

**MR RAYMOND EVANS BA (Hons) MMAA
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Professional Profile

I have almost 20 years of experience as an image analysis expert gained within various institutions both in the UK and internationally.

I have worked on numerous complex and sensitive, high-profile investigations including terrorism, murder, armed robberies, arson, sexual abuse of children and false passport identity.

I am the course assessor for the University of Dundee for the MPhil in Forensic Facial Identification and for the MPhil in Medical Art.

My areas of expertise include:

1. Image analysis, facial & morphological comparison from Video and still imagery
2. Body Injury depiction for Court - 2D and 3D Medical and scientific Diagrams
3. 3D Crime Scene depiction from SOCO Photographs
4. Court Room Electronic Presentation of Evidence (EPE)
5. Facial reconstruction of a face onto a skull

Academic Qualifications

Graduate Qualification

BA (Hons) Design for Communication Media from Manchester Metropolitan University (Manchester Polytechnic) 1986.

MAA Post Graduate Diploma in Medical illustration from the Medical Artist association of Great Britain, 1988.

Forensic Science Career

I started my career as a medical artist at the King Khalid eye specialist hospital, Riyadh KSA in 1988 where I became section Manager. When that contract ended I spent 17 years working as senior medical artist and then unit manager at the University of Manchester. It was after the closure of this unit in 2008 that I became full-time owner/director at SRi Forensics and in 2014, becoming sole owner.

Key Achievements and Contributions

- Secretary – Forensic Image Analysis Group
- Treasurer – British Association for Human Identification

Any other relevant information

2000/2005 Courtroom skills and excellence in report writing Bond Solon Expert Witness Training

2007 Speciality assessor training CRFP trained assessor (Speciality – imaging)

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Peer Reviewed Journals / Publications:

1. **Are facial image analysis experts any better than the general public at identifying individuals from CCTV images?** C. Wilkinson, R. Evans. *Science and Justice* (2008), doi:10.1016/j.scijus.2008.10.011 Volume 49, Issue 3, September 2009, Pages 191-196 Copyright © 2008 Forensic Science Society.

Abstract The aim of this study was to examine the accuracy and reliability of a small group of facial imagery experts, and compare their abilities with members of the general public, to ascertain whether or not training and experience will affect the ability to identify faces from CCTV footage. A number of clips from CCTV footage were utilised alongside face pools. The participants were asked to identify the actor in each CCTV clip and provide a level of confidence in the decision. The experts tested in this study were consistently better at identification than the public, with almost double the identification rates and half the errors. These results suggest that training and experience in facial analysis will produce more reliable and accurate facial identification.

2. **"Using art to help understand the imagery of irritable bowel syndrome and its response to hypnotherapy"** Carruthers, Helen; Miller, Vivien; Morris, Julie; Evans, Raymond; Tarrier, Nicholas; Whorwell, Peter. *International Journal of Clinical and Experimental Hypnosis*, Volume 57, Number 2, April 2009, pp. 162-173(12)

Abstract A medical artist asked 109 patients if they had an image of their IBS pre- and post-hypnotherapy, making precise watercolour paintings of any images described. Results were related to treatment outcome, symptoms, anxiety, depression, and absorption (hypnotizability); 49% of patients had an image, and a wide variety were recorded and painted. Imagery was significantly associated with gender ($p < .05$), anxiety ($p < .05$), noncolonic symptomatology ($p < .05$), and absorption ($p = .001$); 57.8% of responders compared with 35.5% of non-responders to hypnotherapy had an image of their disease ($p < .05$) before treatment, and colour images were associated with better outcomes ($p = .05$) than monochrome ones. All images changed in responders, often becoming more nonspecific in nature. Inquiring about IBS imagery helps to identify potential responders and non-responders to hypnotherapy and may also provide insights into how patients think about their illness.

3. **Image Analysis: Forensic Facial Comparison: Issues and Misconceptions. Advances in Forensic Human Identification.** CRC Press, Taylor and Francis Group, January 2014

Abstract Chapter 10: As crime levels have increased, experts are more frequently called upon to express opinions on aspects of human identification in an attempt to identify either victims or criminals. These experts come from disparate fields such as video analysis, medicine, medical art, anthropology and psychology, to name a few. With the increase in the day-to-day use of Closed Circuit Television (CCTV), the comparison of faces from images for forensic identification has become particularly important in the criminal justice system.

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4. Investigating Predictors of Superior Face Recognition Ability in Police Super-recognisers. Josh P. Davis, Karen Lander, Ray Evans, Ashok Jansari. *Applied Cognitive Psychology*. Volume 30, Issue 6, November/December 2016, Pages 827–840.

Abstract There are large individual differences in the ability to recognise faces. Super-recognisers are exceptionally good at face memory tasks. In London, a small specialist pool of police officers (also labelled ‘super-recognisers’ by the Metropolitan Police Service) annually makes 1000’s of suspect identifications from closed-circuit television footage. Some suspects are disguised, have not been encountered recently or are depicted in poor quality images. Across tests measuring familiar face recognition, unfamiliar face memory and unfamiliar face matching, the accuracy of members of this specialist police pool was approximately equal to a group of non-police super-recognisers. Both groups were more accurate than matched control members of the public. No reliable relationships were found between the face processing tests and object recognition. Within each group, however, there were large performance variations across tests, and this research has implications for the deployment of police worldwide in operations requiring officers with superior face processing ability.