**Handling of buried body cases**

Handling buried body cases requires meticulous attention to detail and adherence to forensic protocols. Here are some key notes on how to handle such cases:

1. **Preservation of the Scene**: Upon discovery of a buried body, the immediate area should be secured to prevent contamination or tampering. This includes restricting access to authorized personnel only and protecting the scene from environmental factors such as weather.
2. **Documentation:** Thorough documentation of the scene is essential. This includes photography and sketching of the burial site, as well as precise measurements and notations of any relevant evidence or features.
3. **Excavation Protocol**: Excavation should be conducted systematically and methodically, layer by layer, to preserve the integrity of the evidence and to ensure that any potential clues or remains are not disturbed or destroyed.
4. **Search** – point to point search of evidences with different methods such as grid, line etc method.
5. **Evidence Collection:** All recovered items should be carefully collected, labeled, and packaged according to forensic procedures. This includes soil samples, fibers, clothing, and any biological material.
6. **Forensic Examination**: The buried body should be examined by forensic experts to determine the cause and manner of death, as well as to gather any additional evidence such as DNA, fingerprints, or trace evidence.
7. **Chain of Custody**: Strict adherence to the chain of custody protocol is essential to ensure the admissibility of evidence in court. This involves documenting the handling, transfer, and storage of all evidence from the time of discovery to its presentation in court.
8. **Legal Considerations**: Investigators must also consider legal procedures and requirements, such as obtaining search warrants and complying with jurisdictional laws and regulations.
9. **Victim Identification**: Efforts should be made to identify the buried individual through various means, including dental records, DNA analysis, and personal effects found at the scene.
10. **Psychological Support:** Investigating buried body cases can be emotionally challenging for law enforcement personnel and forensic specialists. Access to psychological support services should be provided to those involved in the investigation.

**Methods of Searching of buried body-**

1. Isolate the area by seeing the activities of insects, flies, scavengers etc.

2. Scientific help - anthropologist, botanists (vegetation time), ornithologist, zoologist.

(Necro Search International was based in the United States. Necro Search International specializes in clandestine grave detection and forensic search operations. They employ advanced techniques to locate hidden graves and recover evidence from crime scenes, often in cases involving homicide, missing persons, or clandestine burials. The members of Necro Search International typically include a diverse range of professionals such as forensic anthropologists, archaeologists, geophysicists, botanists, law enforcement officials, search and rescue experts, and other specialists in forensic sciences.)

1. **Cadaver dogs** - are highly trained canines specifically trained to locate the scent of human remains, including those buried underground.

4. Various Instruments such as-

**FLIR- Forward looking Infrared** - FLIR cameras can detect differences in temperature between the surrounding soil and a buried body, which emits heat due to decomposition processes.

**Probing method** -The probing method using a T-shaped rod, also known as a probing rod or grave probe, is a common technique used in the search for buried bodies or clandestine graves. This method involves inserting a long, slender rod into the ground to probe for irregularities, voids, or buried objects beneath the surface.

**Magnetometry** -Magnetometry measures variations in the Earth's magnetic field caused by buried objects or disturbances in the subsurface. When a body is buried, it can cause localized changes in the magnetic field due to the presence of iron-containing compounds in bones or associated objects like clothing or jewelry.

**Methane gas detectors** - can be used in the search for buried bodies, especially in cases where the body has been buried for an extended period and decomposition gases, including methane, are produced.

**Electrical resistance measurements** - can be used in the search for buried bodies, particularly in cases where the body or associated evidence may cause changes in soil properties that can be detected using electrical methods