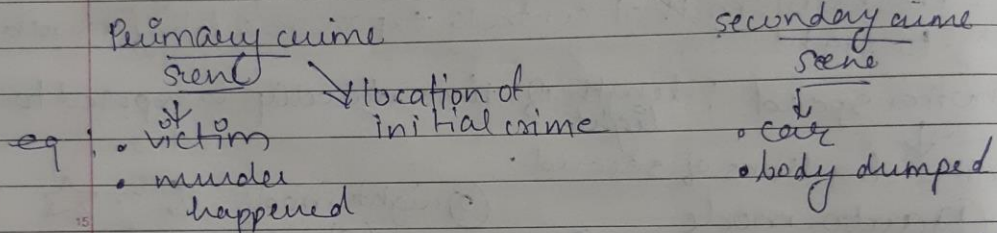


Monday Jan 19  
Arrival at crime scene

- (1) make sure crime isn't in progress - assume it is.
- (2) acquiring medical assistance.
- (3) detain any potential suspects or witnesses.
- (4) securing crime scene as much possible
- (5) calling for any additional personnel needs such as other officers and/or forensic investigators



\* Command Centre Investigator  
primary or secondary crime scene, it is set up  
Command centre

\* Key when searching a crime scene is not to overlook anything

### Locating Evidence

- (1) Locard's Exchange Principle.
- (2) Physical evidence
- (3) ~~(3)~~ → even if we take photograph, we need to write the description. Since an item is not can't be detected by a photo.

we have to minimise contact with crime scene

### Searching Crime Scene

- (1) line / strip search pattern - 2 investigators walking parallel

② Grid Search Pattern

③ Spiral Search Pattern

④ Wheel/Ray Search Pattern — not good usually for large crime scene since it makes lot more sense for an explosion

⑤ Quadrant/Zone search Pattern — for large areas

⑥

\* Vehicle Searches

→ Before taking it to lab for further research we need to make notes at the crime scene

- where it was?
- what was the state? running?
- its physical state?

\* Night Searches

- to be avoided
- secure crime scene properly & until morning.
- if doing then make sure lot's of light.

Departing Crime Scene

- experienced lead investigators make sure all evidences are collected
- final survey
- released to proper authorities
- physical evidence search beyond the crime scene
- autopsy

Crime Scene Note taking

- starts when contacted to report.
- note about anybody we come in contact with
- document everything.
- time, observations
- uniform layout.
- bound notebook, blue or black pen,