

Liverpool John Moores University

Title: FORENSIC HUMAN IDENTIFICATION
Status: Definitive
Code: **5313NATSCI** (122356)
Version Start Date: 01-08-2021

Owning School/Faculty: Biological and Environmental Sciences
Teaching School/Faculty: Biological and Environmental Sciences

Team	Leader
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Academic Level: FHEQ5 **Credit Value:** 20 **Total Delivered Hours:** 50
Total Learning Hours: 200 **Private Study:** 150

Delivery Options

Course typically offered: Semester 2

Component	Contact Hours
Lecture	26
Practical	10
Workshop	14

Grading Basis: 40 %

Assessment Details

Category	Short Description	Description	Weighting (%)	Exam Duration
Test	Online tes	Online practical assessment	50	
Essay	Essay	essay	50	

Aims

To examine the causes and extent of genetic and phenotypic variation in modern human populations. To examine the methods used to reconstruct life patterns and individual identification from skeletal remains.

Learning Outcomes

After completing the module the student should be able to:

- 1 Discuss the possible contributions made by adaptation and acclimatisation to the morphological differences observed within and between human populations.
- 2 Critically evaluate the use of genetic techniques in human variation.
- 3 Analyse and interpret the data from selected anthropological techniques used to investigate patterns of human variation.
- 4 Develop a deep knowledge of the methods used to estimate the sex, age-at-death, body size & shape parameters and the geographic provenance of an individual from human skeletal remains.
- 5 Critically evaluate the methods by which human remains are identified according to the expert witness duties and responsibility in forensic human identification.

Learning Outcomes of Assessments

The assessment item list is assessed via the learning outcomes listed:

Online practical assessment	1	2	3	4
Essay	1	3	4	5

Outline Syllabus

Historical perspectives on human variation. The human genome and genetic variation in human populations. Patterns of genetic and morphological variation in modern human populations. The adaptive significance of human variation. Historical perspective on forensic anthropology. The recovery of human remains. Identification of human remains. Estimation of sex, age-at-death, body size & shape parameters from human skeletal remains. Recognition of trauma and diagnosis of palaeopathologies of human skeletal remains. Expert witness role, duties and responsibility, in forensic human identification.

Learning Activities

The module is delivered using lectures, workshops and practicals.

Notes

To examine the causes and extent of genetic and phenotypic variation in modern human populations. To examine the methods used to reconstruct life patterns and individual identification from skeletal remains.