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431
LEDARES

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CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION

DONE BY:

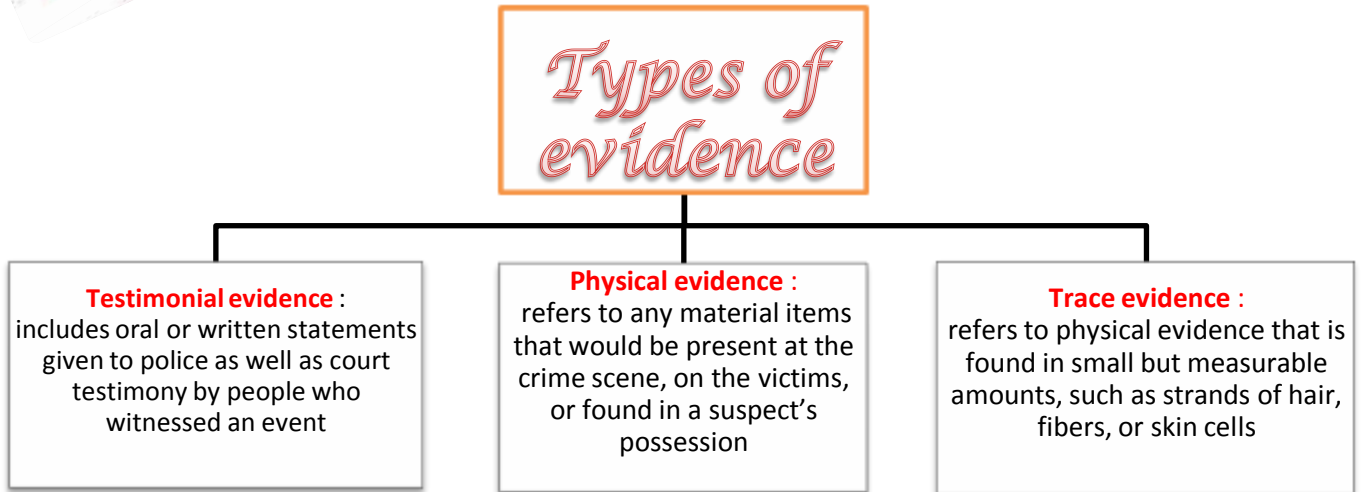
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CRIME SCENE - DO NOT CROSS CRIME

DEFINITIONS

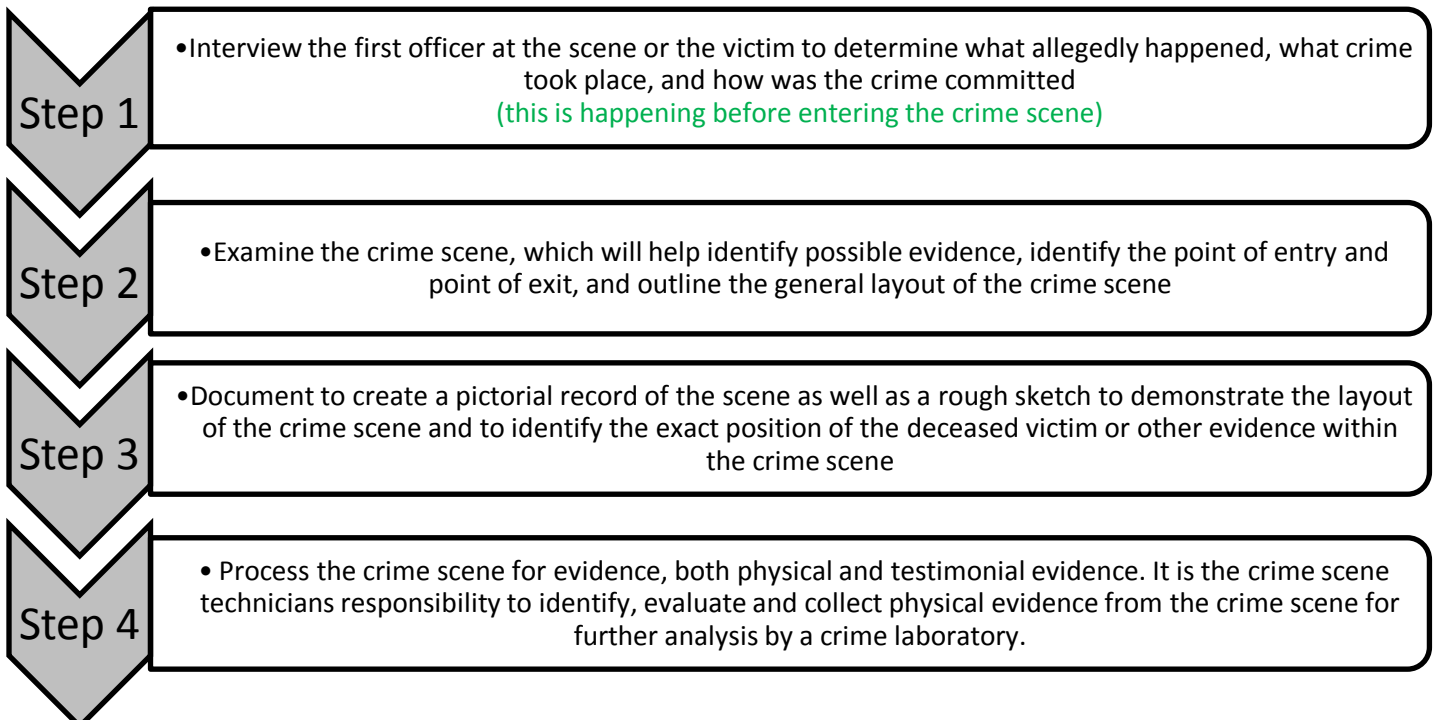
CRIME SCENE	Any physical location in which a crime has occurred or is suspected of having occurred
PRIMARY CRIME SCENE	The original location of a crime or accident
SECONDARY CRIME SCENE	An alternate location where additional evidence may be found
SUSPECT	Person thought to be capable of committing a crime
ACCOMPLICE	Person associated with someone suspected of committing a crime
ALIBI	Statement of where a suspect was at the time of a crime

TYPES OF EVIDENCE



CRIME SCENE PROTOCOL

when there's crime there's an officer team they would first secure the area so when the suicide team arrive they have to go into these steps before they assess the crime scene



INVESTIGATING THE EVIDENCE(different modalities) :

Drug Chemistry	Trace Chemistry	Microscopy
Determines the presence of controlled substances	Identification and comparison of materials from fires, explosions, paints, and glass	Microscopic identification and comparison of evidence, such as hairs, fibers, woods, soils, building materials, insulation and other materials
Biology/DNA	Toxicology	Latent Prints
Analysis of body fluids and dried stains such as blood, semen, and saliva	Tests body fluids and tissues to determine the presence of drugs and poisons.	Identification and comparison of fingerprints or other hidden impressions from sources like feet, shoes, ears, lips or the tread on vehicle tires
Ballistics (Firearms)	Tool marks	Questioned Documents
Study of bullets and ammunition through the comparison of fired bullets, cartridges, guns, and gunpowder patterns on people and objects	Examines marks left by tools on objects at a crime scene or on a victim, such as a hammer used to break a door or a screwdriver used to pick a lock	Examination of documents to compare handwriting, ink, paper, writing instruments, printers, and other characteristics that would help to identify its origin

SECURING THE CRIME SCENE.

The first one who should be there when the crime happens is the **police officers**

When they arrive they have to secure the area & secure all possible surrounding areas for any possible evidence and wait for CSI team no one is allow to enter except the members of the team. No use of anything inside the crime scene .No touching of anything. Everything should be documented & photographed before even entering the crime scene



PRESERVING THE CRIME SCENE.

The team enters the scene they have to think of the crime scene as dynamic crime, people may start somewhere and ending in another. The have to think about the layout of the scene. Document everything. **they only have one chance to examine** because once they enter they may disrupt and lose evidence

➤ **SOMETHINGS TO TAKE NOTES:**

- Time of the crime committed
- Time when the Security were first called
- Time when the Security arrived at the scene
- Note the weather condition, e.g. Rain, snow, fog and wind
- Note the humidity (wetness or moisture) factor, visible air pollution
- Note the temperature inside or outside

➤ **SEARCHING THE SCENE:**

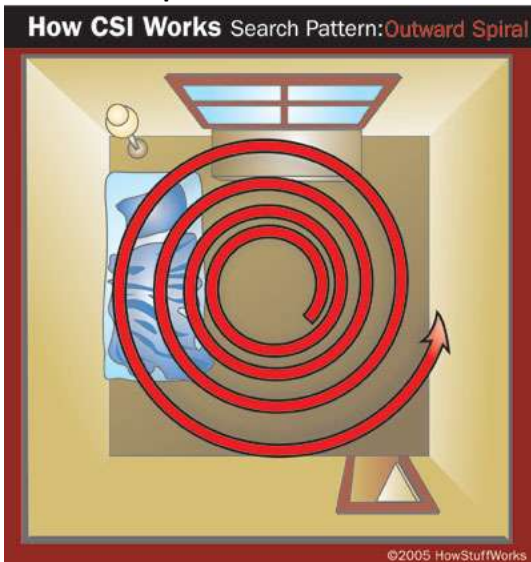
- Think of the crime as highly dynamic
- It is undergoing changes
- Usually there is only one chance to search a scene properly
- Pay attention to apparent physical focal point or points of the crime scene in this information change
- Your key action on this stage of the search are to observe and record



TYPES OF SEARCH PATTERNS TO BE USED AT A CRIME SCENE

Depending on how many members are there

Spiral search method



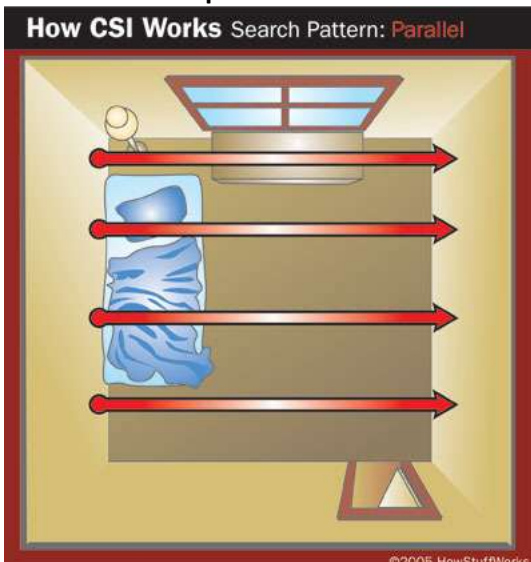
Usually if there was only one member

Gird Method



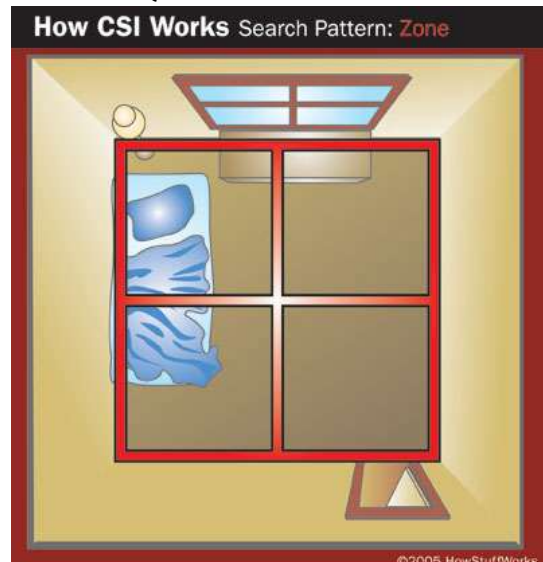
Usually if there was 6 members

Strip or line search



Usually if there was only 2 members

Quadrant or zone search



No matter how many members was there. You divide the scene into 4 squares and divide each square into 4 different squares then you start looking for any evidences

CASES :

Phil Spector case

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Phil_Spector



QUESTIONS

In a crime scene a body was found with a penetrating gunshot to the head.

Which forensic scientist should be involved?

- a)Forensic odontologist
- b)Forensic entomologist
- c)Forensic toxicologist
- d)Forensic ballistics

Who should arrive first to the crime scene ?

- a)Police officers.
- b)Paramedics.
- c)Investigator and coroner.
- d)Civil defense lawyer.

**D
A**