

# Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT)

## Good Practice Guide - 2023

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## 1 Preface

The Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT) makes use of Home Office approved drug testing kits (DTK) and drug testing devices (DTDs). EDIT utilises the Crown Prosecution Service (CPS) approved Streamlined Forensic Reporting (SFR) process, to allow a quick case disposal decision to be made in cases where there is suspected unlawful possession of a controlled drug for personal use without having to bail the person to return pending forensic analysis. It simplifies and speeds up the criminal justice process, it assists timely treatment interventions and makes significant savings in police time and forensic submission costs, without harming the integrity of individual cases.

### 1.1 Forensic Science Regulators - Codes of Practice and Conduct

Analysis to Identify and Quantify Drugs and/or Associated Material

The following **do not** fall within the definition of 'Analysis to Identify and Quantify Drugs and/or Associated Materials' and will not fall under the Code:

- a. The testing of any item, or part thereof, to determine whether it is comprised of or contains a relevant substance:
  - i. with a Home Office approved kit under the processes permitted by a Home Office Circular,
  - ii. with a Home Office approved kit under the processes set out in the Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT) programme.
- b. The identification of cannabis under any process permitted by a Home Office Circular or the EDIT Programme
- c. The provision of any evidence in relation to the psychoactivity of a particular compound (or group or class of compounds) in relation to the provisions of the Psychoactive Substances Act 2016 [91].
- d. The screening of items for drugs at an airport or other transport hub.
- e. Drugs value estimation.

This guidance supersedes and replaces the EDIT Good Practice Guide prepared by the College of Policing (formally the NPIA) in 2016.

### 1.2 Acknowledgements

The FCN would like to thank all members of the EDIT Working Group who contributed to this guidance. We would also like to thank Avon & Somerset Constabulary for providing the drug testing kits for the images used in this document. A full list of the EDIT Working Group is available in [Appendix 3](#).

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### 1.3 Definitions and Abbreviations

Abbr.	Meaning
EDIT	Evidential Drug Identification Testing
CPS	Crown Prosecution Service
CJS	Criminal Justice System
MDMA	Methylenedioxyamphetamine
FCN	Forensic Capability Network
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
COSHH	Control of Substances Hazardous to Health
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CJU	Criminal Justice Unit
DTD	Drug Testing Device
DTK	Drug Testing Kit
EDIT	Evidential Drug Identification Testing
FFH	Female Flowering Head
ISO/IEC 17025	General requirements for the competence of testing laboratories
NPCC	The National Police Chiefs Council
NPIA	National Policing Improvement Agency
PWITS	Possession With Intent to Supply
PTPH	Pre-Trial Preparation Hearing
FSP	Forensic Service Provider
SCD	Suspected Controlled Drug
SFR	Streamlined Forensic Reporting
Shall	indicates a requirement
Should	indicates a recommendation
May	indicates a permission
Can	indicates a possibility or a capability

### 1.4 Objectives

The objective of this guidance is to enable each force to maximise its use of EDIT, it is primarily intended to be used in policing. Diversion from this guidance could seriously affect a force's overall performance in dealing with possession only drug cases.

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Where applicable in each section of this guide, any area of good practice or other important information is highlighted in bold text.

## 1.5 What is EDIT?

EDIT utilises Home Office approved DTKs and Home Office approved drug testing devices DTDs, it also utilises the CPS approved Streamlined Forensic Reporting (SFR). It allows a quick case disposal decision to be made for possession only drug cases without having to release the suspect under investigation pending the submission of SCDs to forensic service providers. EDIT is solely for possession only drug cases and can be used in cases whether or not possession of a SCD is admitted by the suspect.

Presumptive drug testing (for example under Evidential Drug Identification Testing (EDIT) guidance or [Home Office Circular 015/2012](#)) is currently permissible outside of the ISO/IEC 17025 standards framework. However, this document does follow the principles of the standard.

**EDIT can be used in cases whether or not possession of a SCD is admitted by the suspect.**

List of drugs EDIT is approved for:

- Cocaine
- Diamorphine (also known as heroin)
- Morphine
- Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA also known as ecstasy)
- Amphetamine
- Cannabis\*
- Methylmethcathinone (Mephedrone)
- Ketamine

\*EDIT is only approved for cannabis in the form of intact female flowering head (FFH) material and cannabis resin. EDIT is not approved for fragmented herbal material or any other type of cannabis preparation including cannabis plants. It is not unusual for an investigation to begin as a case of PWITS or supply and subsequently change to a case disposal for possession only. This generally occurs when there is insufficient evidence of the intent to supply or supply. EDIT can be adopted as soon as it is decided to treat the investigation as a possession only drug case.

**EDIT can be used when a PWITS or supply case is reduced to possession only.**

If the controlled drug is suspected to be cannabis, drug testing using a DTK or DTD is replaced by sight and smell evidence by an 'experienced' Police Officer or

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member of Police Staff who has been authorised by their Police Force. An 'experienced' Police Officer shall be defined by each individual Police Force. Police Officer's identifying the SCD as cannabis, shall clearly show grounds in the arrest notes or in a witness statement.

**Cannabis is also approved for EDIT, but only in the form of intact female flowering head material and cannabis resin.**

## 1.6 Approved DTKs and DTDs

For the list of currently approved DTKs and DTDs see [Home Office Circular 005/2017](#) (annex to [Home Office Circular 015/2012](#)). Approved DTKs and DTDs at the time of writing this document are listed in Appendix 1.

## 1.7 EDIT and the Criminal Justice System

Where the identification of the drug is challenged in court at the first hearing, the Disputed Test Procedure will be invoked (see [Section 3.4](#) for more details). The EDIT process generally only applies to court cases heard at Magistrates' and Youth Courts.

### 1.7.1 Challenges by the defence (also see Disputed Test Procedure [Section 3.4](#))

The Criminal Procedure Rules 2020, Part 3, Rule 3.3 (2) (ii) 'what is agreed and what is likely to be disputed,' The Criminal Procedure Rules are rules about criminal court procedure in magistrates' courts, the Crown Court, the Court of Appeal and, in extradition appeal cases, the High Court. Therefore, in all court cases, the defence shall clearly state why the EDIT process is disputed, as required by Rule 3, Criminal Procedure Rules 2020. If they are only disputing the act of possession, then the identification of the drug is not being disputed.

**If the defence wish to dispute the EDIT result, they shall clearly state why the EDIT process is disputed, as required by Rule 3, Criminal Procedure Rules 2020.**

The court and the CPS will ask the defence (as per Rule 3 Criminal Procedure Rules 2020 and the Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996) if there is a dispute with the test. If the test is not in dispute, then it should be agreed via a Criminal Justice Act 1967, Section 10 admission.

If the defence do not respond by the first hearing (which could be in the Magistrates' Court, Youth Court or possibly be in the Crown Court at a pre-trial preparation hearing (PTPH)), then at this point it should be highlighted by the CPS, and the defence should be asked what they are specifically pleading not guilty to.

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If, following the steps required by the Criminal Procedure Rules, the defence are still disputing the EDIT result, the court and/or the CPS may require the SCD to be sent to a forensic service provider (FSP).

### 1.7.2 Young people

The EDIT process can equally apply to young people. The only difference is that a 'youth caution' is offered as a case disposal option. A youth caution is a formal out-of-court disposal as set out in sections 66ZA and 66ZB of the Crime and Disorder Act 1998 and the Ministry of Justice/YJB Youth Out-of-Court-Disposal Guide for Police and Youth Offending Teams (April 2013).

### 1.7.3 Drugs Possession

Most drug possession cases will be dealt with by way of a warning or community resolution (if this is suitable). Community resolutions can include elements of restorative justice and would be dependent on, amongst other things, the suspects plea, and any previous warnings.

### 1.7.4 Continuity of Evidence

Continuity of the evidence in relation to the SCD shall be recorded, generally this will be in the arresting officer or searching officer's notes. The arresting officer is also responsible for clearly outlining in their arrest notes the reasonable grounds for suspecting the substance is a controlled drug (a standardised examination form should be used and added as unused to the case management system). Evidence continuity shall be maintained throughout, as such the EDIT Tester who carried out the test should also record continuity (of their element of the continuity sequence).

**Anyone involved in EDIT is responsible for making sure the continuity of the evidence is accurately recorded and that the items are properly packaged and exhibited.**

### 1.7.5 Case Papers

In most cases it will be the evidence of possession that is disputed. The CPS lawyer (this includes CPS Direct out-of-hours) decides whether there is sufficient evidence of possession.

The following is a list of potential documents in case papers:

- Evidence of seizure and exhibiting of the SCD.
- Notes of arrest, from arresting and witnessing officers. They should provide evidence of possession, evidence to reasonably suspect the SCD is a controlled drug, and continuity evidence about the SCD. If necessary, they should also provide their statements based on these notes.
- Stop/search record if relevant.

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- The EDIT Tester completes an MG22B report recording the EDIT test result.
- Evidence that the EDIT result and the 'Disputed Test Procedure' ([Appendix 2](#)) have been disclosed to the arrested person and/or defence.

Signed admission in arresting officer's notes or a record of the interview.

The following is a suggested checklist for investigators involving contested cases, when presented to CPS for charging decision:

- Is it a case of possession only of those drugs listed in [section 1.5](#) of this document?
- Is there enough evidence of the possession of a controlled drug?
- Does the circumstantial evidence of seizure, packaging and appearance support the controlled drug identification?
- Has an EDIT Tester made a positive identification using an approved drug testing kit? ([Appendix 1](#))
- Has the arrested person or their representative been provided the 'Disputed Test Procedure Form'? ([Appendix 2](#)).

If the answer is yes to the above 5 questions the referral should be successful.

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## 2 Training and Quality

Training shall focus on two elements, the EDIT process itself and the use of DTKs/DTDs. It is recommended that the selection of personnel, training, authorisation, and monitoring of competence, including re-evaluation of training provider(s), is coordinated centrally. EDIT Trainer and EDIT Tester roles shall be designated as described below:

### 2.1 EDIT Trainer

EDIT Trainer Level 1 – Authorised to train EDIT Testers for the following:

- EDIT Process
- Visually identify cannabis and cannabis resin
- Use of approved DTKs

EDIT Trainer Level 2 – Authorised to train EDIT Testers for the following:

- EDIT Process
- Visually identify cannabis and cannabis resin
- Use of approved DTKs
- Use of approved DTDs

### 2.2 EDIT Tester

EDIT Tester Level 1 – Authorised to visually identify cannabis and cannabis resin

Note: An experienced Police Officer is equivalent to Level 1 for visually identifying cannabis and cannabis resin

EDIT Tester Level 2 – Authorised to test SCDs for possession only cases using the following methods:

- Visually identify cannabis and cannabis resin
- Use of approved DTKs

EDIT Tester Level 3 – Authorised to test SCDs for possession only cases using the following methods:

- Visually identify cannabis and cannabis resin
- Use of approved DTKs
- Use of approved DTDs

### 2.3 Training General

Both Police Officers and Police Staff can be trained as EDIT Trainers and EDIT Testers. Non-police personnel, including private companies and manufacturers can also be trained as EDIT Trainers, as acknowledged within the Home Office Circular 013/2014 (013/2014 contains amended annexes to Home Office Circular 015/2012).

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Competence requirements for the EDIT Trainer and EDIT Tester roles, including individual levels, should be documented. Records of any training, authorisation and monitoring of competence shall be maintained and documented by each Police Force. It is recommended that these records are held centrally and reviewed on a regular basis.

**Police Officers, Police Staff and Non-Police personnel can be trained as EDIT Trainers.**

**2.3.1 Training in Police Force**

The Force will have procedures for determining competence requirements, selecting personnel, training, supervising, authorising, and maintaining competence which can be applied to the roles of EDIT Trainer and EDIT Tester.

**2.3.2 Training by External Organisation**

Individual Police Forces shall ensure that only suitable organisations will be used to provide EDIT Trainer and EDIT Tester training. Forces will have procedures for defining, reviewing, and approving the requirements for external organisations. There shall be a process for monitoring performance and re-evaluation of the EDIT training.

**2.4 Training of EDIT Trainers (Level 1-2)**

Training of EDIT Trainers Level 1 shall include the following:

- Generic trainer skills
- EDIT process (see [section 1.5](#))
- Visual identification, including smell, of cannabis and cannabis resin
- Non-cannabis samples such as culinary spices and synthetic cannabinoid material
- DTKs – selection of appropriate kit, demonstration, and practice of all approved DTKs and interpretation of results including limitations
- Familiarisation with common appearance of drugs approved for testing by DTK
- The accurate recording of results using an Examination Record
- Anti-contamination
- Health and safety including safe disposal of hazardous liquids and biohazards
- Requirements of the Criminal Justice System including SFR.

Training of EDIT Trainers Level 2 shall include the following:

- Generic trainer skills
- EDIT process (see [section 1.5](#))
- Visual identification, including smell, of cannabis and cannabis resin
- Non-cannabis samples such as culinary spices and synthetic cannabinoid material

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- DTKs – selection of appropriate kit, demonstration, and practice of all approved DTKs and interpretation of results including limitations
- DTDs – demonstration and practice of all approved DTDs or tailored specifically for individual force requirements and interpretation of results including limitations
- Familiarisation with common appearance of drugs approved for testing by DTK and DTDs
- The accurate recording of results using an Examination Record
- Anti-contamination
- Health and safety including safe disposal of hazardous liquids and biohazards
- Requirements of the Criminal Justice System including SFR.

## 2.5 Training of EDIT Testers (Level 1-3)

Training of EDIT Testers Level 1 shall include the following:

- EDIT process (see [section 1.5](#))
- Visual identification, including smell, of cannabis and cannabis resin
- Non-cannabis samples such as culinary spices and synthetic cannabinoid material
- Anti-contamination
- Requirements of the Criminal Justice System including SFR

Training of EDIT Testers Level 2 shall include the following:

- EDIT process (see [section 1.5](#))
- Visual identification, including smell, of cannabis and cannabis resin
- Non-cannabis samples such as culinary spices and synthetic cannabinoid material
- DTKs – selection of appropriate kit, demonstration, and practice of all approved DTKs and interpretation of results including limitations
- Familiarisation with common appearance of drugs approved for testing by DTK
- The accurate recording of results using an Examination Record
- Anti-contamination
- Health and safety including safe disposal of hazardous liquids and biohazards
- Requirements of the Criminal Justice System including SFR.

Training of EDIT Trainers Level 3 shall include the following:

- Generic trainer skills
- EDIT process (see [section 1.5](#))
- Visual identification, including smell, of cannabis and cannabis resin
- Non-cannabis samples such as culinary spices and synthetic cannabinoid material
- DTKs – selection of appropriate kit, demonstration, and practice of all approved DTKs and interpretation of results including limitations

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- DTDs – demonstration and practice of all approved DTDs or tailored specifically for individual force requirements and interpretation of results including limitations
- Familiarisation with common appearance of drugs approved for testing by DTK and DTDs
- The accurate recording of results using an Examination Record
- Anti-contamination
- Health and safety including safe disposal of hazardous liquids and biohazards
- Requirements of the Criminal Justice System including SFR.

## 2.6 Training of the EDIT Process

Training of the EDIT process shall include the following:

- When is EDIT applicable/not applicable?
- Approved drugs
- Approved DTKs
- Approved DTDs
- Accurate recording of results (Examination Record)
- Competence assessment
- Legal environment
- Disputed test procedure
- Contamination risks
- Environment
- H&S

## 2.7 Quality

Police Forces shall implement a quality assurance regime to assure the results issued by EDIT Testers. This should include dip checking of results and peer review, the frequency of both should be determined by each individual force based on risk. It could also include the setting of 'blind trials' to EDIT Testers.

**Police Forces shall implement a quality assurance regime to assure the results issued by EDIT Testers.**

Risk factors include:

- Experience of EDIT Tester and/or Trainer
- Frequency of DTK/DTD tests completed by the EDIT Tester
- Level of drug testing – Level 1, 2 or 3

Note: Newly authorised EDIT Testers carry a higher risk and therefore should be subjected to enhanced dip checking/peer review. Level 3 tests using DTDs are more complicated, require more complicated interpretation and carry a higher risk, therefore should also be subjected to enhanced dip checking/peer review.

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**3 EDIT Process**  
**3.1 Drug Testing**  
**3.1.1 EDIT Process**

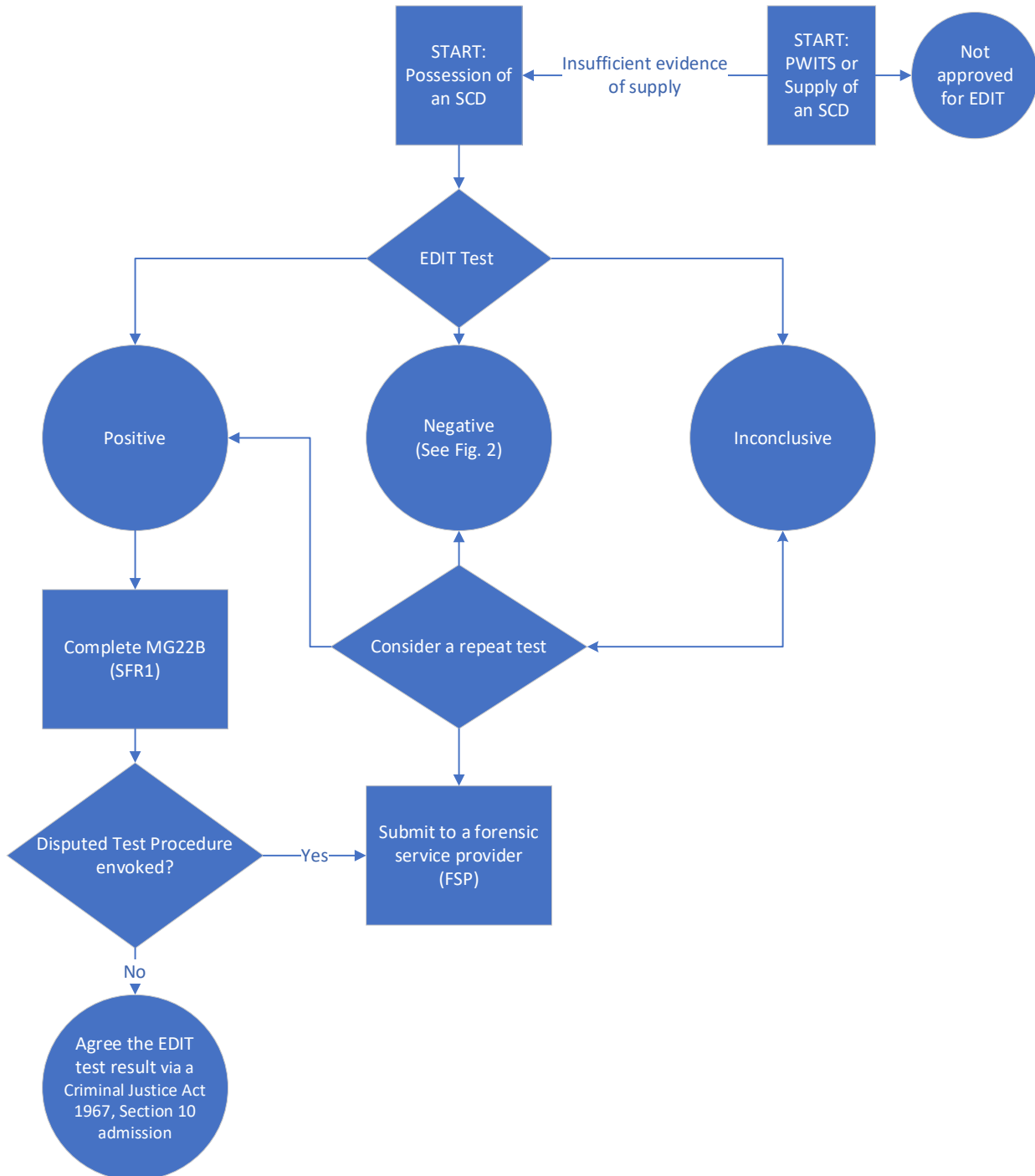


Fig.1

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### 3.1.2 Negative EDIT Process

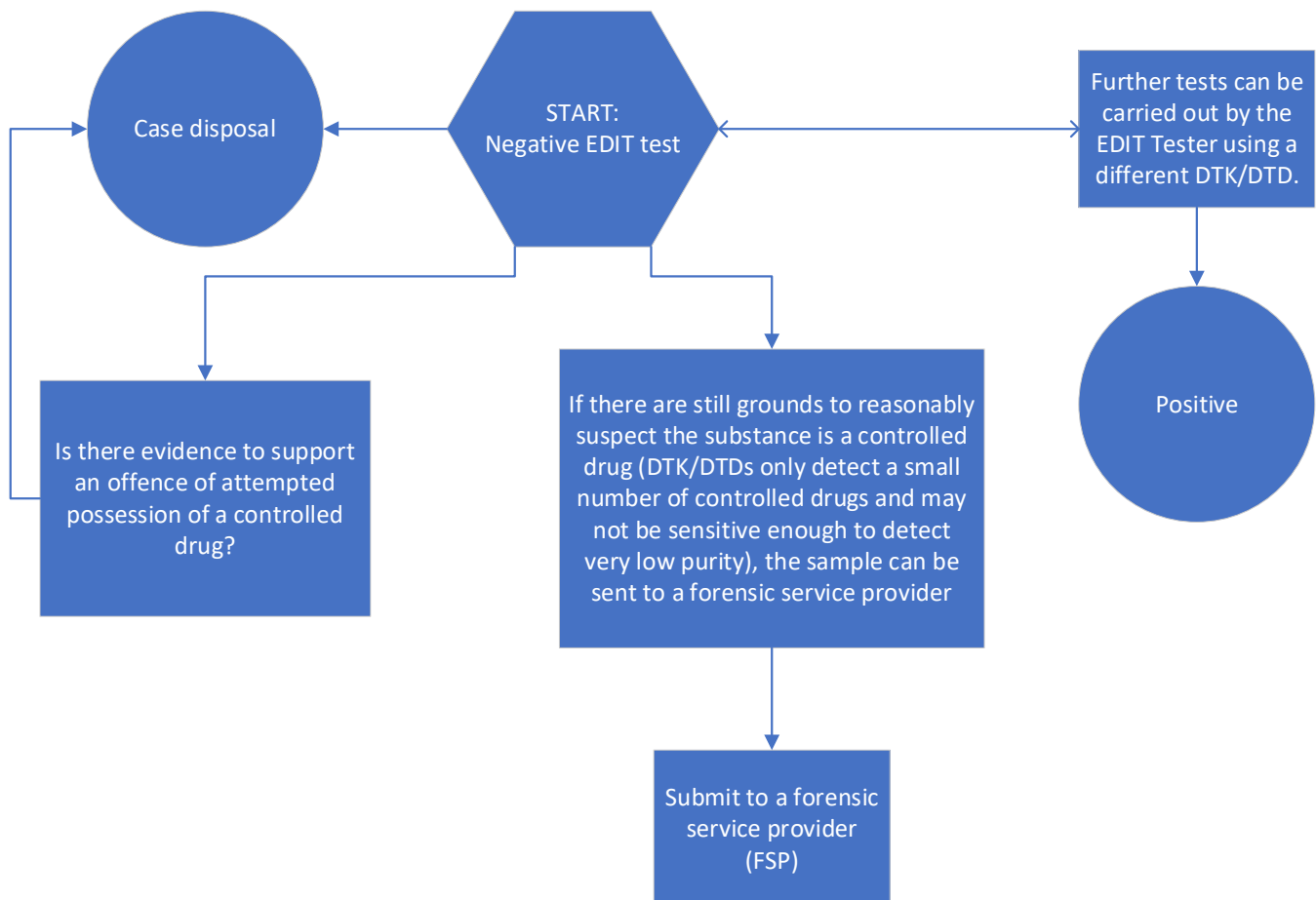


Fig.2

### 3.1.3 Environmental Considerations

EDIT Testers should complete the test in a controlled environment to minimise the risk of contamination provider. Particular care should be taken if the testing is carried out at external locations as part of an operational response e.g., football grounds and music festivals. EDIT is not suitable for use at individual scenes.

As a minimum, the following criteria shall be adhered to when testing:

- Adequate space, lighting, and ventilation
- Immediate access to running water
- Consideration to the control of staff movement within the test workspace
- Clean and tidy workspace
- Prohibition of eating, drinking, and smoking in the testing workspace
- Wearing of disposable gloves
- Consideration of the use of additional PPE i.e., safety glasses
- Suitable flooring i.e., not carpet

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**EDIT Testers should complete the test in a controlled environment to minimise the risk of contamination**

### 3.1.4 Health and Safety Considerations

The testing of drugs, particularly powders, requires knowledge of relevant health and safety considerations including manual handling and COSHH. Care should be taken with the DTKs as they have the additional risks of broken glass and hazardous chemicals.

## 3.2 Positive Test Result

A positive test result with a DTK or DTD, following the EDIT process, is sufficient evidence to allow a charge of possession (or other appropriate disposal). If the test result is positive, this should be recorded on an MG22B. If there are no admissions, an interview should take place. If, following an interview still no admissions are made, the CPS will review the evidence and decide how to dispose with the case (see [Fig.1](#)).

### 3.2.1 Positive Test Result Examples

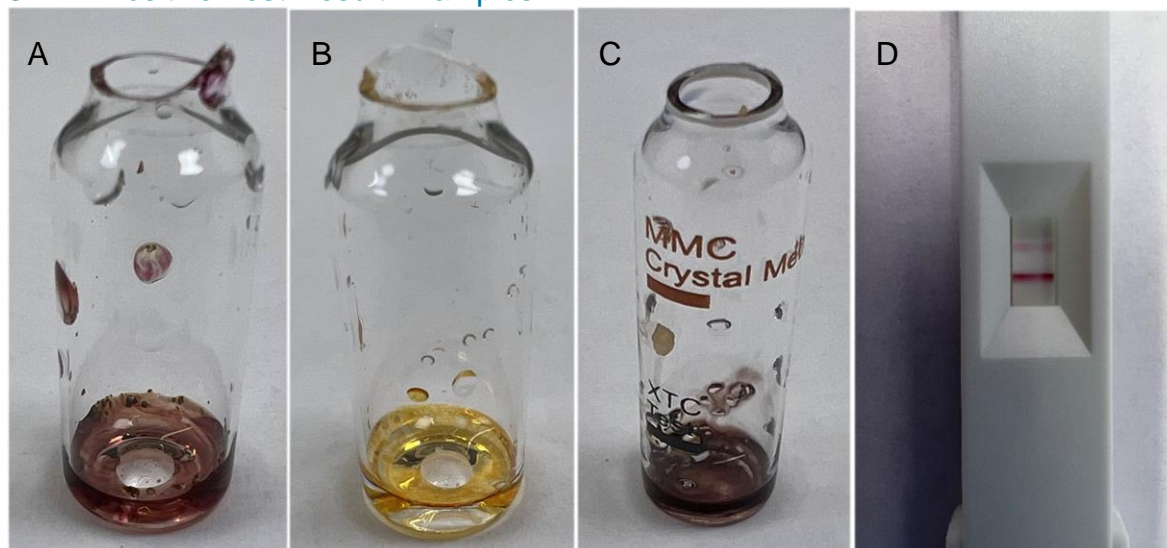


Fig 3

- A – BDH DTK positive result for diamorphine (also known as heroin)
- B – BDH DTK positive result for amphetamine
- C – MMC DTK positive result for MDMA
- D – Drug-ID DTK positive result for cocaine

## 3.3 Negative Test Result

If the test result is negative or inconclusive, consideration should be given to the following actions (see [Fig.2](#)):

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- Further tests can be carried out by the EDIT Tester using a different DTK/DTD.
- If there are still grounds to reasonably suspect the substance is a controlled drug (DTK/DTDs only detect a small number of controlled drugs and may not be sensitive enough to detect very low purity), the sample can be sent to a forensic service provider.
- Is there evidence to support an offence of attempted possession of a controlled drug?

### 3.4 The Disputed Test Procedure

The DTK/DTD test result should be seen as a way of confirming the arresting Police Officer's reasonable suspicions. A person charged with the offence of possession of a controlled drug can initiate the Disputed Test Procedure if they think the test result is incorrect. They do this by notifying their defence lawyer prior to court when pleading not guilty at the first court hearing and informing the court that they are disputing the drug testing kit identification (Rule 3 Criminal Procedure Rules 2020). The CPS should then request an adjournment whilst the SCD is sent to a forensic service provider. The result of this laboratory analysis will supersede that of the original DTK/DTD result.

**The defendant can initiate the Disputed Test Procedure if they think the test result is incorrect. They do this by notifying their defence lawyer prior to court when pleading not guilty at the first court hearing and informing the court that they are disputing the drug testing kit identification.**

It may be possible to claim the cost of the additional forensic analysis from the accused if they are eventually found guilty. The court will decide whether it is appropriate to award costs to the Police in these circumstances. It is the responsibility of the CPS to inform the Criminal Justice Unit (CJU) when the Disputed Test Procedure has been initiated. Efforts shall be made to ensure that the laboratory analysis by the forensic service provider is expediated, including timely submission of the SCD to the forensic service provider. However, this may not always be possible due to other demands on the laboratories, in such cases the court shall be updated. The system shall make sure the result is available at the next court hearing.

Following the initiation of the Disputed Test Procedure the CPS, should they wish to continue with the prosecution, will notify the CJU in order that a dedicated person(s) proceeds with:

- Retrieving the exhibit
- Arranging for submission to a forensic service provider (including any relevant dates for court)
- Ensuring the transport of the exhibit to the forensic service provider as soon as possible
- Updating the court with the result of the laboratory analysis including the forensic report/statement

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- Ensuring that the exhibit, forensic report/statement, and other relevant paperwork are sent back to the force.

See [Appendix 2](#) for the Disputed Test Procedure Form.

## 4 Supporting Documentation

List of all supporting documentation referred to within this document:

Document name	Document number	Location and Governance
FCN National Guidance for Streamline Forensic Reporting	FCN-SP-MGT-GUI-0003	<a href="#">Streamlined Forensic Reporting (SFR)   FCN</a>
MLE Document (Using Drug Testing Kits – Course Notes) TBC		<a href="https://www.learn.college.pnn.police.uk/">https://www.learn.college.pnn.police.uk/</a>
The testing of substances suspected to be drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	Home Office Circular 005/2017	Home Office
The testing of substances suspected to be drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	Home Office Circular 013/2014	Home Office
The testing of substances suspected to be drugs controlled under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1971	Home Office Circular 015/2012	Home Office
Criminal Procedure Rules 2020		Ministry of Justice
Criminal Procedure and Investigations Act 1996		Ministry of Justice
Criminal Justice Act 1967		Ministry of Justice
Crime and Disorder Act 1998		Ministry of Justice
Ministry of Justice/YJB Youth Out-of-Court-Disposal Guide for Police and Youth Offending Teams (April 2013).		Ministry of Justice/ Youth Justice Board

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## Appendix 1 – Home Office approved DTK/DTDs

### Cocaine

- Drug-ID cocaine test kit (DTK)

### Diamorphine (also known as heroin), morphine and amphetamine

- BDH Marquis test kit (DTK)
- MMC Opiate/Amphetamine test (DTK)
- NIK Marquis reagent Test A (DTK)

### Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA also known as ecstasy)

- MMC Crystal Meth/XTC Kit (DTK)
- Itemiser 3 Enhanced (I3E) (DTD)

### Methylmethcathinone (mephedrone)

- TruNarc Analyser (DTD)
- Alpha IR (DTD)
- Mobile IR (DTD)

### Ketamine

- TruNarc Analyser (DTD)
- Alpha IR (DTD)
- Mobile IR (DTD)
- Itemiser 3 (I3) (DTD)
- Itemiser 3 Enhanced (I3E) (DTD)

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## Appendix 2 – Disputed Test Procedure Form

Notice to the arrested person regarding the Evidential Drug Identification Test (EDIT) result and the Disputed Test Procedure

### Notification of EDIT Result

You should have been given notification of the EDIT result regardless of whether the result is positive or negative.

### Positive Test Result

A positive EDIT result provides sufficient evidence to allow a caution or, in the case of juveniles (persons under the age of 18) a reprimand or a warning.

A positive EDIT result also provides sufficient evidence to support an immediate charge in cases of unlawful possession of a controlled drug. This is the case even if you indicate an intention to deny the charge at court. If you are charged with the offence of possession of a controlled drug and wish to deny the charge on the basis of the EDIT result being incorrect then you should use the Disputed Test Procedure. Details of how to do this are given below. Alternatively, if you intend to deny the charge solely on the basis that you were not in possession of the controlled drug and you are not disputing the EDIT result itself, then it is unnecessary for you to use the Disputed Test Procedure.

### Cannabis

In the case of cannabis, the identification of an experienced Police Officer is sufficient evidence to allow a charge, caution or in the case of a young person a reprimand or warning.

### Using The Disputed Test Procedure

State that you wish to use the Disputed Test Procedure at your first appearance in court when pleading not guilty. You or more likely your solicitor must make it clear that you do not accept the EDIT result (or Police Officer identification of cannabis) as correct, and it is part of your defence that the substance is not a controlled drug. The CPS will then ask the court for an adjournment to allow a second test of the substance to be carried out by a forensic service provider. The result of this laboratory analysis will supersede that of the original EDIT result.

If you ask for a second test and it is later proved that the first EDIT result was correct and you are found guilty, it will be at the discretion of the court whether to make an order against you for the extra costs involved.

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**Negative EDIT Test Result**

A negative EDIT result means that the EDIT Tester is unable to identify a controlled drug in the substance. The Police still have the option of investigating the offence of attempted drug possession on the basis that you took possession of the substance believing it to be a controlled drug. Alternatively, if there continues to be grounds to reasonably suspect that the substance is a controlled drug, the investigating officer has the option of sending the substance to a forensic service provider for further testing.

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## Appendix 3 – EDIT Working Group

Crown Prosecution Service (CPS)  
 East Midlands Special Operations Unit (EMSOU)  
 Forensic Capability Network (FCN)  
 Forensic Science Regulators Office  
 Hampshire Constabulary  
 Hampshire County Council – Scientific Services  
 Home Office  
 Metropolitan Police Service (MPS) – Forensic Services Drugs  
 Northumbria Police  
 Surrey Police  
 Thames Valley Police

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