

Advanced Crime Scene Analysis

Crime Scene
Photography &
Assault Victims

POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE LINE DO NOT CROSS POLICE

Crime Scene Photos

Crime scene photos become part of your notes for refreshing your memory

The SOCO officer in concert with his photographs and notes should be able describe

- Date & Time
- Weather
- Direction of view
- POE, POX, object of attack etc.
- Exhibit location

Crime Scene Photos.....

- Overall photographs should be taken of a scene prior to any search or examination
- First photograph transient or short lived evidence (ie., f/w imp in snow, blood stain in rain)
- Photograph each piece of evidence before handled or moved

Crime Scene Photos.....

Three main photos to think about

- Overall location photo
- Medium distance photo (easily recognized in relation to adjacent objects)
- Close up view including a scale

Crime Scene Photos.....

- In taking photographs include cardinal points to aid in later description of photos
- Close up photos must always include a scale
- Lens axis must be perpendicular if photographing any impression or other mark for comparison to a known exemplar

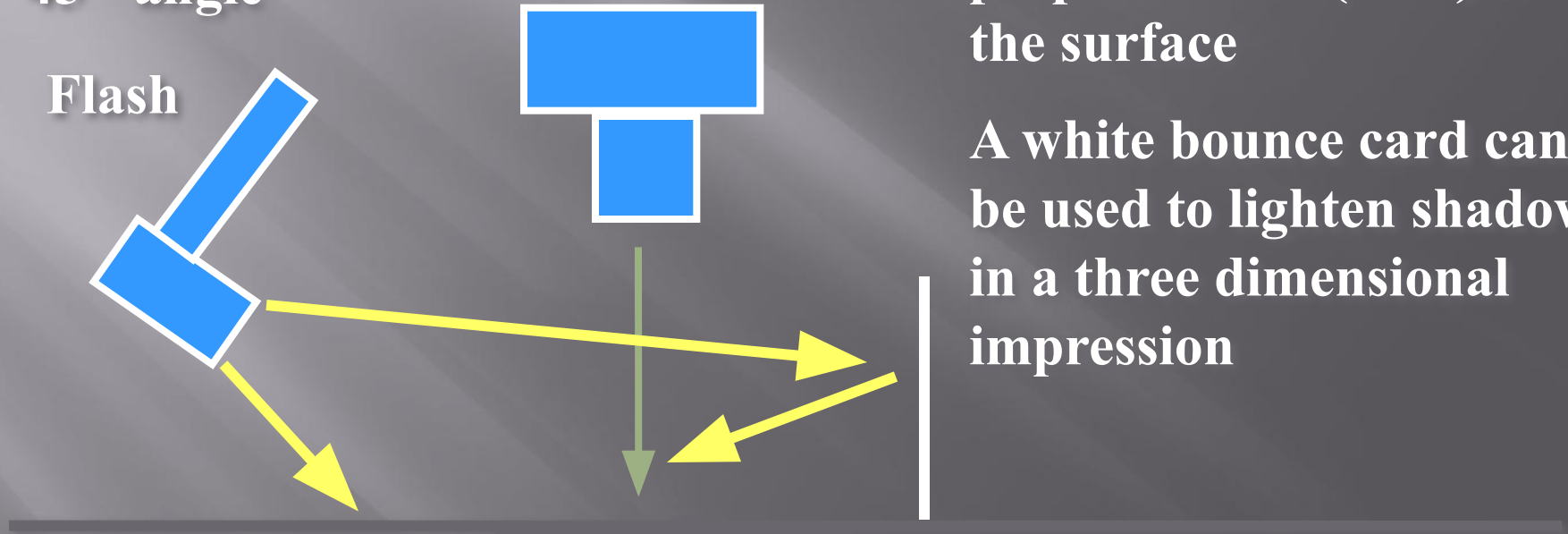
Angled Lighting for Three Dimensional Impressions, Fingerprint Close-ups, serial # plates etc.

Flash is at an approximately 45° angle

Camera

Camera lens axis is perpendicular (90°) to the surface

A white bounce card can be used to lighten shadows in a three dimensional impression



Three Dimensional Impression or any copy work of two dimensional items or highly reflective surfaces

Fingerprints

Photograph as close as the lens will allow to capture detail in the impression before applying lift tape

- use a scale
- lens axis 90° to impression surface
- use electronic flash for illumination
(employ angled lighting technique with off-camera flash gun)

Suggested Photos for Break & Enter

- Overview
- Point of Entry (POE), Point of Exit (POX)
- Interior view of rooms entered by suspects (2 x wide angle views - diagonal corners)
- Areas where articles were moved or handled
- Exhibits, trace or physical evidence to be seized:
 - location & orientation
 - close-ups with scale where detail is important

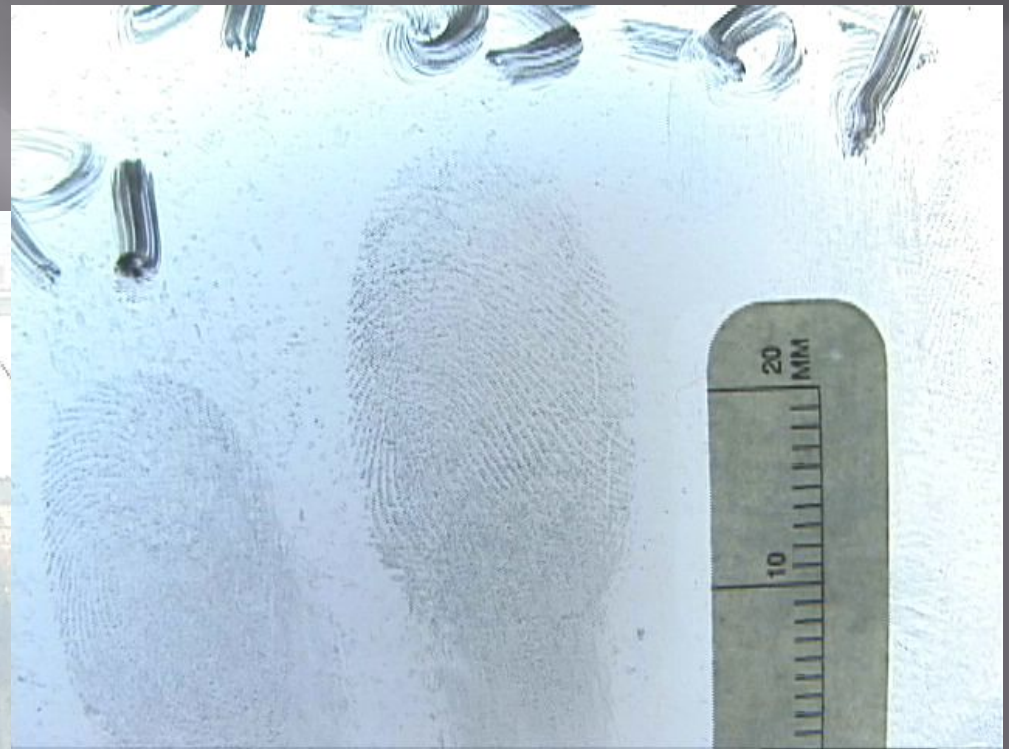
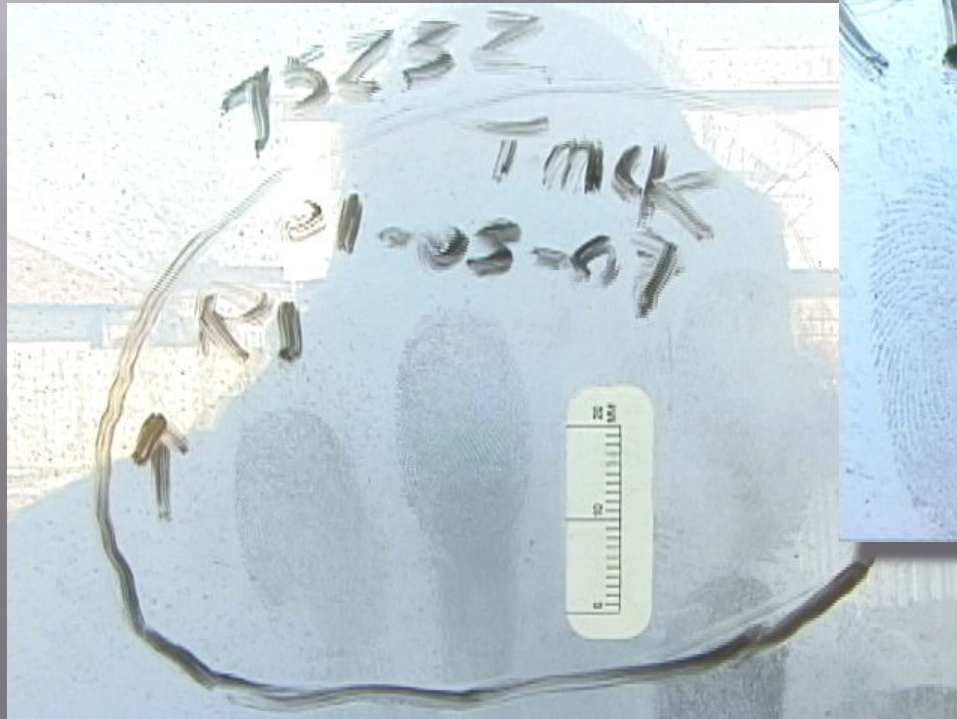
Point of Entry - prior to exam



Point of Entry - latent impression



Point of Entry - latent impression



Latent Impression



Tires, Footwear, Toolmarks & Serial #s

- Location & orientation view
- Close-ups with scale positioned on the same plane as the impression
- Lens axis 90° to the impression surface
- Use electronic flash for illumination (employ angled lighting technique with off-camera flash)
- Measuring tape can be used with a tire impression for continuity of overlapping photos

Robbery



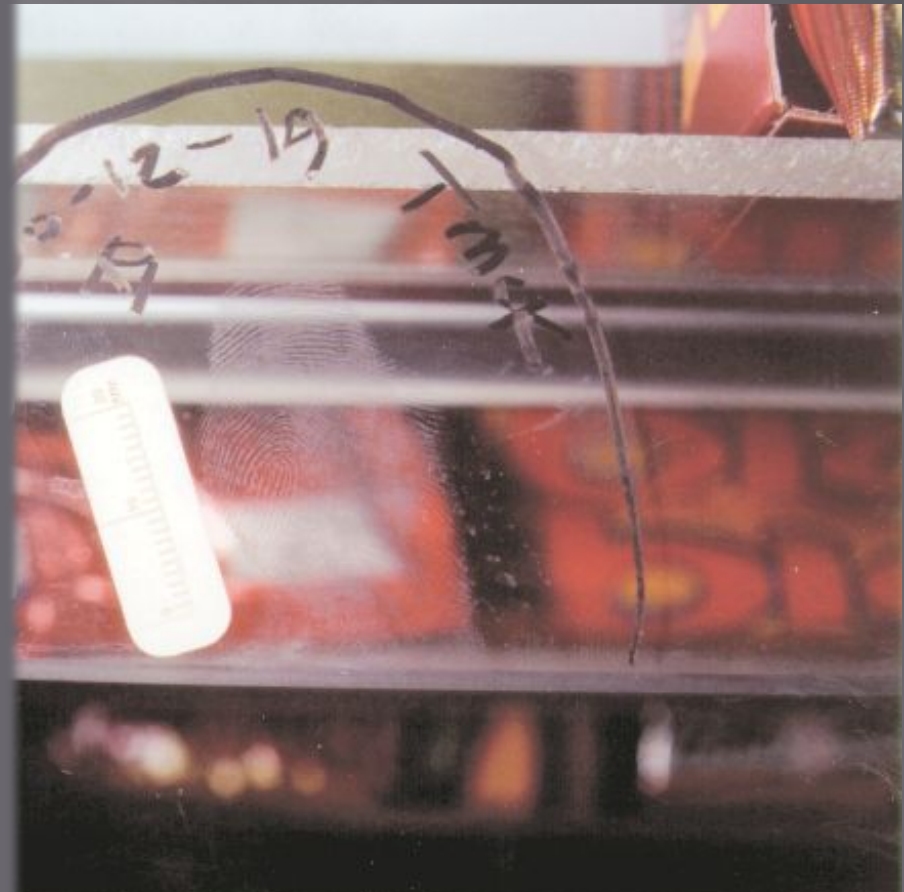
Robbery - Fingerprint on counter



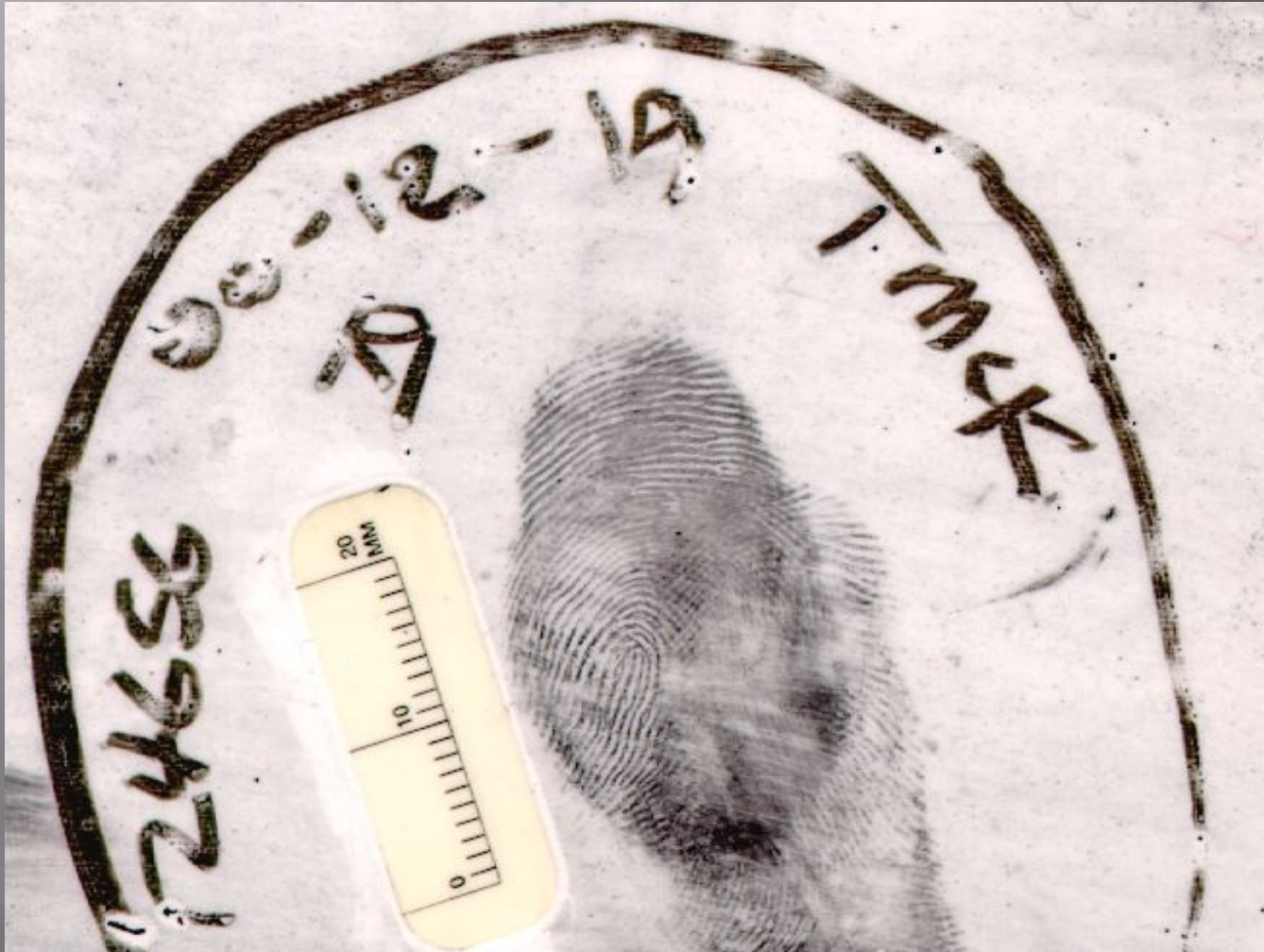
Robbery - Fingerprint on counter



Robbery - Fingerprint on counter

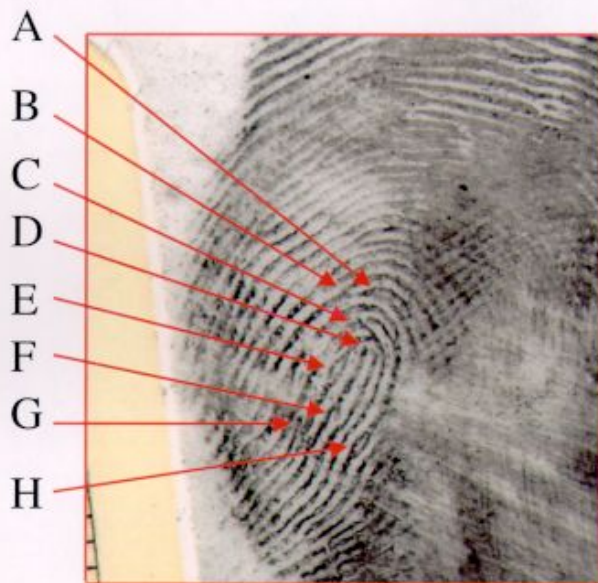


Robbery - Fingerprint on counter

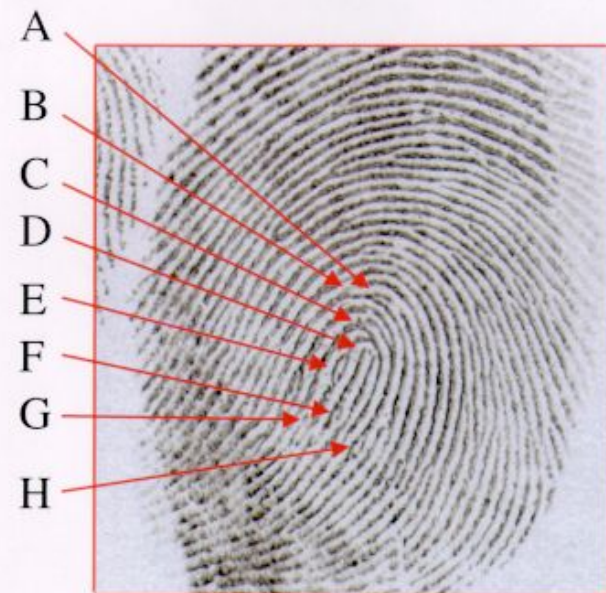


Robbery - Fingerprint on counter

Q



K



Incident # 00-124656
00-12-19

Recovered Stolen Property from a Stolen Van



Recovered Stolen Property from a Stolen Van



Assault Victims

- Always obtain consent first - explain photos may be used in court - respect their dignity
- Consider presence of a witness
- Use 18% grey scale
- Use flash - consider diffusion, or bounce or angled flash to illuminate subtle abrasions

Assault Victims

- First photo should be an overall photo that shows the subject's face
- For bruises, lacerations or bite marks
 - orientation views
 - close up views at 90° to eliminate distortion
 - scale on same plane as the mark

Assault Victims



Assault Victim Side Views



Injury with scale if possible



Overall Photo & Facial



Injury photos



Injury photos with scale



Injury photos



Bite Marks or Weapon Marks for Comparison

- Photos of child abuse injuries or bite or weapon marks are to be done by Forensic Services
- Any injury photos where comparison to known exemplars may be made should be done by a Forensic Services Officer



The End