight other people who resemble the suspect in terms of age, gender and general appearance.

Moving images must be used unless:

- the suspect is known but not available (see paragraph 3.21 of this Code); or
- if it is considered that the replication of a physical feature (such as a scar or tattoo) can not be achieved or that it is not possible to conceal the physical feature in question on the image of the suspect (Para 3.5 Code D).

Video identification may then take place but using still images.

1.3.2 An Identification Parade

In an identification parade, the suspect stands in a line of people who are of similar appearance. The witness is asked to identify the suspect from those in the line.

The manner in which an identification parade should be conducted is set out in Annex B of PACE Code of Practice D. The Annex is detailed and should be studied carefully.

Organising identification

The arrangements for, and conduct of the identification procedures, including the circumstances in which an identification procedure must be held, are the responsibility of an officer of the rank of inspector or above and in accordance with Code D of the Codes of Practice to the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984. This person is known as the Identification Officer and should not be involved with the investigation.

As outlined in paragraph 3.19 of the code, the duties of the identification officer may be performed by another officer not involved in the investigation if:

- the suspect is going to be released so that identification procedures can be carried out and an inspector is not available before the suspect leaves the station; or
- the suspect is to remain in detention whilst identification procedures are arranged, but waiting for the inspector would cause unreasonable delay to the investigation.

There are factors common to both video identification and identification parades and these are summarised below:

1. The officer who carries out the duties on behalf of the identification officer should inform them of the action taken and give them the signed copy of the notice.
2. No officer or any other person involved with the investigation of the case against the suspect, beyond the extent required by these procedures, may take any part in these procedures or act as the identification officer. This does not prevent the identification officer from consulting the officer in charge of the investigation to determine which procedure to use. When an identification procedure is required, in the interest of fairness to suspects and witnesses, it must be held as soon as practicable.
3. Before the identification procedure takes place, each witness is asked to describe the person seen committing the crime or at the scene of the crime. A record of the

description must be made and kept in a form that will enable the description to be accurately produced from it, and be given to a suspect or their solicitor. Witnesses should not be told that a suspect will appear, but that a suspect may or may not appear in whatever form the identification takes.

4. The witnesses must not communicate with each other, be given any means of identifying the subject or be given details about previous identifications. In other words, each witness should view the video or line and use only their own recollection to identify the suspect. The video images may be seen, or the line inspected, as often as the witness needs to, but there should be at least two viewings. If there is more than one witness, each one attempts the identification alone; they do not do so as a group.
5. Each video image or position of a person in the line of a parade must be identified by a number and the witness will use this if they identify anyone.
6. The number of videos or persons in the line should be at least eight in addition to the suspect. If there are two suspects of similar appearance they may take part in the same identification process, but in this case there must be at least twelve other video images or persons in a line.
7. If the suspect has an unusual physical feature, e.g. a facial tattoo, it may be hidden, electronically in the case of a video, or physically by, for instance, sticking plaster. Alternatively, the others, on the video or in the line, may be asked to have the characteristic added (e.g. a scar added electronically or by make up). However, in an identification parade, a witness, after indicating a person in a line, may request that any concealment be removed.
8. The suspect may not be present at a video identification, but will, of course, need to be in a line for an identification parade. The suspect's solicitor should be given notice of the time and place of a video identification so that they may attend. If the solicitor, or other representative, does not attend, the viewing itself should be recorded.
9. If the suspect has a reasonable objection to the arrangements for an identification parade or images in a video, steps shall be taken to remove the grounds for objection. When it is not practicable to do so, the suspect shall be told why their objections cannot be met and the objection, the reason given for it and why it cannot be met, shall be recorded.

10. After either procedure, each witness shall be asked whether they have seen any broadcast or published films or photographs or any descriptions of suspects relating to the offence and their reply shall be recorded.
11. A witness may ask to hear any identification parade member speak, adopt any specified posture or move. This may take place, following certain conditions, set out in paragraph 18 of Annex B of Code D.

1.3.3 Group Identification

Group identification is when the witness sees the suspect in an informal group of people. It can take place in locations such as railway stations or shopping centres where groups of people may gather.

Annex C to PACE Code of Practice D outlines the procedures for group identification. The suspect may join a group of people within the location in order to be seen by the witness. The place of the group identification is elected by the identification officer although they may take into account any representations made by the suspect's solicitor or other representative.

1.3.4 Documentation and Records

A video recording must normally be taken of the identification parade. If that is not practical, a colour photograph must be taken. A copy of the video recording or photograph shall be supplied, on request, to the suspect or their solicitor within a reasonable time.

A full record of the conduct of any identification parade, video identification or group identification must be made. This must include anything said by the witness or the suspect about any identifications or the conduct of the procedure, and any reasons it was not practicable to comply with any of the provisions of PACE Code D. Who was present and participating should also be recorded.

1.3.5 Identification Using Fingerprints

Fingerprints are defined in the PACE Code of Practice D as "any record, produced by any method, of the skin pattern and other physical characteristics or features of a person's fingers or palms" (para 4.1).

Fingerprints may be taken in connection with:

- a criminal investigation

- identification
- immigration enquiries.

Fingerprints can be taken in order to:

- compare with fingerprints found at the scene of a crime
- check and prove convictions
- help to ascertain a person's identity.

The provisions of the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 (PACE) and the Codes of Practice are designed to make sure fingerprints, samples, impressions and photographs are taken, used and retained, and identification procedures carried out, only when justified and necessary for preventing, detecting or investigating crime. If these provisions are not observed, the application of the relevant procedures in particular cases may be open to question.

A person's fingerprints may be taken in connection with the investigation of an offence only with their consent. If the person is at a police station the consent must be in writing.

However PACE, section 61 and Code D paragraph 4.3 provide powers to take fingerprints without consent from any person over the age of 10 years if he or she:

- is detained at a police station in consequence of being arrested for offences for which convictions and cautions may be recorded on national police computers
- is detained at a police station after being charged with a recordable offence or informed that they will be reported for an offence
- has appeared in order to answer bail at a court or police station, but there are reasonable grounds to suspect that the person appearing is not the correct person, or claims to be a different person from whom fingerprints were previously taken. (In this situation authorisation by the court, at a court, or an inspector or above at a police station must be given.)
- has been arrested, charged or informed that they will be reported for a recordable offence but has not had fingerprints taken or has had them taken but the set is incomplete or of insufficient quality to allow for satisfactory analysis, comparison or matching

- has been cautioned or convicted in respect of a recordable offence and has not previously had fingerprints taken or has had them taken and they are incomplete or of insufficient quality - the authority of the court or an inspector or above is needed
- is reasonably suspected by a constable of committing or attempting to commit an offence or has already done so and where the person's name is unknown or a constable has reasonable grounds for believing the name to be false and where the real name can not be easily ascertained. (This allows the fingerprints to be checked against a database. This power means that fingerprints may be taken at a place other than a police station, and the codes allow for the use of electronic fingerprinting by means of mobile machines. Officers should familiarise themselves with the methods used to obtain, compare and record fingerprints within their various forces.)

The power to take fingerprints from a person without their consent implies that reasonable force may be used to do so.

Whether fingerprints are taken with or without consent the person must be informed of:

- the reason their fingerprints are to be taken
- the power under which they are to be taken
- the fact that the relevant authority has been given
- that their fingerprints may be the subject of a speculative search against other fingerprints
- that their fingerprints may be retained (N.B. Fingerprints taken to confirm identity, see Code D paragraph 4e and Note 4C, can not be retained after they have been checked).

Persons who are liable to have their fingerprints taken may be required to attend a police station in order to do so if this has not already been done. Anyone who fails to do so may be arrested without warrant.

Para 4.10 of Code D specifies that a person's fingerprints may be taken and retained for the purposes of immigration law enforcement and control in accordance with powers and procedures **other** than under PACE and for which the UK Border Agency (not the police) are responsible.

1.3.6 Footwear Impressions

Impressions of the footwear of a suspect may be taken in order to compare them with impressions found at the scene of a crime.

Similar to fingerprints, impressions of a person's footwear may be taken in connection with the investigation of an offence only with their consent. If the person is at a police station the consent must be in writing. However, the Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984 section 61A and Code D provide power for a police officer to take footwear impressions without consent from any person over the age of ten years who is detained at a police station if he or she:

- is being arrested for, or charged with, a recordable offence or informed they will be reported for a recordable offence and
- if the detainee has not had an impression of their footwear taken in the course of the investigation of the offence or the previously taken impression is not complete or is not of sufficient quality to allow satisfactory analysis, comparison or matching (whether in the case in question or generally).

Reasonable force may be used, if necessary, to take a footwear impression from a detainee without consent.

Before any footwear impression is taken with, or without, consent as above, the person must be informed:

- of the reason the impression is to be taken
- that the impression may be retained and may be subject of a speculative search against other impressions unless destruction of the impression is required in accordance with the Code in which case they may witness the destruction.

Records

Code D requires that: A full record must be made as soon as possible, of the reason for taking a person's footwear impressions without consent. If force is used, a record shall be made of the circumstances and those present.

A record shall be made when a person has been informed of the possibility that their footwear impressions may be subject of a speculative search.

1.3.7 Examinations to Establish Identity

This part of the notes is covered by PACE section 54A and Code of Practice D part 5.

Circumstances when a search, examination or photograph may take place

Persons detained at a police station may be searched or examined, or both, in order to establish their identity or to ascertain whether they have any marks such as tattoos or scars that would tend to identify them as someone involved in the commission of an offence. Any identifying marks may be photographed.

A search or examination, to establish whether any identifying marks exist, can take place in order to establish a suspect's identity. If a suspect refuses, or is not in a fit state, to consent; the search and/or examination may still be carried out if authorised by an officer of at least the rank of inspector.

The authorising officer must have reasonable grounds to suspect that:

- the detainee has refused to identify themselves
- that an alleged identity is false.

In practice a search to ascertain identity may entail inspecting documents and paperwork carried by a detainee, clothing labels or jewellery etc. searches or examinations may not be made nor photographs taken under this section except by constables, who must be of the same sex as the detainee.

Where a search, examination or photograph is necessary, without the detainee's consent, it is implied that reasonable force may be used to do so.

Intimate searches may not be carried out under this section. Any search or examination which involves the removal of more than the person's outer clothing shall be conducted in accordance with PACE Code C, Annex A, paragraph 11.

The thoroughness and extent of any search or examination carried out in accordance with the powers in this section must be no more than the officer considers necessary to achieve the required purpose.

When a person is searched, examined or photographed under the provisions of the Codes of Practice, or their photograph obtained, they must be informed of:

- the purpose of the search, examination or photograph
- the grounds on which the relevant authority, if applicable, has been given
- the purpose for which the photograph may be used, disclosed or retained.

If a person is at a police station voluntarily and has not been detained, any search, examination or photograph may only be made or taken with the person's consent. No force may be used and any photographs must be destroyed unless he or she is charged, prosecuted or cautioned in connection with a recordable offence or consent is given for them to be retained.

1.3.8 Identification by Body Samples

This section is concerned with identification by means of procedures such as DNA testing and blood tests where a sample needs to be provided for comparison to blood etc. found at a crime scene.

There are two types of samples covered by PACE and Code D which are:

Intimate Samples	Non-Intimate Samples
• Dental impressions. • A sample of blood, semen or any other tissue fluid. • Urine. • Pubic hair. • A swab taken from any part of a person's genitals or from a person's body orifice other than the mouth.	• A sample of hair, other than pubic hair, which includes hair plucked with the root. • A sample taken from a nail or from under a nail. • A swab taken from any part of a person's body other than a part from which a swab taken would be an intimate sample. • Saliva. • A skin impression which means any record, other than a fingerprint, which is a record, in any form and produced by any method, of the skin pattern and other physical characteristics or features of the whole, or any part of, a person's foot or of any other part of their body.

PACE Code D paragraphs 6.2-6.4 cover taking intimate samples. The notes below are a summary.

Gaining authority for intimate samples

Intimate samples may only be taken on the authority of a police officer of the rank of inspector or above with the suspect's written consent. This is whether the suspect has been detained at a police station or is there voluntarily. Before giving authority, the inspector must have reasonable grounds for believing that the sample will confirm or disprove the suspect's involvement in a recordable offence.

Before being asked to provide an intimate sample, a suspect must be told:

- the reason that the sample is required, including any suspected offence
- that authorisation has been given
- that the sample may be the subject of a speculative search.

Suspects must also be told that if they refuse, without good cause, to provide an intimate sample, their refusal may harm their case if it comes to trial. Suspects in police detention and not legally represented must also be reminded of their entitlement to have free legal advice and the reminder noted in the custody record. If the person is attending a station voluntarily, their entitlement to free legal advice shall also be explained to them.

Removing clothes and taking intimate samples

When clothing, other than outer clothing, such as a jacket, needs to be removed no person of the opposite sex who is not a registered medical practitioner or registered health care professional should be present. Neither should anyone who doesn't need to be there. Taking intimate samples without the relevant authority may amount to a criminal offence of assault or inhuman or degrading treatment under article 3 of the European Convention on Human rights. Police officers should not take intimate samples and should contact the relevant qualified people in their force.

1.3.9 Non-Intimate Samples

PACE Code D paragraphs 6.5-6.6A cover the taking of non-intimate samples: The notes below are a summary.

A non-intimate sample may be taken from a person only with written consent. However, samples may be taken without consent if they:

- are in police detention following an arrest for a recordable offence

- are being held in custody by the police on the authority of a court if an inspector or above gives authority for a non-intimate sample
- have been arrested and released e.g. on bail
- have been charged with or reported for a recordable offence
- have been convicted or cautioned in respect of a recordable offence
- where, under any of the above circumstances, no non-intimate sample has previously been given or has been given and is unsuitable or insufficient.

Before any non-intimate sample is taken without consent the person must be informed of:

- the reason for taking the sample
- the power under which the sample is to be taken
- the fact that the relevant authority has been given if applicable.

If a non-intimate sample is taken with or without consent, the person must be informed:

- that their sample or information derived from it may be subject of a speculative search against other samples and information derived from them; and
- that their sample and the information derived from it may be retained (in accordance with Annex F, Part (a) and section 64 of PACE).

Reasonable force may be used, if necessary, to take a non-intimate sample from a person without his or her consent. A full record must be made of all actions.

2. Revision Questions

- Why is the first description given by a witness of a suspect important?
- What does ADVOKATE stand for?
- When would you cover the ADVOKATE points relating to identification?
- What are the three main methods for identifying unknown suspects?
- How do the methods for identifying unknown suspects differ?
- How might a known suspect be identified?
- How do PACE codes of practice codes B, C and D relate to identification of suspects?
- Give examples of intimate and non-intimate samples.
- Who may take intimate samples from a suspect?

3. Key Legislation

Key pieces of legislation applicable to this topic are:

- Crime and Disorder Act 1998
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) Code B
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) Code C
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) Code D
- Sections 61, 62, 63, 63A, 64A, 64ZA of PACE 1984.