



DNA Policy Surrey and Sussex (1152)

Abstract

This policy outlines the forces commitment to the taking of Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) and evidential Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) samples, the retention and disposal of said samples and those retained exhibits classified under the Human Tissue Act (2004).

Supporting Documents

- Human Tissue Seizure Retention and Disposal
- Letter of Authority for Disposal
- Procedure for investigation of a DNA Fingerprint 'Hit' 2021
- Procedure for Forensic Submissions 2021
- PACE and Evidential DNA Procedure
- Evidential DNA Samples taken from Persons via Voluntary Attendance
- Flowchart Displaying the process for Failed PACE or Elimination DNA Samples
- DNA Good Practice Guidance 2017

Policy

1 Introduction

- 1.1 This policy outlines the forces commitment to the taking of Police and Criminal Evidence (PACE) and evidential Deoxyribonucleic Acid (DNA) samples, the retention and disposal of said samples and those retained exhibits classified under the Human Tissue Act (2004).

2 Scope

- 2.1 This overarching policy and associated procedures clearly outline the approach of Surrey Police and Sussex Police in relation to how they discharge the following functions:-

- Human Tissue: Seizure, Retention and Disposal policy (for police forces in England and Wales)
- Letter of Authority for Disposal
- Procedure for Investigation of a DNA/Fingerprint Identification "Hit"
- Procedure for Forensic Analysis (DNA submission)
- Procedure for Police and Criminal Evidence Act (PACE) and Evidential DNA
- Evidential DNA samples taken from persons via Voluntary Attendance
- Flow chart displaying the process for failed PACE or Elimination DNA samples

3 Policy Statement

- 3.1 Surrey Police and Sussex Police are committed to ensuring the integrity of DNA sampling, storage and retention throughout the course of a criminal investigation. Whilst the National DNA database (NDNAD) is responsible for the integrity of records held and for notifying police forces of DNA matches generated by the NDNAD, we will ensure that there is a clear procedure for notifying the investigating officer of any DNA hits to ensure that offenders are brought to justice and public confidence in the police and criminal justice system is maintained. We will ensure that we adhere where possible to best practice for the investigation of all crimes as specified by [Authorised Professional Practice \(APP\)](#)

We will, in line with Protection of Freedoms Act (2012) Human Tissue Act (2004) and Coroners and Justice Act (2009), ensure an administrative procedure clarifies the principles for destruction and the process of keeping victims' families informed.

Legislation

- Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act (CPIA) 1996
- Protection of Freedoms Act 2012
- Criminal Justice Act 2003
- Police and Criminal Evidence Act 1984
- Human Tissue Act 2004
- Human Rights Act 1998
- European Convention on Human Rights
- Coroners and Justice Act 2009
- Coroners (Investigation) Regulations 2013
- Coroners (Inquest) Rules 2013

4 Linked Documents

- 4.1
- [National Police Chief's Council \(NPCC\) DNA Good Practice Manual 2017 \(7th edition\)](#)

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