Index

Case pre-assessment, 28

Note: Page numbers followed by "n" indicate notes.

Trote. Tage named stone wears, with	sate notes.
Abbreviated forensic reporting,	Case studies, 30
104–106	'Casework' model of forensic
Accreditation, 131–132, 137	interpretation, 42
Admissibility tests, 20	Cellmark, 82
Agency, 9–10	Centralisation, 55n2
Association of Chief Police Officers	Certification, 130, 139
(ACPO), 62, 106	Chain of evidence, 45–46
Auopoiesis, 51–52	Classical statistics, 24
Autonomy, 158–160	Codification process, 63, 70
•	Collaboration, 31
Baconian probability, 26	Collaborative co-production of
Balogun v. DPP [2010] EWHC 799,	knowledge, 35
109	Commercialisation, 6
Bayes' theorem, 21–23, 25	of forensic expertise, 83–88
Bayesian 'inference engine', 22	Commodification of forensic science,
Bayesian analysis, 24–25	53–54
Bayesian analytical methods, 17	economic rationalisation in UK, 56
Bayesian approach, 22, 24, 27	forensic productisation, 64-67
Bayesian statistics, 25	forensic science market, 60-61
Bayesian turn, 23–24	forensic science provision in
Bias, 131, 146	England and Wales, 55
Bibliometric analyses, 36	FSS, 56–57
Bio-identification techniques, 20	National Forensic Framework
Biological substrate, 160–161	Agreement, 61–64
'Black box' of DNA profiling, 47	National Policing Improvement
Blood pattern analysis, 93	Agency, 64
Body Fluids (BF), 62	procurement, 61–64
Burglaries, 69	restructuring and DNA analysis,
'Business-oriented' approach, 6	57–60
	triaging of forensic investigations,
Car thefts, 69	67–70
Case Assessment and Interpretation	Contamination, 27, 146
process (CAI process),	'Contest and communication'
27–31, 42–43, 68 <i>n</i> 22, 69 <i>n</i> 25	narrative, 43-44, 96-97
Case fragmentation, 78–80, 114	Contextual information, 22
Case law, 109–110	Criminal Justice Act 1967, 119

Criminal Justice in Northern Ireland, 9

Criminal Justice Inspectorate of	literature, 160
Northern Ireland (CJINI),	regulation and autonomy, 158-160
10	standardisation, 155–156
Criminal justice system (CJS), 1, 53,	Disciplinary purity, 99
55, 103, 155	Disciplines, 35
Efficiency Programme, 129	Dlugosz, 135
requirements, 59	Documentary analysis, 34
Criminal Procedure Rules (CrimPR),	
104, 108–109	Early Guilty Plea Scheme, 118, 158
Cross-disciplinary impermeability, 36	Economic rationalisation, 3
Crown Prosecution Service (CPS),	in UK, 56
87–88, 103, 143	Economic rationality, 6
strategy advisor, 120	Efficiency, 157–158
Customer relations, 6	England and Wales
Customer requirement, 28	forensic science provision in, 55
Customer requirement, 20	marketisation and privatisation in,
Daubert criteria, 133–136	4–8
Daubert v. Merrel Dow	English and Welsh police forces, 74
Pharmaceuticals 509 U. S.,	'Enhanced <i>Daubert</i> ' criteria, 136–137
20, 579, 134	Epistemological privilege, 17–21
De-skilling, 120	Epistemological theories of causality,
Deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), 17,	22
104	Epistemology, 19, 146
analysis, 57–60	European Union (EU), 125–127
analysts, 20–21	criminal justice measures, 132
DNA-17 technology, 11, 81, 149,	Directives, 125–127
151	Evidence, 19
DNA-profiling techniques, 17–19,	Evidential drug identification tests
21, 26, 33, 37, 57, 147	(EDITs), 108
DNA-testing protocols, 86	Expert Evidence in Criminal
DNA/Bayes techniques, 18–19	Proceedings in England and
fingerprinting, 20, 84	Wales, 133–134
matches, 108	Expertise, 156–157
mixtures, 80–83	Expertise, 130-137
mixtures, transfer, and persistence,	'Fall-of-the-cliff' effect, 24
148–154	'Fast-track' scheme, 84
profilers, 73	Federal Bureau of Investigation
profiling, 137–139	(FBI), 83, 153
restructuring, 57–60, 129	Feedback, 31
Department for Economy (DfE), 3 <i>n</i> 10	Fibre analysis, 75
Digital analyte, 154	Firearms classification, 108
biological substrate, 160–161	Footwear, 108
DNA mixtures, transfer, and	Forensic artefacts, 98
persistence, 148–154	Forensic DNA-profiling activities,
efficiency, 157–158	145
expertise, 156–157	Forensic examination, 7, 57
experuse, 130–137	rotelisic examination, 1, 31

Forensic expertise, 73 case fragmentation and quoting, 78–80 commercialization, 83–88 contest and communication narrative, 96–97 interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Negulator (FSR), and conduct and investigation of complaints, 132–133 regulatory responsibilities, 131 Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 33, 55–56, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic science, 8, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police fore forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Negulator (FSR), and conduct and investigation of complaints, 20–130–133 regulatory responsibilities, 131 Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic science, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Nerule and conduct and investigation of complaints, 20–213 regulatory responsibilities, 131 Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic science Service (FSS), 3, 5, 6, 33, 5–56, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic science Service (FSS), 3, 5, 76, 99 market, 60–61, 125 market sacion and privatisation in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in No	F	E : G : B 1 : (EGD)
commercialization, 83–88 contest and communication narrative, 96–97 interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 83–95 code of practice and conduct and investigation of complaints, 132–133 regulatory responsibilities, 131 Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 33, 55–56, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Poductisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic provision and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Forensic Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Forensic Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Forensic Scientific Forensic S	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
commercialization, 83–88 contest and communication narrative, 96–97 interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic boratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 8132–133 regulatory responsibilities, 131 Forensic science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic experts, 7 mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132–133 forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 33, 55–56, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic science, Seprits, 7 mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 3-4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic sciente, 125 forensic sciente, 56–57 Forensic sciente, 70–57 Forensic sciente, 70–		
contest and communication narrative, 96–97 interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		
interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		
interdisciplinary theories of expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6, 33, 55–56, 74, 105, 143, 147 forensic experts, 7 mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Fugland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Fugland and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Fugland and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Fugland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Fugland and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 41–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation, 19 Forensic scientere framework, 132 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 3–5 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological pri		132–133
expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic reoporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 romission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Fugland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic rexperts, 7 mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 41–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation, 19 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation, 19 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific k	narrative, 96–97	regulatory responsibilities, 131
expertise, 97–101 mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic reoporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,	interdisciplinary theories of	Forensic Science Service (FSS), 3, 5–6,
mixtures and low-template DNA, 80–83 pre-codification forensic analyses within public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic reporting, 7 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic provision in City 12–12 Forensic scientitist, 28, 120 Forensic scientitis		33, 55–56, 74, 105, 143, 147
mission statement, 7 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 transition and closure, 56–57 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic taundardisation, 53 Forensic taundard Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientits, 28, 120 Forensic scientits, 28, 120 Forensic scientity, 29, 12 Forensic scientity, 20, 57 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientity, 29, 12 Forensic scientity, 20, 57 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-scienti	- ·	
restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 market isation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Inegland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Inegland and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Inegland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Inegland and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in IVK, 12–16 provision in Inegland and Wales, 3–4 provision in Inegland and Wales, 3–4 provision in IVK, 12–16 provision in VIK, 12–16 provision in V		- ·
restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 74 restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic sciences, 1, 37, 97, 99 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in England and Wales, 3–4 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific yate, 51 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic scientity, 28 Forensic scientific yate, 52 Forensic scientific yate, 5		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
restructuring, 83–88 triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 market, 60–61, 125 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
triaging and forensic science provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 marketisation and privatisation in England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
provision in public sector, 88–95 triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 England and Wales, 4–8 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientifists, 28, 120 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		
triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 normative basis of, 145–146 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probabilist and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
triaging and privileging of DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 police force forensic science provision in UK, 12–16 provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forens		
DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 DNA-profiling techniques, 75–78 provision in UK, 12–16 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		*
Forensic field, 33 auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 provision in Northern Ireland, 8–12 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forens		
auopoiesis and systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific		
of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic scientists, 28, 120 Forensic standardisation, 53 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		•
knowledge, 51–52 forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic strategy, 6, 57 Forensic turn, 41 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensic scienterion of the standardisation, 53 England and values, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific knowledge, 40–47 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 Forensic scientific kn		
forensic-scientific knowledge, 40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
40–47 law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Forensic-Scientific Forensic-Scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensic science procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
law and science, 48–51 methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47 Forensic-Scientific Frocesses CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensic sprocurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,	forensic-scientific knowledge,	Forensic strategy, 6, 57
methods, 34–40 STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic scientific processes CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,	40–47	
STS, 40–47 Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 CAI method, 27–31 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,	law and science, 48-51	Forensic-Scientific Knowledge, 40–47
Studies of Expertise and Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 DNA and epistemological privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		Forensic-scientific processes
Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,	STS, 40–47	CAI method, 27–31
Experience, 47 Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 privilege, 17–21 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,	Studies of Expertise and	DNA and epistemological
Forensic laboratory, 8 Forensic market, 6, 33 Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 probability and statistical evidence in criminal proceedings, 21–22 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
Forensic market, 6, 33 in criminal proceedings, Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland		
Forensic productisation, 64–67 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
Forensic reporting, 43, 95, 110 Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 standardisation through probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
Forensic Science Northern Ireland (FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 From Ireland probabilistic evidence techniques, 22–27 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		standardisation through
(FSNI), 3n10), 8–9, 11, 74, 89, 138, 149 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 11, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 132 Forensic science provision Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 134 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34 F		
89, 138, 149 informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Forensics procurement framework, 132 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
informants, 93 separation between PSNI and, 94 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Forensic science provision in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 I 32 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 Historically contingent objectivity,		
separation between PSNI and, 94 Friction ridge examination, 19 Frye standard, 134 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Globafiler-24, 151 Forensic science provision GovCo status, 8 in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		_
94 Frye standard, 134 Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Globafiler-24, 151 Forensic science provision GovCo status, 8 in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		
Forensic science providers (FSPs), 34, 53, 74, 129, 149 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,	_	
53, 74, 129, 149 Globafiler-24, 151 GovCo status, 8 in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		Trye standard, 134
Forensic science provision GovCo status, 8 in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		Clahaflar 24 151
in England and Wales, 55 in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,		
in public sector, 88–95 Historically contingent objectivity,	•	GovCo status, 8
		TT
in Scotland, 13		
	in Scotland, 13	142

Home Office, 6, 34 'Lean Six Sigma' process, 10 House of Commons Science and Legal story-telling theory, 46 Likelihood ratio, 22 Technology Committee, 60 Hybrid sets, 100-101, 112 Lived experience, 38 Locard Building, 11 Hybridisation, 100 Locus, 11n38 Low copy number DNA (LCN-Implicit assumptions, 36 Indecent images of children (IIoC), DNA), 131 Low copy number techniques (LCN Individualisation, 18, 20 techniques), 57 Low-template DNA (LT-DNA), Inductive inference, 23 Informal standardisation process, 54 80-83 Initial Details of Prosecution Case (IDPC), 123 Managerialist techniques, 6 Market restructuring, 73 Interactional expertise, 38–39 Interdisciplinary expertise, 51 Marketisation, 33, 73, 76 Interdisciplinary interactions, 35 in England and Wales, 4–5 Interdisciplinary knowledge, 35 Match, 68n24 systems theory of, 51-52 McFarland Review, 8, 60 Interdisciplinary research, 35-36 McKinsey Review, 8, 60 Interdisciplinary theories of expertise, Meta-expertises, 100 97 - 101Metropolitan Police Service (MPS), Internal process of enculturation, 94 106 Ministry of Justice Efficiency Intra-disciplinary studies, 111 Programme (MoJ ISO 17025, 131 Efficiency Programme), 106-108 Justice system, 103 case law, 109-110 MIX05, 82, 153 CrimPR, 108-109 MIX13 study, 82, 153 lawfulness of SFR, 125–127 Modernisation, 6 MoJ Efficiency Programme, 'Multiplex' chemical test, 11n38 106-108 SFR, 110-125 National DNA Database (NDNAD), SFR and abbreviated forensic 27, 57, 62, 105, 131 reporting, 104-106 National Forensic Framework Agreement (NFFA), 61-64 National Institute of Science and Knowledge transfer, 51 Kruse ethnographic studies, 45 Technology (NIST), 82, 153 Kumho, 137 National Policing Improvement Kumho Tires v. Carmichael, 20 Agency (NPIA), 64 Natural sciences, 50 Neo-Weberian methods, 51, 111 Laboratory Information Management system (LIMS), 11 New Scotland Yard, 34–35 Laboratory translations, 37 'Non-compliance' declaration, Latent print analysis, 21 137-139 Law, 37, 48-51 Non-match, 68n24

Non weighted Dhages 92 151 152	Police and Criminal Evidence Act
Non-weighted <i>Dlugosz</i> , 82, 151–152 Nordic social-democratic model of	(PACE), 113 <i>n</i> 40
	77
governance, 45 Norms of science, 49	Police and Fire Reform (Scotland) Act 2012, 12
Northern Ireland, forensic science	Police force forensic science provision
provision in, 8–12	in UK, 12–16
Northern Ireland Courts and Tribunal	Police Ombudsman for Northern
Service (NICTS), 10	Ireland (PONI), 9–10
Northern Ireland DNA Database	Police Scotland forensic support
(NIDNAD), 89–90	service, 13
	Police Service of Northern Ireland
Objectivity, 129	(PSNI), 9, 74
accreditation, 131–132, 137	Popperian falsification, 22
DNA profiling, 137–139	Pre-codification forensic analyses
forensic regulator's code of	within public sector, 74
practice and conduct and	Primary source knowledge, 38
investigation of complaints,	Privatisation
132–133	in England and Wales, 4–5
forensics procurement framework,	of forensic services, 56
132	Privileging of DNA-profiling
FSR, 130–131	techniques, 75–78
FSR's regulatory responsibilities, 131	Probabilistic evidence techniques,
'non-compliance' declaration,	standardisation through,
137–139	22–27
normative basis of forensic science,	Probabilistic reasoning, 23, 26
145–146	Probability
professional and commercial	in criminal proceedings,
standards, 132	21–22
quality assurance and <i>Daubert</i>	models, 23
criteria, 133–136	Procurement, 61–64
regulation and 'Enhanced <i>Daubert</i> '	Productisation, 68 <i>n</i> 22
criteria, 136–137	Professional and commercial
regulatory objectivity, 139–145	standards, 132
Office for Forensic Regulator (OFR),	Propositions, 27
130	Provision of products, 61
	Public ownership, 55 <i>n</i> 2
'Omagh bomb' case, 9	
Ontology, 145	Public Prosecution Service (PPS),
D (1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	10, 89
Partial marketisation, 1 <i>n</i> 1	Public sector service delivery, 15
Pascalian probability, 26	Public understanding, 38
Perception of 'de-skilling', 73	0 11 1 10
Perseus system, 10–11	Qua policing, 13
Persistence of DNA on fibres, 31	Quad, 11n38
Police, 12, 59	Qualitative methods, 34
budget holders, 12	Quality, 138
forces, 53	Quality assurance, 133–136

Quality Electronic Document and	Second Generation Multiplex (SGM),
Records Management	11 <i>n</i> 38
system (EDRMS system),	SGM Plus, 11 <i>n</i> 38, 62
11	SGM-17, 149
Queens Counsel (QC), 87–88, 120, 143	Semi-structured fieldwork interviews, 34
Quoting, 78–80	Sensitivity of DNA-profiling systems, 31
R v. Butler, Henderson & Oyerderin	Service delivery, 28
[2010] EWCA Crim LR	Service Improvement Platform,
1269, 110	10
R v. Chorley Justices [2006] EWHC	Short Tandem Repeat (STR), 62
1795, 109	Silo-ing, 96
R v. Olu, Wilson & Brooks [2010]	Silos, 96–97
EWCA Crim LR 2975, 110	Simple drug tests, 108
R v. Reed, Reed & Garmson [2009]	Simple toxicology tests, 108
EWCA Crim LR 2698, 110,	SKL, 45
121–122	Small Business Research Initiative
R v. T [2010] EWCA Crim LR 2439,	(SBRE), 3 <i>n</i> 10
110	Social science, 50
Rational bureaucracy, 49	Social subsystems, 51
Reflexive assimilation, 39	Social-democratic model of
Regulation, 136–137, 158–160	governance, 47
Regulatory objectivity, 2, 139–145	Sociologists, 38
Research, 2, 37	Sociology of forensic science, 44
institutes, 13	Source-level attributions, 113
science, 37	Staged forensic reporting (see
Research and development (R&D), 5	Abbreviated forensic
Royal Statistical Society, 24	reporting)
Rudimentary market, 60–61	Standardisation, 155–156
	through probabilistic evidence
Satellite laboratories, 12n42	techniques, 22–27
Sceptisism, 97	State Pathologist's Department
Science, 48–51	(SPD), 10
Science and Technology Studies	Statistical evidence in criminal
(STS), 40–47, 50, 99	proceedings, 21–22
Scientific method, 49	Statistical information
Scientific method discourses, 99–100	communication, 26
Scientific Revolution, 50	Statistical translations, 23
Scottish Crime Campus, 34	Sterile corridor, 13
Scottish DNA Database (SDNAD),	Streamlined forensic reporting (SFR),
13 <i>n</i> 46	69 <i>n</i> 26, 103, 110–125,
Scottish model, 14	129, 157
Scottish National Party (SNP), 15	lawfulness of, 125–127
Scottish Police Authority (SPA),	SFR1, 106, 118–119
13–14. 88 <i>n</i> 6	SFR2. 119

Studies of Expertise and Experience (SEE), 47

Studies of Scientific Knowledge (SSK), 47

Subnormal science, 98

Suspect population, 25

Swift and Sure Justice, 107

SWNWW Tender, 61, 63

Systems of codification and productisation, 91

Systems theory of interdisciplinary knowledge, 51–52

Techno-legal controversy, 21 Tendering process, 73, 78 'Third way' approach, 15, 50 Touch DNA, 150 Touche Ross report, 6, 57 Trading Fund status, 8, 60 Transfer of expertise, 96–97 Transparency, 46
Triaging, 52, 73
of DNA-profiling techniques,
75–78
of forensic investigations, 67–70
in public sector, 88–95
Trial by mathematics, 25
Turn-around-times (TRTs), 58, 74

UK criminal justice system (UKCJS), 7, 60 Uniqueness, 18, 20 United Kingdom Accreditation Service (UKAS), 108, 131, 144, 154

Volume crime, 76, 97

Weighted *Dlugosz*, 82, 152 West Coast Consortium Tender, 61, 69