

Photography

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Amendment History

| Issue Number | Approved Date | Approved By | Details of Amendment |
|--------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 | 27 th March 2015 | Quality Lead - SE | New SOP |
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1 Objective

- 1.1 The objective of this procedure is to describe the various processes and methods used in photography. This includes describing;
- the core aspects of general and locating photography at scene examinations
 - the process for the photography of specific articles
 - Blood Pattern Photography
 - the process for mark and scaled photography
 - the method for injury photography
 - the method for night time photography
 - the photography of Road Traffic Collision (RTC) incidents
 - the method of cadaver photography including within a mortuary
 - the method for spherical photographic capture

2 References

- 2.1 FS-SE-0010 Recovery of Footwear and Tyre Marks
2.2 FS-SE-0014 Cadaver Fingerprinting
2.3 FS-SE-0030 General Procedure for Attending a Scene
2.4 FS-SE-0031 Examination of a Scene
2.5 FS-SE-0032 Scene Examination Counter Contamination Measures
2.6 FS-SE-0034 Equipment Reagents and Consumables within Scene Examination
2.7 FS-SE-0039 Management of Memory Cards and Encrypted USB memory Sticks Within Scene Examination.
2.8 FS-SE-0044 EMS - Operational Procedure for Scene Examiners
2.9 FS-SE- 0021F Photographic Equipment Repair Form

3 Health & Safety

- 3.1 All examiners are expected to conduct risk assessments with reference to the environment, the task specific Safe System of Work (SSW) documents and the generic Risk Assessment (RA) documents. The generic RAs and SSWs can be found within the Document Viewer section of Quality Management in EMS.

3.2 Environmental Safe Systems of Work

- 3.2.1 Examiners must be aware that certain environmental SSWs may be incompatible with tasks or task specific SSWs. The risk assessment will identify any conflicts that prevent tasks from being carried out. These conflicts must be recorded with the Scene Examiner's notes.

Refer to the generic RAs and SSWs within the Document Viewer section of Quality Management in EMS.

3.3 Task Specific Safe Systems of Work

- FS-SSW-0012 – Incidents on Highways and Roads
FS-SSW-0019 - Sites containing Dangerous Persons
FS-SSW-0022 – Control of Biological Hazards (Scenes and Post Mortems)
FS-SSW-0029 – Photography/Video of Scenes

3.4 Health & Biological Hazards

- 3.4.1 Any productions contaminated with a bodily fluid will constitute a hazard to health. Accordingly, such productions should be labelled with appropriately worded warning tape/stickers.

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In general, unless specifically informed of its "biohazard" status, such productions should be packaged using "Health Hazard" tape/stickers.

According to Health & Safety Executive (HSE) guidelines, "A biohazard is a biological agent that can cause harm to humans as a result of exposure. Most biological agents are microorganisms and include bacteria, viruses, fungi and parasites. Some agents can present a significant risk to health even at low exposure levels.

Exposure to a biohazard should be prevented or where this is not reasonably practicable adequate control measures applied. This may include vaccination or high standards of personal hygiene.

Examples of agents classified as biohazards include Salmonella, Tetanus, Anthrax and Weil's disease".

As such, labelling any/all sampled body fluid as a "biohazard" is not only misleading, if the productions are genuinely a biohazard it has many regulatory implications for the laboratories in which these productions will be examined, e.g. all clothing and swabs labelled as being a biohazard have to be examined in class II safety cabinets with strict guidelines over access and control into the laboratories etc. As such, whilst productions which are contaminated with suspected body fluids must be handled accordingly by taking cognisance of counter-contamination and good hygiene practises, they do not by default represent being labelled a "biohazard". Therefore only packages which are known or suspected to contain genuine potential biohazards should be labelled as such using the designated biohazard warning tape.

4 Environmental Conditions

- 4.1 Photography may be required at any location and under any condition. Bearing in mind that the camera is a piece of electrical equipment care must be taken where conditions may prove disruptive to the cameras operation, such as heavy rain, etc.
- 4.2 Where a tripod is employed consideration should be taken where to place the feet of the tripod so that there is a reduced risk of cross contamination within a scene.
- 4.3 Photography may be required at any mortuary location including Police, Hospital and Veterinary School mortuaries. Mortuaries by nature contain many hazards. Particular care must be taken to avoid contaminating work equipment with health and biohazard material.
- 4.4 Care must be taken when introducing foreign articles into a scene such as numbered photographic markers or scales to avoid contamination.
- 4.5 If a Scene Examiner has concerns that an individual requiring to be photographed is under the influence of alcohol/drugs or has psychological issues they must ensure that this is taken into account when completing their dynamic RA/SSW. An assessment must be made to ascertain whether the Scene Examiner is satisfied that it is appropriate and safe to proceed and should consider postponing the assignment to a later date or summoning the assistance of the Police. This must be fully documented in the Scene Examiners' notes on EMS. Refer to FS-SSW-0019 - Sites containing Dangerous Persons.

5 Equipment

- 5.1 **Personal issue**
 - 5.1.1 Nikon D300S digital SLR camera
 - 5.1.2 Nikon 60mm or Sigma 50mm Macro Lens

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- 5.1.3 Nikon 16-85mm or 18mm-70mm.
 - 5.1.4 Nikon SB800/900/910 electronic flash
 - 5.1.5 Lens Cloth
 - 5.1.6 Remote Release Cord
 - 5.1.7 Flash Cord
 - 5.1.8 UV Filter/Skylight Filter (for all lenses)
 - 5.1.9 Polarising Filter
 - 5.1.10 Omnibounce flash diffuser
 - 5.1.11 Small Scale
 - 5.1.12 Large Scale
 - 5.1.13 Kit Bag
 - 5.1.14 Battery and Charger
 - 5.1.15 Adhesive Labels
 - 5.1.16 Self Adhesive arrows green
 - 5.1.17 Self Adhesive arrows red
 - 5.1.18 Adhesive Scales
 - 5.1.19 Photographic Scale 50 x 50mm
 - 5.1.20 Photographic Scale 300 x 150 mm
- 5.2 **Available**
- 5.2.1 Angle finder
 - 5.2.2 Fingerprint Frame - held in some areas - can be acquired
 - 5.2.3 Meter Stick scale
 - 5.2.4 Tripod (with boom arm, where appropriate)
 - 5.2.5 SD Media Card (s) – managed as per **FS-SE-0039**- Management of Memory Cards and Encrypted USB memory Sticks within Scene Examination.
 - 5.2.6 Lighting
 - 5.2.7 Spherical Equipment – resourced on an area basis consisting of :
 - Sigma 8mm Lens
 - 360 degree precision adjuste Mk11 / or previous model
- 6 **Reagents**
- 6.1 None
- 7 **Procedure**
- 7.1 **General Information**
- 7.1.1 Photographs taken by Scene Examiners in the performance of their role should adhere to the following principles
 - the subject matter recorded must be material or relevant to the point in issue
 - images must not intentionally appeal to the emotions or tend to prejudice the court or jury
 - attempts must be made to minimise distortion within images and to ensure scenes or the objects they purport to reproduce are not misrepresented.
 - must be correctly focused and free of camera shake
 - must be correctly exposed
 - must be well composed
 - 7.1.2 The Scene Examiner should take care not to destroy any potential evidence while recording the scene.
 - 7.1.3 Scene Examiners should also take all possible steps to avoid anybody or anything introduced to a scene, inconsequential to the matter under investigation, appearing in any images e.g Police Officers, Scene Examiner’s kits, emergency services vehicles.

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- 7.1.4 Each scene has unique circumstances and the type of photographs required will be determined by the forensic strategy and / or the attendance request as per SOP FS-SE-0030 General Procedure for Attending a Scene.
- 7.1.5 Prior to any photography, ensure the camera functions / settings are correct in relation to:
- Time / date settings
 - File name prefix e.g IPH_0001 etc
 - File number sequencing must be set to OFF
 - File size – compression must be set to FINE and resolution to MEDIUM
 - File format must be set to JPEG
 - Colour space – SRGB
 - Light metering mode set to Matrix or Centre Weighted – only use Spot metering setting where circumstances demand.
 - Film speed setting – ISO 400 (unless lighting conditions demand otherwise and suitable explanation should be noted in EMS Record)
 - Auto bracketing function – should not be routinely used.
 - Exposure mode – **Programme** and **Shutter** modes must not be selected unless suitable justification is given in the Narrative Section of the EMS Record.

Multiple exposures of the same subject (rather than Autobracketing) are acceptable to optimise the standard of image capture. Scene Examiners should use the display screen to confirm that images are of suitable quality before progressing.

- 7.1.6 Photographic equipment needs to have regular basic maintenance performed and to ensure equipment is kept in the best possible condition there are some simple checks and steps that must be performed by the Scene Examiner – refer to **FS-SE-0034** Equipment Reagents and Consumables within Scene Examination for details. Any photographic equipment that is found to be defective will be taken out of service until repaired by 'suitably qualified personnel'. The procedure for repair of photographic equipment is detailed on FS-SE-0021F Photographic Equipment Repair Form.
- 7.1.7 Photographic equipment should be maintained on a regular basis in order to ensure proper functionality and that it is otherwise in good working order. This programme of maintenance will be arranged and undertaken by the Imaging Department in liaison with Supervisors / Examiners and the intention where possible would be for this to be achieved on an annual basis.

7.2 Core Aspects of General and Locating Photography at Scene Examinations

- 7.2.1 The purpose of taking general photographs is to record the original scene and related areas as it is first observed and/or to record the initial appearance of any potential physical evidence. If informed by another individual at the scene that something was moved prior to the photographic recording or item(s) have been moved by the Scene Examiner themselves, inadvertently or for some justifiable reason, the Scene Examiner **must not** attempt to reconstruct the scene but record the scene as is. In such circumstances the Scene Examiner should note these factors in the EMS Record.
- 7.2.2 General photography of a scene will include location views of the scene as well as the elements in and around it. Whilst every scene is unique, guidelines for consideration for general photography are as follows :

'Volume' crime' scene:

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The default position is that volume crime scenes will not be recorded by means of general photography unless determined as part of the overall examination strategy in relation to exceptional circumstances such as more complex scenes or a specific requirement by COPFS etc.

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'Serious' crime scene:

At a serious crime scene the photograph stills required to be taken by the Scene Examiner will depend on the nature of the incident and tasking request.

Major Incident

In the case of Major Incidents the Scene Examiner will first liaise with the CSM and/or SIO to determine the method and extent of visual recording required at the scene. The initial actions at a major crime scene will usually involve the Scene Examiner recording the scene by stills and video photography, often supplemented by spherical image recording dependant on the agreed Forensic Strategy.

Wherever possible the scene should be recorded in the most logical manner that will assist those viewing the images e.g a jury with the understanding of the layout and sequence of events being portrayed in the set of images. It is important that images can be linked together using points of reference and specific items photographed in close up views are shown in context to the wider scene.

This will include where relevant recording of:

- exterior of the building including its location in context to the surrounding environs and pertinent evidence where relevant
- inner cordon area
- point of entry – if relevant
- entrance into the premises - this should also show all doors, windows and other means of entrance or exit
- interior views – from the 4 corners of the room where possible to cover entire room(s) ensuring overlap between each view. Include view into room through door and also views to show position of room in context to the rest of the premises.
- damage to locks, safe, doors.
- relevant articles, weapons in situ such as tools left at the scene by the suspect
- trace and physical evidence in situ
- Body in situ where applicable.

If body processing is to be conducted within the confines of the scene then follow the guidance in Section 7.8 Cadaver Photography within a Mortuary to the extent that circumstances allow e.g a lack of available space may inhibit the views that can be taken.

- 7.2.3 In all cases, a tripod is recommended when recording general photography of a scene. Use of a tripod can improve the quality of a captured image where low light conditions will require slower exposure times and the use of electronic flash will not sufficiently and evenly light the scene. In some circumstances, it is appropriate to use both available light and supplementary electronic flash to achieve the best balance of light in an image. Where use of a tripod is impossible or impractical then an electronic flash can be employed as the main light source if additional illumination is required.

7.3 Process for the Photography of Specific Articles

- 7.3.1 Where a scene requires to be photographed and evidence is recovered then that evidence should be photographed in situ and in close up prior to any recovery being undertaken. Whilst taking general scene photographs it may be necessary to locate, in a wider view, where items of evidential value have been found. In these cases the use of numbered marker boards or other indicator devices, placed adjacent to the areas of interest, can be used. The markers should be visible within the wide shot, locating the

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item within the scene prior to subsequent closer photography of the area showing the markers and the items marked. It is re-emphasised that appropriate care must be taken when introducing photographic markers to a scene to ensure that the potential for contamination is minimised.

- 7.3.2 Photographs of items should be taken so that both markers (and their numbers or references) and items can be seen in images created. Thereafter secondary photographs of individual items filling the frames of images can be taken.
- 7.3.3 In some circumstances there may be a requirement to produce an accurately scaled image of the article being photographed. In these cases it is important to follow the Mark and Scaled Photography procedure (refer to paragraph 7.5) to ensure that the scaled image is taken correctly.
- 7.3.4 Under no circumstances should an article envisaged to be subject to future forensic analysis and where the risk of contamination or loss of fragile evidence exists, be repositioned at a scene for photographic purposes e.g article of clothing, weapon etc. This should only be carried out in a controlled environment such as a laboratory and not in a Police Station or Scenes Office.

7.4 Blood Pattern Photography

When photographing bloodstaining for Blood Pattern Analysis purposes it is important to be able to :

- Locate areas of staining in the context of their surroundings
- Highlight any voids in the staining
- Display datum e.g gravitational indicator to allow a suitably trained Biologist to establish direction of travel of the stain
- Use appropriate size of scale to record areas of staining

When photographing identified areas of bloodstaining that are to be sampled it is important to be able to :

- Locate the areas of staining in the context of their surroundings
- Take close up views of highlighted stains without scales (prior to sampling)
- Take further close up views of highlighted stains with scales (prior to sampling)

An effective method to highlight such staining is the use of coloured adhesive arrows where in the case of multiple sampling the respective sample numbers must be written on the arrows. A suitable permanent marker pen such as those used for fingerprint lifts should be employed to ensure that inscriptions on arrows are clearly seen. The use of red arrows to indicate significant stains that are to be sampled and green arrows for marks e.g footwear marks are necessary to assist further interpretation both during analysis and legal scrutiny. The use of green arrows for multiple marks will apply for all two dimensional marks in relation to serious or major crime, refer to **Section 7.5** Mark and Scaled Photography.

Scene Examiners should be cognisant of the risk of cross contamination between separate areas of bloodstaining and consideration given to the use of disposable adhesive rather than rigid scales to aid interpretation of the distribution of blood and for close up views of stains that are to be sampled. For the photography of bloodstained marks, rigid L shaped scales should always be used but where contamination is considered an issue they should be appropriately cleaned when used for more than one such mark.

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In serious and major crime all blood stains being sampled should be photographed prior to recovery. If this cannot be done for any reason then this must be justified in the EMS Record.

In the event that a suitably trained Biologist is present at a scene they will direct the photography required to support their interpretation within the parameters of any agreed forensic strategy.

If there is to be no Biologist present at a scene and circumstances dictate the requirement for analysis of blood patterns then the need to seek advice from a Biologist should be considered in relation to recording and sampling methods.

7.5 Mark and Scaled Photography

7.5.1 The reason for taking scaled photographs of marks is to have the ability to produce actual size photographs of these images for future comparison and analysis. Such marks may include :

- Finger
- Footwear
- Tool
- Tyre
- Bite
- Patterned injuries (follow process in **Section 7.6 Injury Photography**)

7.5.2 The image must be taken on a parallel plane to the mark being photographed using preferably a macro lens with the option of a standard lens where appropriate with the zoom setting no lower than 50mm. To successfully achieve the correct orientation the following may be used :

- Fingerprint frame (finger mark photography only)
- Tripod/boom arm and angle finder

7.5.3 Use a size of scale that is appropriate to the dimensions of the mark to ensure that accurate sizing can take place over the whole image area i.e. do not place a small scale in a large image area as this only allows accurate scaling at that part of the photograph. Only SPA supplied scales should be used.

7.5.4 Where possible use a colour density of scale that matches the colour density of the mark or predominant background density being photographed. i.e. Dark marks (soil etc) recorded with a dark scale and light marks (light powders etc) recorded with a light scale. The Scene Examiner should ensure that the scale is visible in the resultant image before the task is considered complete.

7.5.5 The subject must 'fill the frame' i.e the mark has priority in the image but not so close a view where label details or scale graduations are omitted.

7.5.6 The label recorded in the image area must be of an appropriate size and must have the following minimum information inscribed thereon:

- **Item** : Sequentially numbered examiner - identifying mark in format AAANNN e.g. IRC027. Description of the item – e.g PHOTO OF FOOTWEAR MARK 001. It is vital that the mark retains the same number in its title for any further methods of recovery or enhancement used e.g IRC028 PHOTO OF FOOTWEAR MARK 001 (ENHANCED), IRC029 FOOTWEAR LIFT 1 OF FOOTWEAR MARK 001.

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- **Locus** : address from where the evidence has been recovered.
 - **Date** : date of recovery in the format DD/MM/YY.
 - **Witness (1) Witness (2)** : A minimum of 2 corroborating signatures – one from the examiner recording the article and at least one other from the person(s) witnessing the recording. If mark is enhanced by two MEL staff members the photographer should also sign the label. Further details should be included in the EMS Record.
- 7.5.7 As detailed in **Section 4 Blood Pattern Photography** where dealing with serious or major crime the use of green arrows for multiple two dimensional marks (more than one) will apply and will help illustrate the position of the different marks in context to each other and the wider scene. At the very least the Mark Number should be written on its associated arrow while it is emphasised that the minimum information required and detailed above must be noted and clearly visible in any image of a mark recorded i.e on the adhesive label or arrow.
- 7.5.8 In instances where another discipline are responsible for labelling marks / samples, suitable explanation of this should be given in the Narrative Section of the EMS Record.
- 7.5.9 To provide the best possible image a number of photographs of the mark using available light and/or electronic flash using direct and oblique lighting techniques may need to be taken. This does not constitute the creation of a separate entity and thus there is no change to the sequential nomenclature.
- 7.5.10 After photography, consideration should be given to the potential for enhancing marks, methods of recovery of both latent and enhanced marks and a sequence of actions to optimise the evidential value of the resultant mark. If the mark is enhanced and re-photographed the next sequential identifier but the same mark reference should be used e.g IRC028 PHOTO OF FOOTWEAR MARK 001 (ENHANCED). If space on the pertinent label is restricted, adding the letter E would be sufficient.
- 7.5.11 Where tyre marks are to be photographed a whole rotation of the wheel must be recorded where possible. Marks must be photographed in sections no larger than the size of a sheet of A4 paper, ensuring overlap of each image of the tyre mark taken.
- 7.5.12 Where 3-D marks are to be photographed (e.g. impressed tyre or footwear marks in soil) then it is important to have the scale sunk to the same level as the bottom of the mark. Where this is not possible it must be recorded in the EMS Record that the scale is not on the same plane as the mark and reasons for this should be detailed. While consideration should always be given to casting impressed marks, in such an instance it would become particularly vital. Refer to **FS-SE-0010** Recovery of Footwear and Tyre Marks for details of the casting procedure.
- 7.6 Injury Photography**
- 7.6.1 Where injury photography will involve the recording of intimate body areas, there must be a police officer or FME/medical personnel present. During the recording of these injuries the dignity of the individual is of paramount importance and must be observed at all times. The complainant should be asked to cover intimate areas of the body if clothing is required to be removed to photograph injuries.

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- 7.6.2 An Intimate Body Area is defined as "any primary genital area – groin, inner thigh, buttock or breast of a human (ref Medical Dictionary)
- 7.6.3 It may not always be possible to have the same gender photographer available to record intimate body injuries and in these circumstances the complainer must be asked if they are comfortable with a male/female recording the injuries and if not, an alternative appointment made when an appropriate photographer is available.
- 7.6.4 To ensure that similar views of the same injuries can be taken subsequently it is important to follow a standard technique. Where possible injuries should be photographed in a studio using a plain background and studio flash.
- 7.6.5 If it is necessary to photograph injuries out with the studio, ensure that all images are taken with the subject in front of as plain a background as the circumstances will allow and illuminated by means of electronic flash. Steps should be taken to minimise harsh shadowing and hot spots.
- 7.6.6 A facial view of the subject should be taken as a means of identification regardless if subject has facial injuries or not.
- 7.6.7 A general view should be taken to show the position of the injury in relation to an easily identifiable part of the body where possible. It is good practice to work in a systematic way recording injuries from the head down whenever possible.
- 7.6.8 In general injuries will be photographed without scales, however instances such as where direction is received to that effect from a Forensic Medical Examiner or requested by a Police Investigating Officer or circumstances where e.g a Scene Examiner identifies the possibility of subsequent comparison between a weapon and a wound this would be carried out. A record of the decision to use or omit scales must be made in the EMS Record.
- 7.6.9 A close up view should then be taken of the injury. To ensure best representation of the injury in the subsequent photograph the image must be taken on as close to a parallel plane to the injury as possible incorporating a right-angled rigid plastic scale where required. The scale should then be removed and the same area photographed making sure this photograph replicates as near as possible the previously scaled photograph.
- 7.6.10 Bite, footwear and other instrument marks **must** be photographed with and without a scale in the image. Any such injury that is envisaged likely to be the subject of subsequent analysis will require an individual identifier and accordingly an entry(s) should be made on EMS to indicate that such a mark(s) is present and the disc created designated accordingly in all cases – refer to **Section 7.5 Mark and Scaled Photography** and **FS-SE-0044** EMS - Operational Procedure for Scene Examiners. An adhesive label should be used alongside each such mark and this should be attached to a scale rather than the subject's skin unless directed otherwise.
- 7.6.11 In cases where complainers point out visible injuries in addition to those indicated by the requesting officer, it is acceptable to record these, taking in to account the provisions concerned with photographing intimate areas. In these circumstances refer to 7.6.2 and 7.6.3 and note details in the Narrative Section of the EMS Record
- 7.6.12 In cases where a complaint has been made against the Police alleging violence towards the subject then any area indicated by the complainer as an area that had

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sustained an injury should be photographed, regardless of whether an injury is visible or not. The same procedures apply when these injuries are in an intimate body area. Another instance where an area with no apparent visible injury present would be photographed is where direction to that effect is received from an FME.

7.7 Night Time Photography

- 7.7.1 When taking photographs in very low level light or darkness then off-camera electronic flash may be required to provide the illumination for the images taken.
- 7.7.2 In these circumstances a tripod is essential and the camera should be set to manual, selecting an aperture size that will provide an adequate depth of field whilst the shutter remains open for a user specified amount of time.
- 7.7.3 The use of a torch will assist the Scene Examiner in setting and viewing the camera settings.
- 7.7.4 Flash is then fired off in a series of bursts with the purpose of having the flash illuminate multiple areas of the scene allowing the light from each burst to build up a picture of the scene within the camera. Multiple flash exposures of the same view may be required to achieve the best image. Care should be taken not to stray into the parameters of the scene unless the Scene Examiner's position can be shielded by an object within the field of view.
- 7.7.5 When carrying out this procedure in incidents such as traffic incidents it is useful, when considering the final image, to limit the number of extra light sources (e.g. any controllable lighting such as headlights, emergency lights from emergency service or other vehicles, etc.) to control the illumination within the view being photographed.
- 7.7.6 During these long exposures it is necessary to eliminate any additional movement of vehicles and personnel within the image area. This removes the risk of the camera position being moved or vibrated as well as the intrusion of unnecessary objects or persons within the final captured images.

7.8 Road Traffic Collision (RTC) Incidents

- 7.8.1 In general, RTC photography follows the same criteria as general scene photography (paragraph 7.2) and, when necessary, night time photography (paragraph 7.7).
- 7.8.2 Personnel from various agencies respond to emergency situations such as RTC scenes. Control of the scene of an RTC must be maintained to eliminate the movement of these personnel into the image area during photography.
- 7.8.3 Where photography of the RTC incident requires images to indicate the potential view and perspective of a driver approaching the collision site then this must be done using a suitable lens to replicate this viewpoint. This does not represent the actual view of a driver but is merely indicative of this.
- 7.8.4 Due to the largely serious nature of RTCs attended by Scene Examiners there will on most occasions be a Police Collision Investigator appointed and their instructions and guidance should be followed regarding the necessary views required to be taken. The Scene Examiner's role at an RTC will be most frequently only photographic however in the event of e.g. a 'Hit and Run RTC' more aspects of scene work may be required to be carried out. In such a case, direction would likely come from an agreed forensic strategy with the likely input of CSMs / SIOs.

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7.9 Cadaver Photography within a Mortuary

- 7.9.1 All images are to be taken with the subject in front of a plain background, where necessary using screens or sheets to obscure reflective surfaces or any other distracting artefacts within the image area.
- 7.9.2 No unnecessary body fluids, body parts or mortuary equipment should be included in the photograph - consider the use of sheets to isolate marks, cover reflective parts of the mortuary table where necessary and shield other mortuary activity including views of staff involved.
- 7.9.3 Subject illumination will be provided by means of electronic flash or other appropriate specialist light sources such as Quaser, Crimelites etc.
- 7.9.4 The minimum standard images requiring to be taken at all post mortem examinations are detailed visually in Appendix 1.
- In addition the following photographs may be require to be taken :
- Any other photographs of deceased as directed by pathologist - tattoos/distinguishing marks/injuries/medical intervention etc
 - All marks/injuries indicated by the pathologist as requiring scaled must be photographed accordingly - refer to Sections 7.5 Mark and Scaled Photography and 7.6 Injury Photography
- 7.9.5 *Standard Images for infants at post mortem examination*
1. front left/right - full length (clothed)
 2. front of head (above & side profiles)
 3. back left/right - full length (clothed)
 4. front left/right - full length (unclothed)
 5. back left/right - full length (unclothed)
 6. back of head
 7. Additional photographs directed by pathologist
- 7.9.6 The views referred to as standard may need to be repeated dependant on the circumstances after the subject is washed.
- 7.9.7 All injuries on the body of the subject will be photographed as described in paragraph 7.6 (Injury Photography).
- 7.9.8 If however the injuries consist of bite, patterned or other instrument marks where likely future comparison required or where instructed by a Pathologist these **must** be photographed as described in Section 7.5 (Mark and Scaled Photography). Care must be taken to ensure that no parts of any injury are obscured by the scale(s) used.
- 7.9.9 Consideration should be given to photographing finger and palm impressions if the physical condition of the cadaver indicates that impressions will be difficult to obtain. This would generally be carried out at the end of the post mortem examination. Refer to **FS-SE-0014** Cadaver Fingerprinting.
- 7.9.10 In cases where there might be an agreed deviation in the number and nature of photographs taken at a Mortuary e.g Drugs Death the reasons for this must be noted in the EMS Record.

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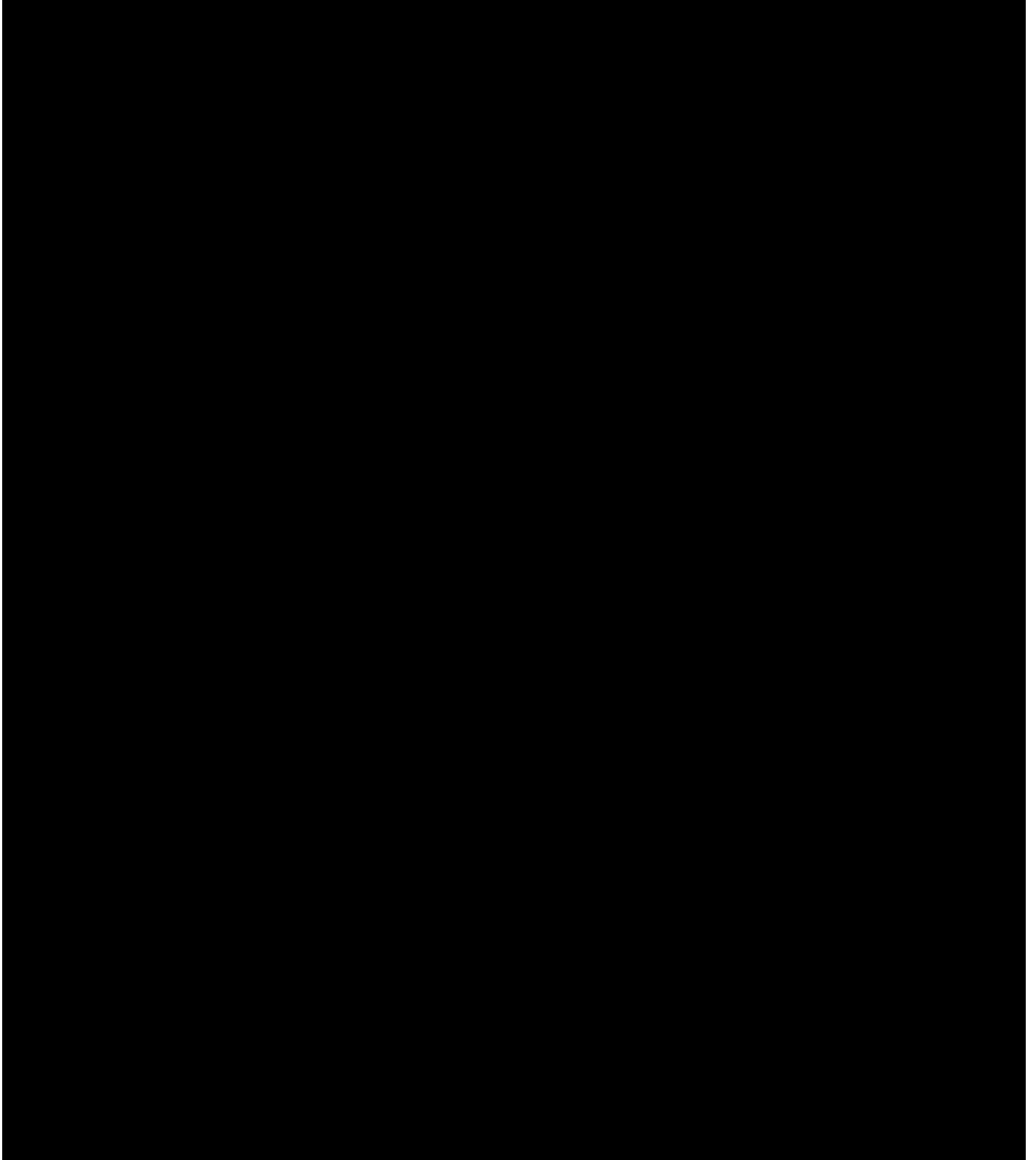
7.10 Spherical Photographic Capture

- 7.10.1 The additional equipment required to take Spherical Images (360 degrees) is detailed in 5.2.7 above.
- 7.10.2 Before setting up equipment to take sphericals, the Scene Examiner should survey the locus/scene layout to identify the best position(s) to capture images, also to identify potential lighting issues that may cause difficulty during capture. It is important to have consistent exposures for all views that are to be compiled into spherical images.
- 7.10.3 It is important when taking sphericals that the film speed setting on the camera is set to 400 ISO.
- 7.10.4 It is essential that the light metering mode on the camera should be set on either matrix or centre weighted metering.
- 7.10.5 Spherical photography at a scene will cover pertinent general views and this capture is solely for the purpose of creating spherical images. Any remaining specific and detailed photography follows the various other photographic sections - refer above.
- 7.10.6 A tripod must be used when carrying out Spherical Photography. It is vital to ensure that the tripod and spherical head are level, using either the internal bubble level or separate spirit level. In the event of the tripod being knocked or disturbed, it is important that the levels of the tripod and spherical head are reset and the process is restarted.
- 7.10.7 It is essential to set the camera to manual exposure mode when capturing spherical images. Four images should be taken in a clockwise rotation prior to an upward photograph after necessary adjustments to the panoramic head have been made. A black image should thereafter be taken with the lens cap on.
- 7.10.8 Use of supplementary lighting or electronic flash is permitted as the main light source where the available light is insufficient. Where electronic flash is used, it is good practice to use an exposure setting suitable for the available light with the addition of supplementary electronic fill in flash or supplementary lighting to achieve the best balance of light in every image, especially in areas of uneven natural light.

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Appendix 1.

Overviews of clothed Body/Deceased (Right) Full, Top Half & Bottom Half.



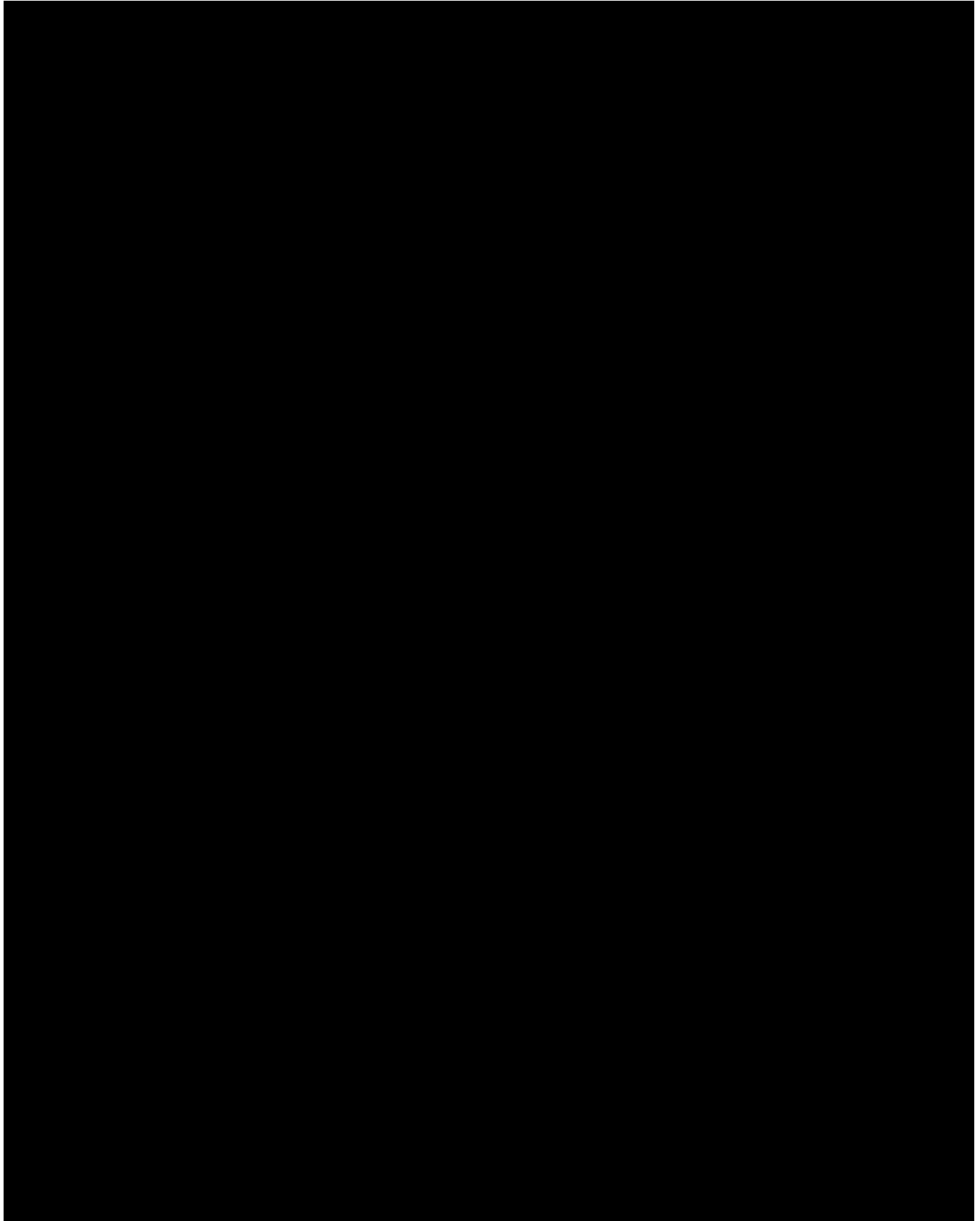
Photography



Overviews of clothed Body/Deceased (Left) Full, Top Half & Bottom Half.

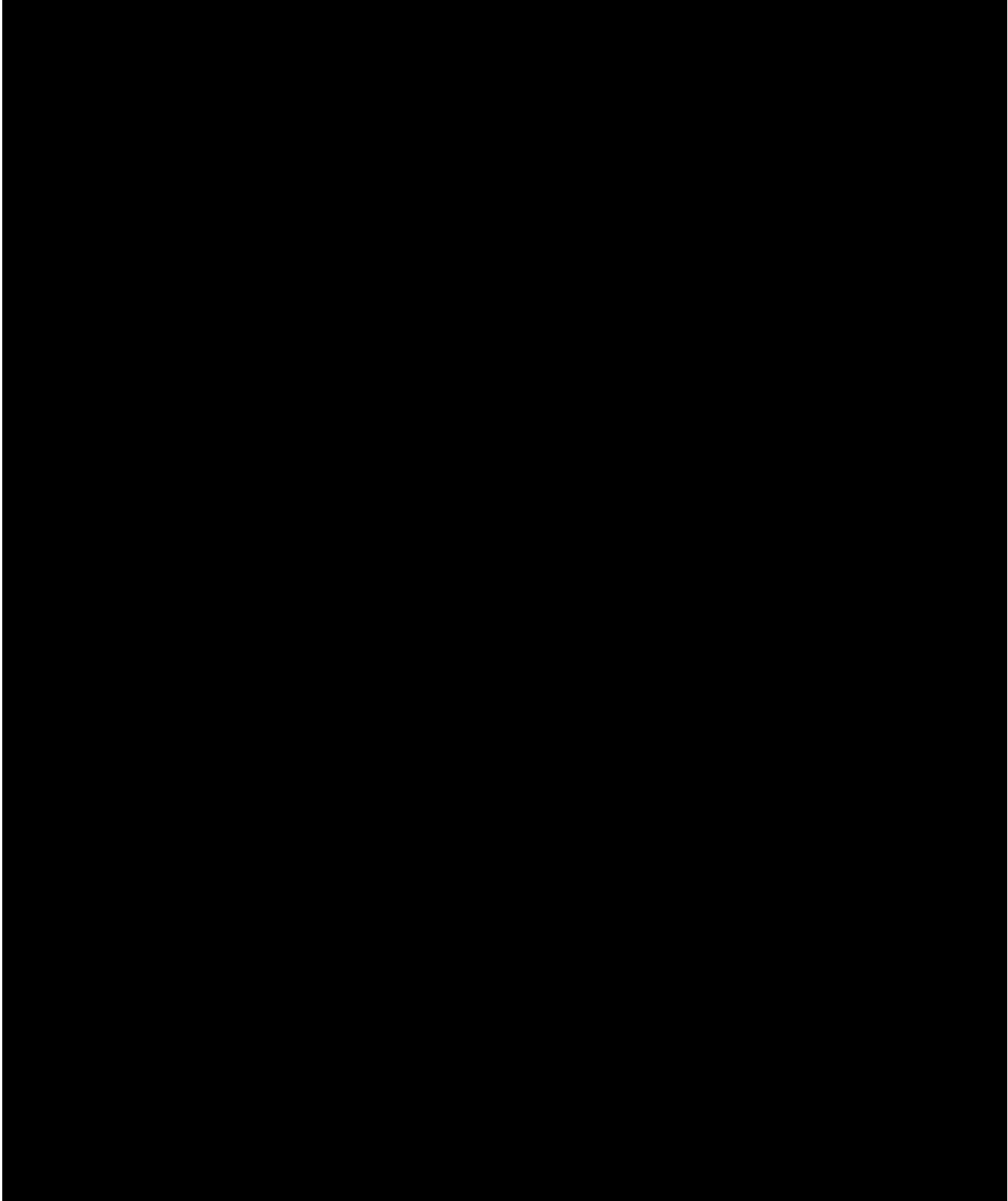


Photography

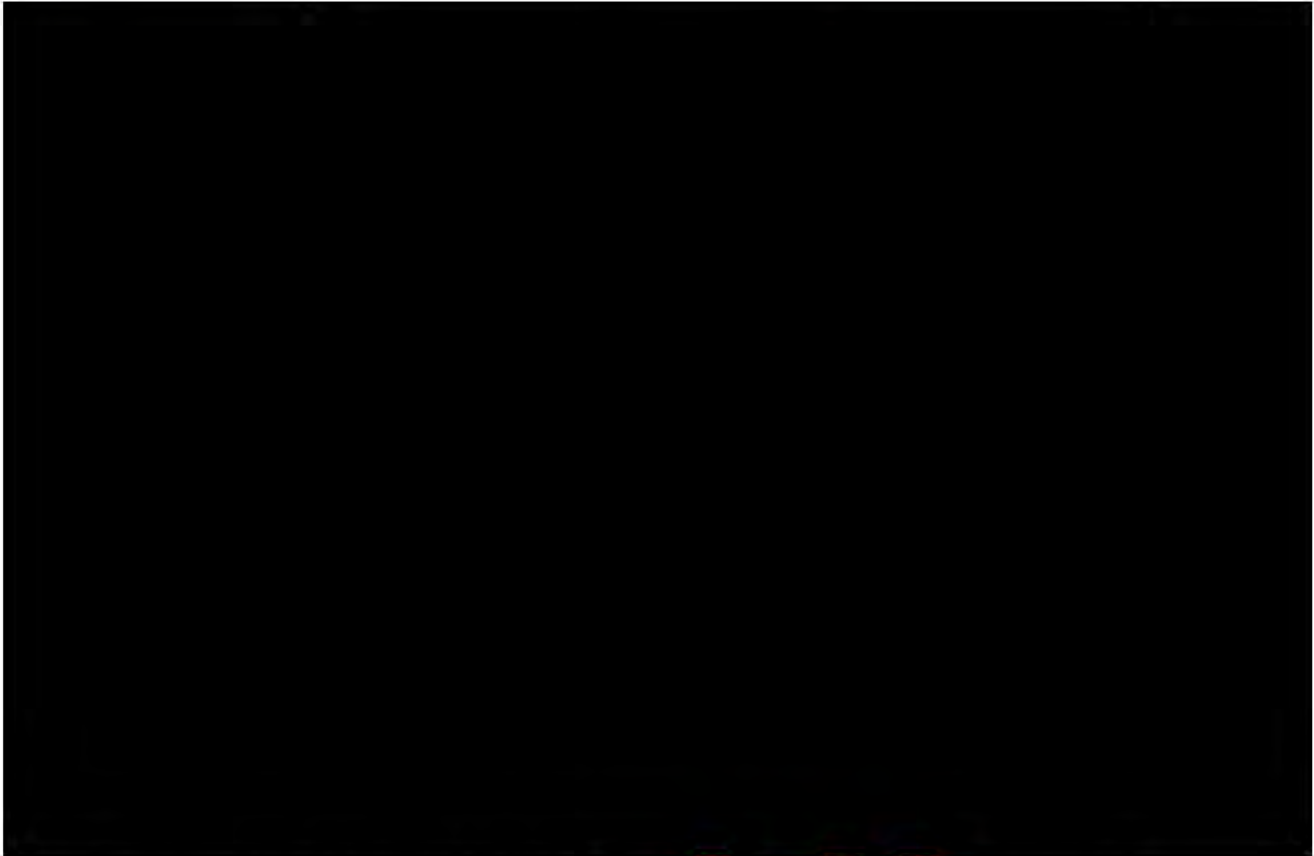


Photography

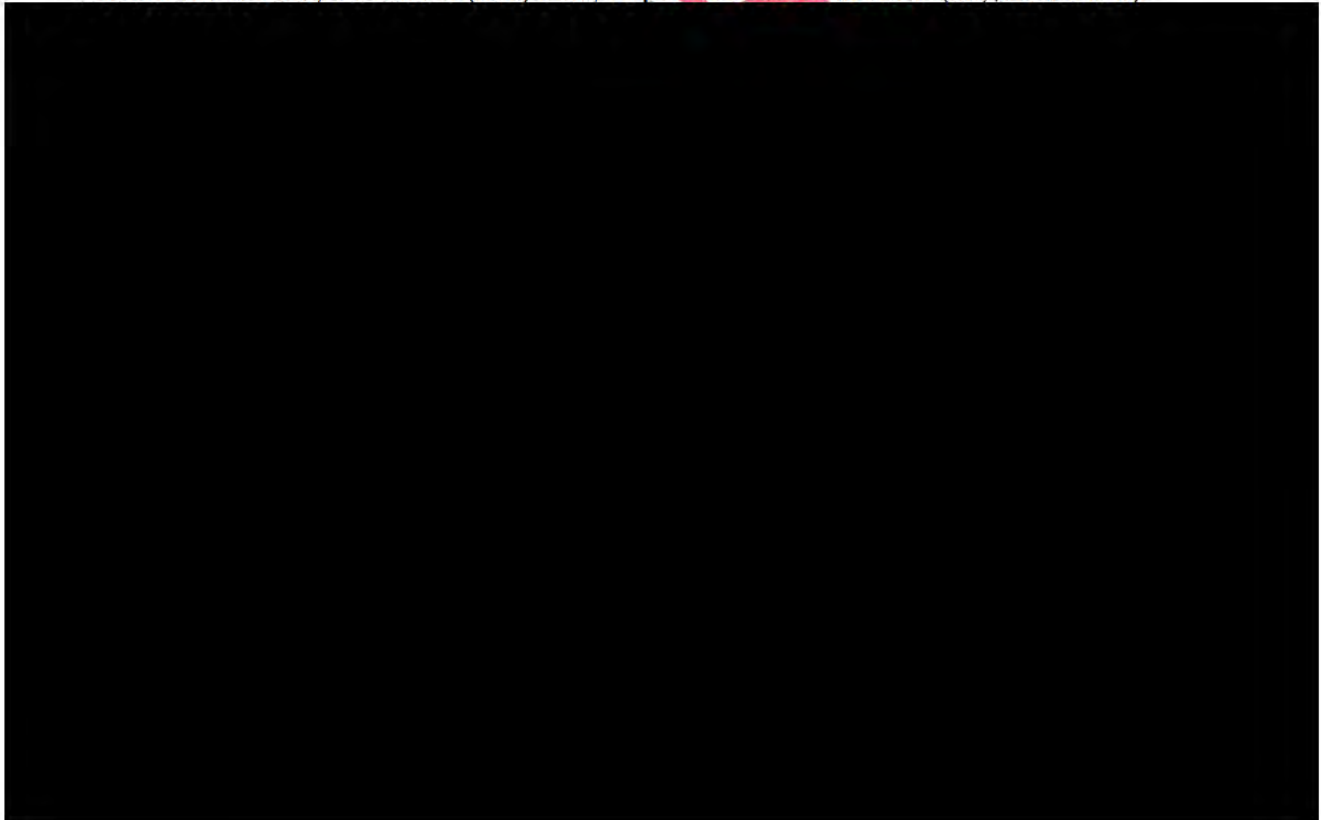
Overviews of Body/Deceased (Right) Full, Top Half & Bottom Half. (bags removed)



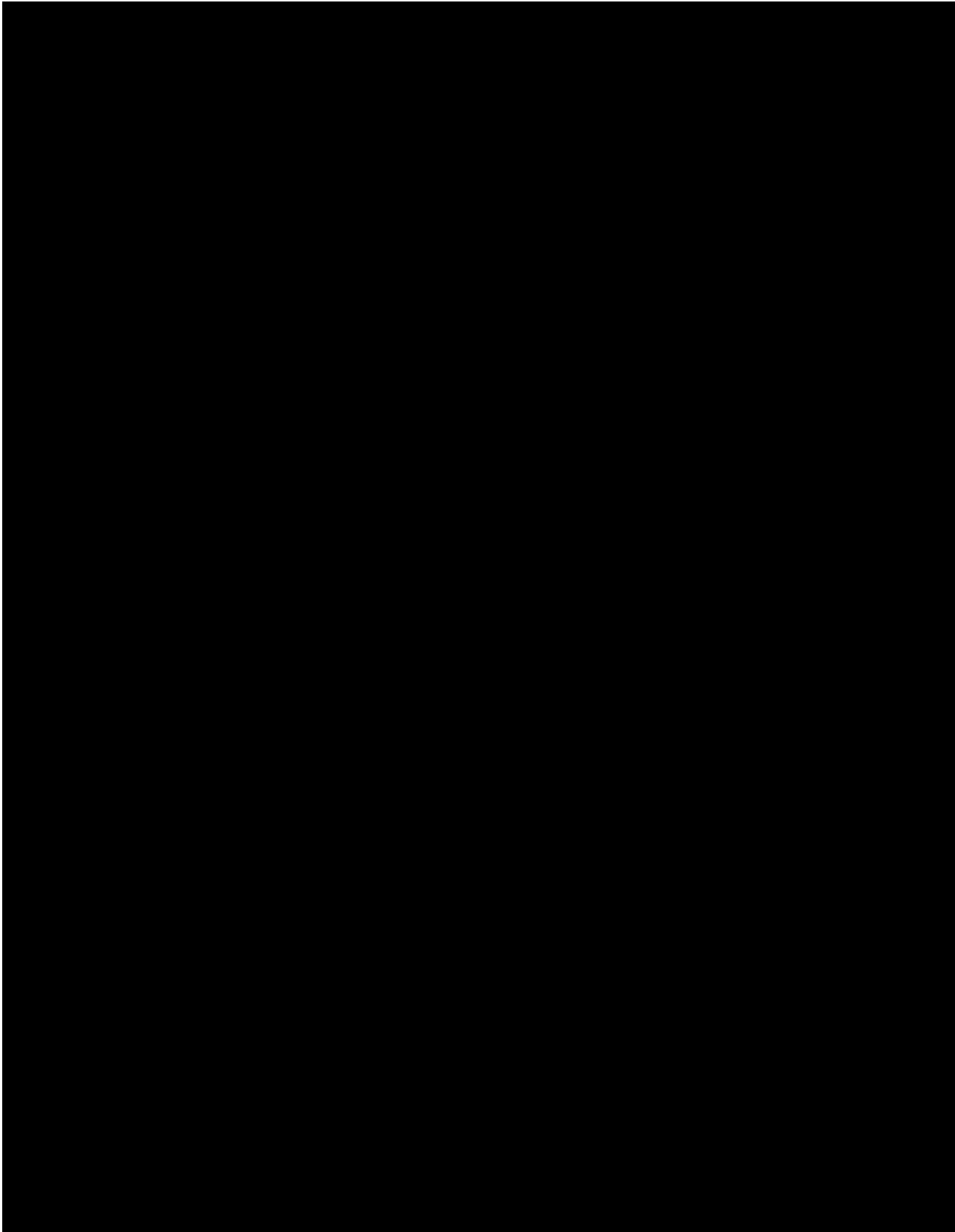
Photography



Overviews of Body/Deceased (left) Full, Top Half & Bottom Half. (bags removed).

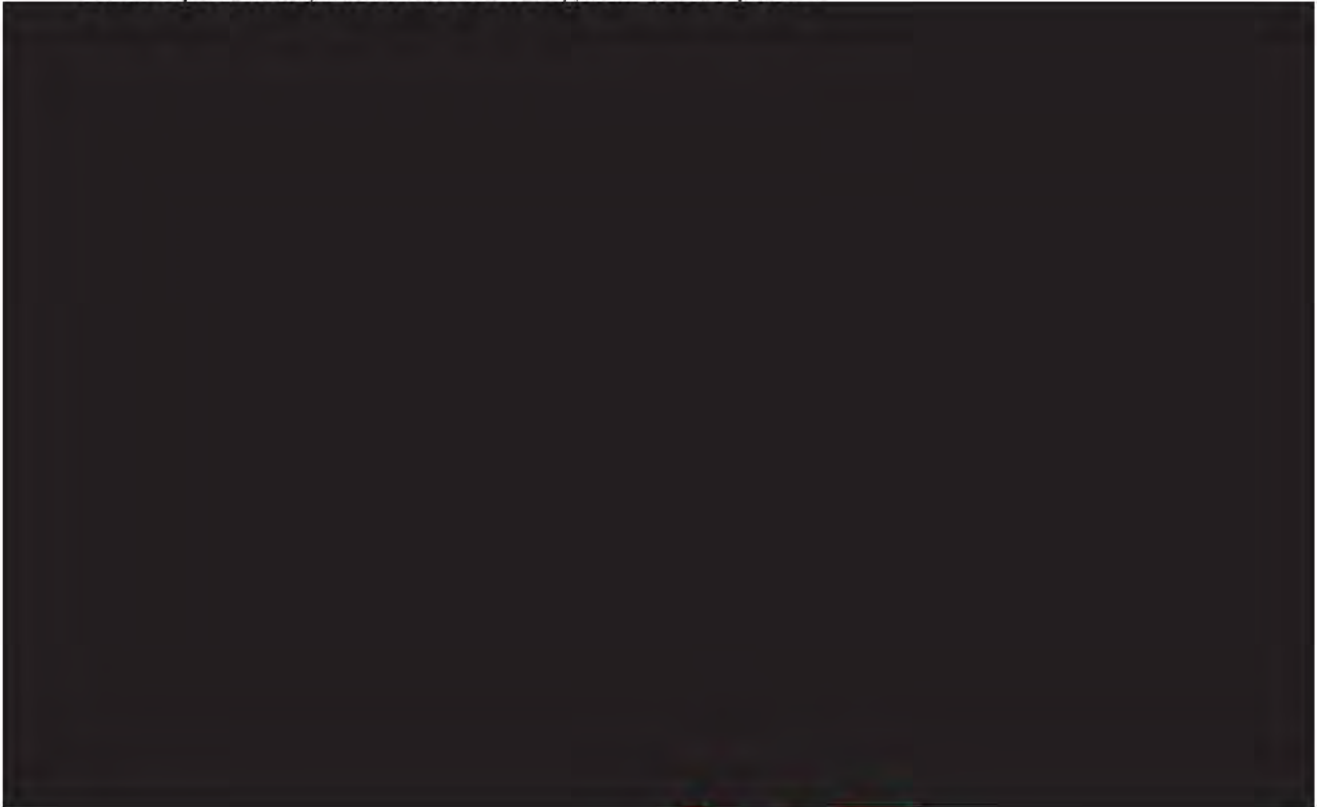


Photography



Photography

Close Up of Head, overview for ID regardless of injuries. .



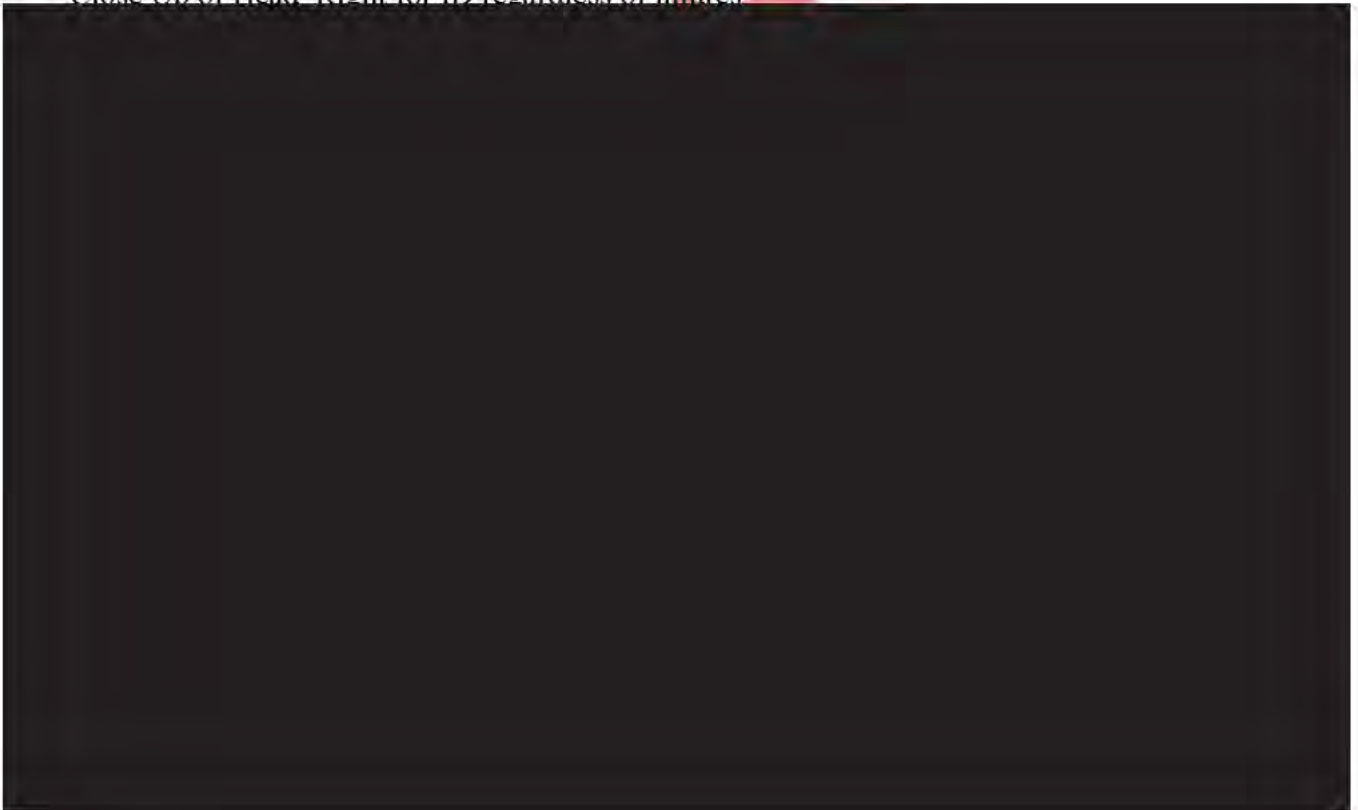
Close Up of Head, Left for ID regardless of injuries.

Supers

Photography

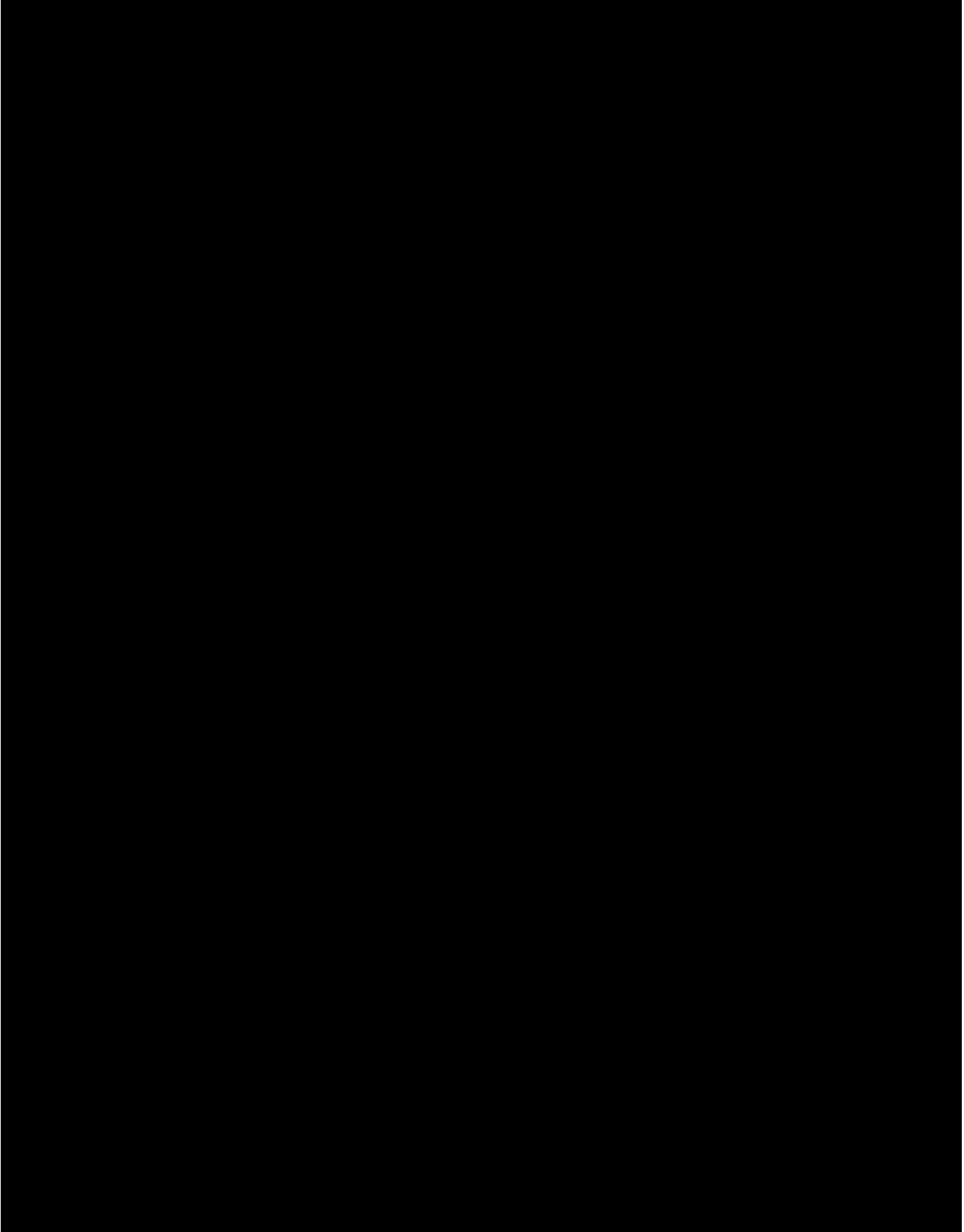


Close Up of Head. Right for ID regardless of injuries

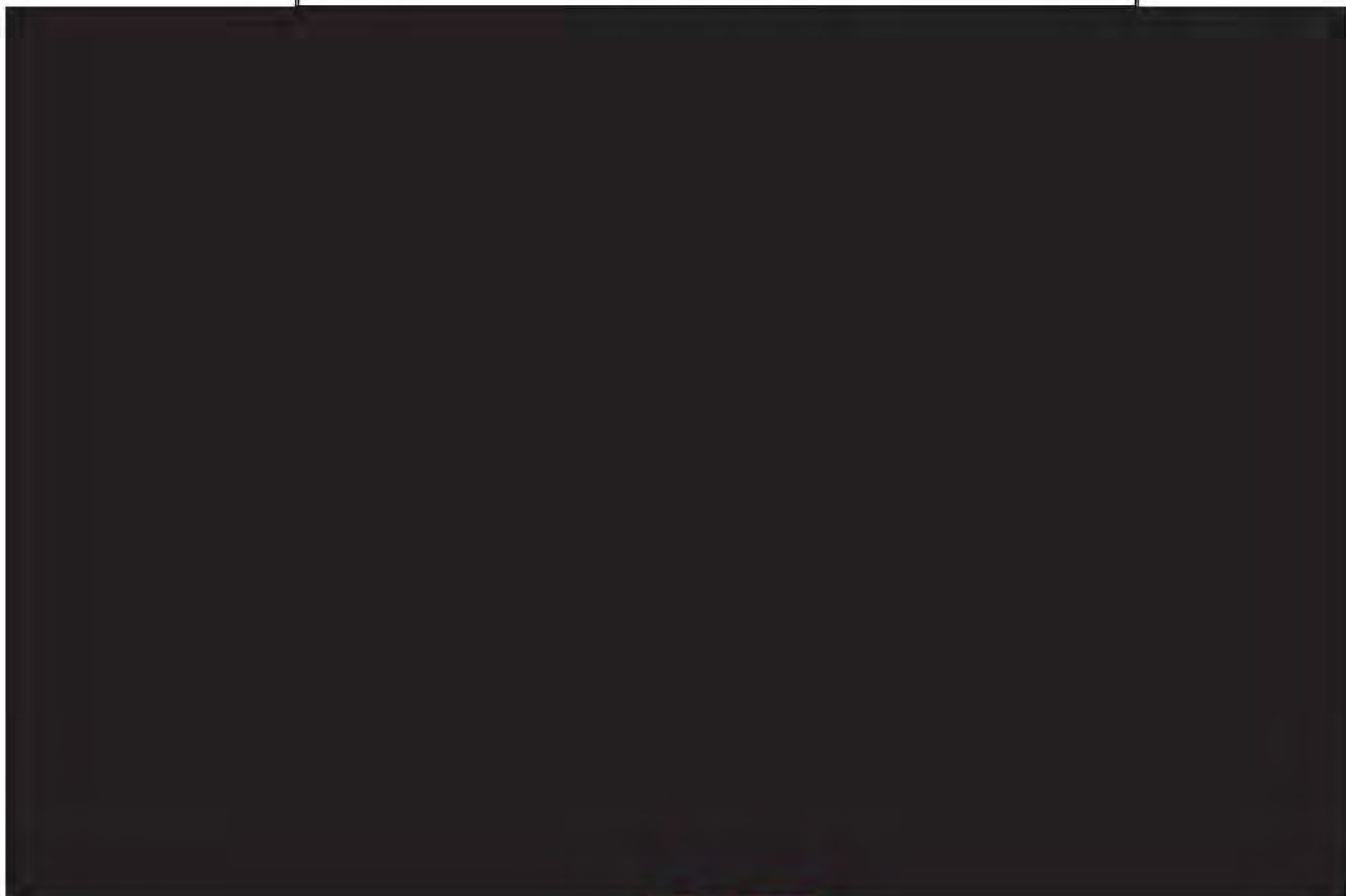


Back right overview of body/deceased. Full, Top and Bottom.

Photography



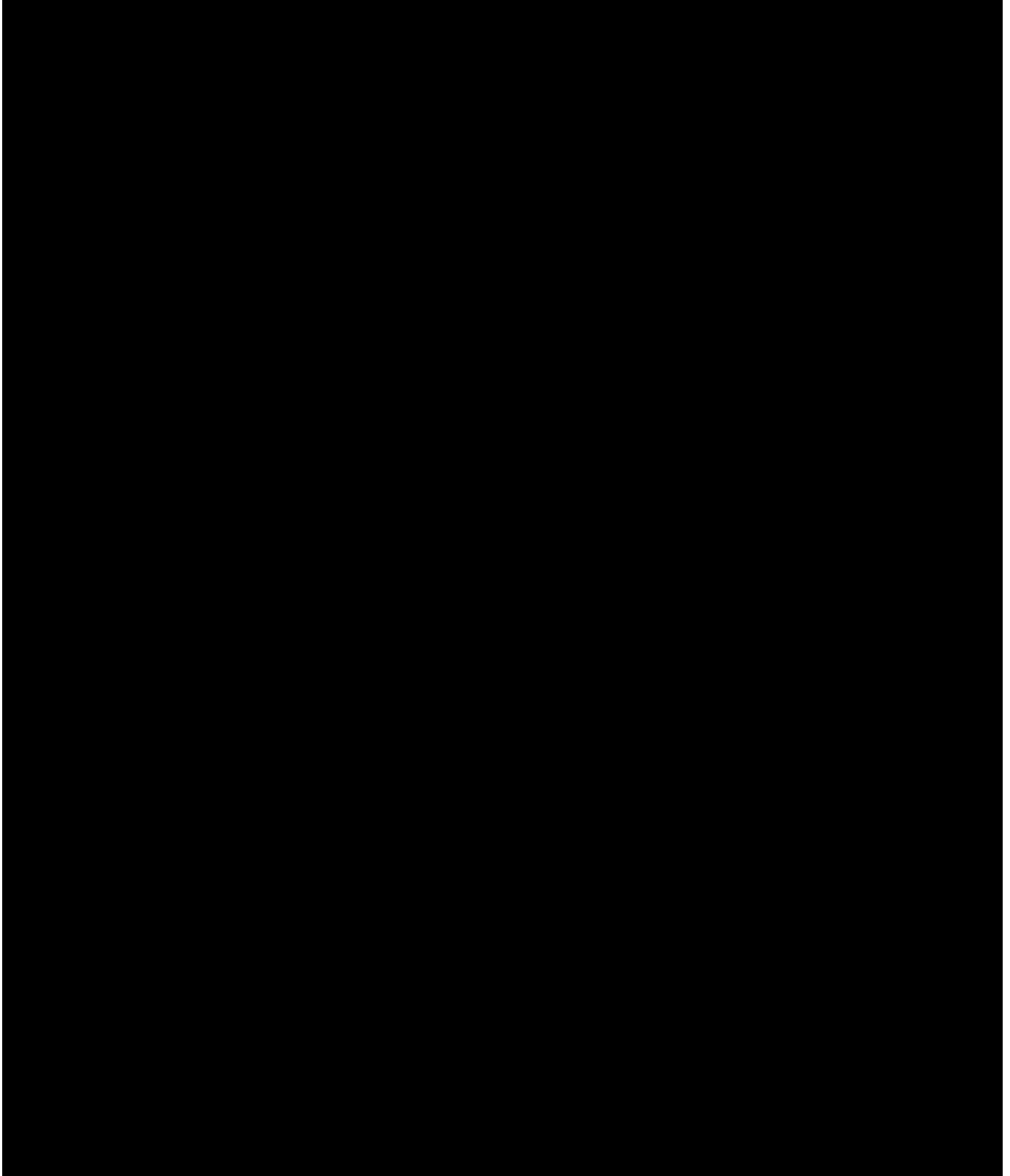
Photography



Supers

Photography

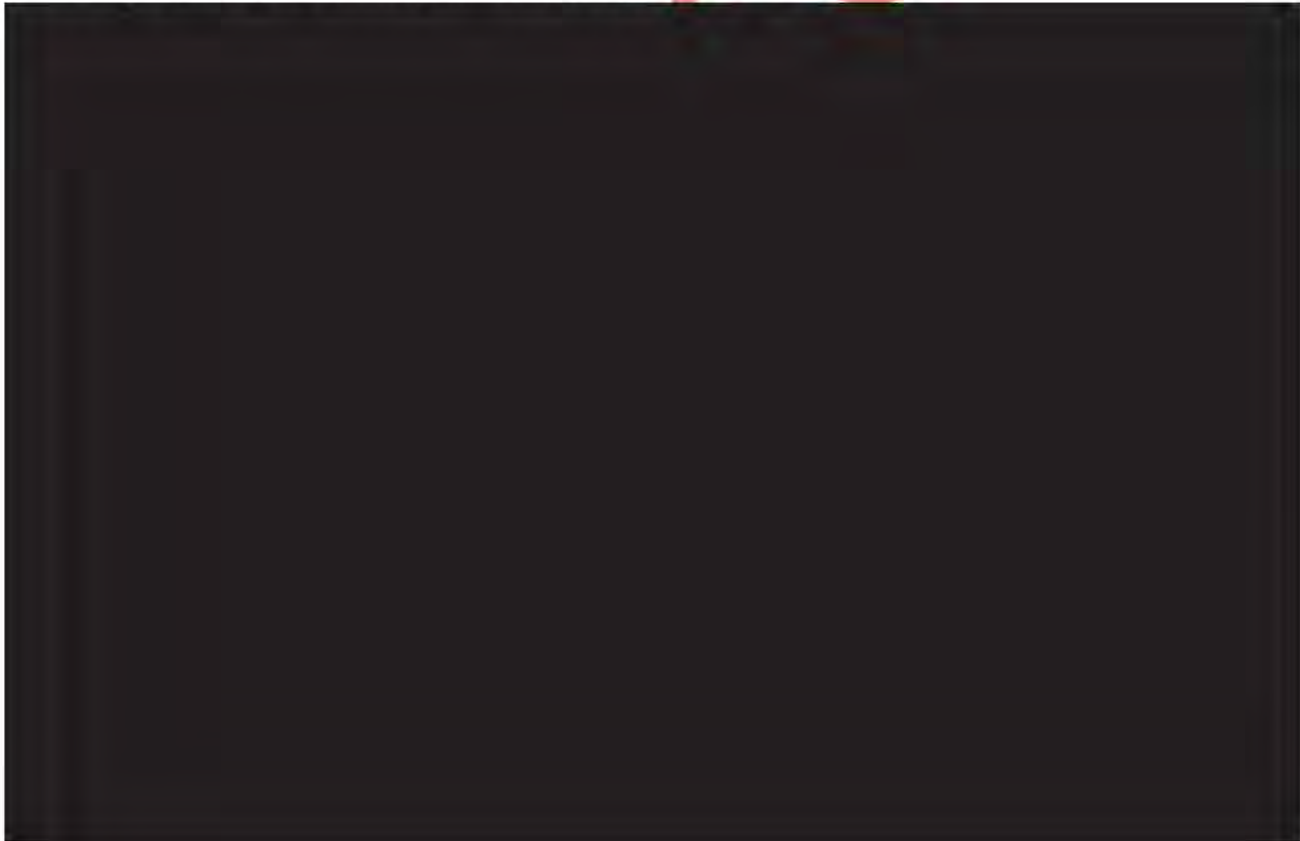
Back left overview of body/deceased. Full. Top and bottom



Photography



Unique Marks, birth marks, historical scars, tattoos etc.



Photography

Superseded