Preservation of the Crime Scene

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Abstract
Crime scene is any given place where it committed a criminal offense, in which the investigation should be done to find the causes and mechanisms of occurrence and on these to be investigated, for tracking and apprehension of perpetrators. Preservation of the scene is a very important action regarding the investigation and prosecution of the event that has happened, where law enforcement agencies or units that conduct surveillance of the scene make it. To preserve a scene means: to preserve the land in that state who has left the presidency. Preservation of the scene of that condition that has left the perpetrator is of particular importance to the inspection teams for tracks and material evidence found there are untouched and proceeding or their expertise will help prosecute perpetrators respectively capture of that work. Tracks and material evidence found in the scene should be retained together with all the space where the event happened because a possible carelessness during the examination as well as during the process of storage and security will bring us to a situation in which we will have our doubts concerning the tracks and material evidence found in that place. Also, preservation of the crime scene needs to be done because of the all action who have to take the searching unit, they need to be sure and security from everything that comes from outside.

Keywords
Crime scene, preservation, tracks and material evidence

One of the key issues for the experts of the scene is to maintain it. Touching, moving, and walking on the tracks and physical evidence found at the scene would reduce confidence in the evidence about those who remain in the scene. These tests are also subject to the influence of people who do have an interest in changing them, eliminate them or hide them, the truth and the perpetrator will not be disclosed (Miftari, Shishani, and Kotri 2010: 97).

Given that the scene should be handled, examined, checked, or raided, so that all traces and physical evidence found there discovered and fixed, collected as required.

Taking measures to preserve the crime scene and aims to ensure the preservation of traces and evidence and not allowed neither to violate that scene before the arrival of the investigation team (Latifi 2009: 173).

Damage may occur due to natural causes, for example: If it snows, rains, occasional passerby and curious, but also deliberately by the author of the case or its affiliates.

Protecting the scene starts from a central point, where the event took place, to be extended toward the external perimeter.

For the protection of the scene required a sizable commitment, given the circumstances, timing and mechanisms in which the event took place and what case we have to do. But a good approach in this regard

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would allow the team who works at the scene has
good results.

**SECURING OF THE SCENE**

Often the question is who is responsible for the scene. Responsible for providing scene is the first policeman
arrives in that scene (In the absence of police, this
person may be an employee of the local government
or an ordinary citizen).

The scene is dynamic, the environment changes
rapidly and this should take into account each person
who arrives first at the scene (Fisher 2004).

Taking measures to preserve the crime scene and
aims to ensure the preservation of evidence and traces
where no man is not permitted to infringe on the scene
before the arrival of the investigation team.

Upon arrival first police at the place:

1. Should be ensured that the offender has fled
the scene: With the arrival on the scene of the first
police, he should check for the presence or not of the
offender at the scene around him and if he is still there
to stop and hold until there come other teams;

2. We need to control the victim, including first
aid: If the victim is still at the scene, he/she should be
checked for signs of life. If the victim has signs of life,
then you should approach them first aid by the police,
call the ambulance or medical teams. If the victim has
no signs of life, shall be provided the entire scene
including the victim is there and wait until they
specialized teams such as forensic teams, crime scene
experts, etc.;

3. Take security measures scene: Precautionary
measures scene should be taken immediately following
the actions mentioned above. Ensuring scene will also
become the first policeman arrives in the scene by
establishing the respective track siege scene marked
Crime Scene Do not Cross, etc. Or using even other
items even obstacles different just to make it impossible
for unauthorized persons to enter that scene.

Since the scene to be as secure and well protected,
him does this need to be careful and comply with
them some rules;

4. Should be sure and have proof that the offense
was committed (Protection and Examination of the
Scene 2002);

5. Giving first aid and care for the victim
(Protection and Examination of the Scene 2002):
Giving first aid to the victim and care should always
be done in a way that as little or no contaminated the
scene. In the case of providing first aid at the scene
entry, it may be allowed only medical personnel,
necessary for the efficient aid. But medical staff should
be attentive during movement through the scene;

6. Arrest or capture of the perpetrator, if it is still
there (in terms of urgency);

7. Ensuring scene (Protection and Examination
of the Scene 2002).

Other duties and responsibilities of the police view
that arrive on the scene are to identify and examine
them first person who announced it, because
sometimes the police are informed by different
persons related to the case. Also, another police action
would see the retention of all persons who at the time
when the offense was committed have been there,
dividing them their statements to be independent of
one another.

Insignificant people must be removed from the
scene, not including medical personnel, firefighters,
and who may also be helpful there, where their
presence is sometimes necessary.

Closing the road that leads toward the scene, it
must be closed with straps relevant provision of the
scene or in their absence use different tools, ropes, or
other signs and in this way they make it clear to
everyone that within that barrier that is placed there
cannot enter except to authorized persons. A simple
locking of the door (if the event occurred within), or
use of any obstacle (rope or any other means) or the
relevant bar fencing along the perimeter of the interior
will ensure and protect the scene properly (Fisher
2004: 33).
It should be placed only one entrance and exit for all those entering and leaving the scene. This can also apply to medical personnel, where necessary depending on the case and how they should be included within the scene, to give victim assistance, should also be warned, telling them that this is the entry and exit and within that they have, adapting to the conditions to use these points in order not destroyed or contaminated tracks and exhibits, which are there, but not preventing them from entering the scene within, remember that: “First aid for victims takes precedence over the evidence” (Protection and Examination of the Scene 2002).

Even after they have taken all the measures to prevent the deterioration and contamination of the crime scene, policeman makes his assurance that should formulate a form of crime scene contamination. This form will serve to show the time of arrival, entry and exit of all persons who have entered the scene, including the name, time of entry and exit, the reason for entry. This will provide the basis for determining who could in any way damage the scene and evidence found there.

The first policeman on the scene also must use his pocket notebook or any other notebook to score them some important information, which may be short but of great value since this information later will be useful and beneficial for investigators and crime scene technicians. This information should include the date, time, and any unusual events taking place there (Protection and Examination of the Scene 2002). Also, this first information officer, should be given the weather conditions, which can be an important factor in the case. It is known that the weather conditions: rain, snow, wind, etc., may be destroying tracks and exhibits, which are found at the scene, as well as visibility is a very important factor, which later can be made the questions about it.

Another task of the first officer, who arrives at the scene, is that he should mark the state of objects found there in his notebook. If the case occurred in a closed environment, in a home, they should be given how they found the windows of that house, closed or open and which side or as closed and open them, as found doors closed or open, if there was a key in them, which has been placed outside or inside? Lights were switched on or not, if so, what light has been turned on? Then, a spigot of spent cigarette and recorded how many have been? Description of the environment inside the house, clean or not? Sniffing is a very important element, which is smell, especially in cases of arson or may have cocoon firearm without harming the biological papillary tracks that may be in them and without changing their position. Also, other indicators such as different heaters are heated or not, along with the room temperature, etc.

Always with proper care, the first police ought to check all the sites, but without touching anything by hand, excluding the possibility of leaving fingerprints through those objects.

If the first police has available time, before reaching investigators and forensic experts, and possesses camera for taking pictures, he may be performed by them, having also during shooting careful not to damage the tracks and physical evidence found there.

From a special corner, where you can photograph them all the people who are present, shall be pictures that later if required to determine who was present there at that time, he will not have it. People who are close to them sometimes can take with them or purported evidence and then cannot tell the truth whether they were there or not at the time. Facilities to be photographed, whether the first police apparatus, are also vehicles parked near the scene. Also, vehicles can take away the traces and physical evidence found there.

To avoid any distortion of them, statements shall give later connected with their presence in that scene or not, they should be photographed the victim and witnesses. Often victims want that put them unregulated facilities, and to return to his own place, before there come the cops. Shopkeepers’ different
start times and regulate them clean them without paying any attention to the trail, which do not look quite as fingerprints, sometimes inadvertently destroy them and thus become subject to recording fingerprint scoping by police for eliminating traces of their fingers.

While the first police, who makes securing the scene, doing all these jobs, there will come the other officers and together they will start with other jobs until it reaches the expert team of forensic investigators. Another important job for the police who have arrived is that they should immediately begin to distribute the crowds, eventually gather nearby the scene. During the distribution of these crowds, officers should be careful not to remove witnesses from the scene, but only unnecessary persons (Protection and Examination of the Scene 2002).

All together should determine the limit of the scene, thereby setting the scene perimeter.

Another task of the first police, instead the event was also to prevent other consequences of the event, it may be example: saving the lives of people in the event of fire, sinking in water, stopping another murder when relatives of the victim (the body) knows the murder and could retaliate against him or his relatives.

**General Scene Perimeter**

Crime scene perimeter of the ground is always that, which includes the area of land or water where they can find evidence of complete or partial, trace or signs related incident, crime or its perpetrators.

The perimeter of the scene is divided into the following several aspects.

*Internal perimeter.* The area from the border of the scene in the direction of the central point, the area which is surrounded by tape or by any other means. Depending on the terrain configuration of the scene, the circumference can be expanded with the inspection teams reaching the scene.

*The external perimeter.* Zone which starts from the border of the scene and continues. This area is less likely to be involved in the case took place, but given the way that the perpetrator has made up on the spot, this area is very important in addition to other things, to question witnesses regarding events, etc.

This is a place where you can gather media and different people in this scene can be established command center.

**Command Centers**

Setting the command center has its own importance when we consider that the examination of the scene can sometimes be complicated and take time to make it.

The command center will help the work of the forensic experts, offering them help in many ways. This center will be placed by leaders who will guide the work of all those working within the scene, providing assistance in coordinating the work with organizations and agencies such as firefighters, medical personnel, pathologist, insurance additional equipment, etc. (Protection and Examination of the Scene 2002). The media is placed near this center and information officer, who is part of the command center, informs them consistently

**Entry to the Scene**

The team that was assigned to work at the scene and arrives, they should first contact the police first having secured the scene, and to ask him some questions about what he has seen at the moment when he arrived there. Before you ask whether someone has logged in the scene, including officers, to monitor that country from a position outside the perimeter of the interior and then decide on further action, not hasty to go inside the scene.

Entering the scene, for people who do not work there, it is unnecessary and sometimes may even cause damage to the process of working and achieving the desired results from the forensic experts and police investigators. For each required to enter the scene, he
must be careful, and to adhere to certain rules required when entering the country.

Even by forensic experts and investigators required a large enough care when they enter the crime scene. Every forensic expert who enters the scene, he must first know and be sure that he know the scene border, also should refrain from hasty movements, it should be smooth and accurate.

If the first police, having secured the scene, has not chosen access point then it is solved with an entry point and required to everybody to entering through this point. This entry point should not be the point where the suspect has used for entry. Choosing the best of this point would reduce the possibility of breaking the traces and material evidence found in that scene.

Those who enter the scene should know about things that you have to look, to see things, hear things that are not, sense. In the scene, one can leave the smell, the smell of his body, which is a trace or very important test through which it can be detected and identified using tracker dog or gas chromatographing method and mass spectrometry (Veliçoti 2010).

Gas chromatography system—mass spectrometer (GCMS-QP 1000 model) serves two purposes: to identify the components of complex mixtures of organic substances that can pass into the gaseous state, without being dismantled and to measure their molecular mass (smaller than 1,000 dalton) (Begeja 2011: 63).

CONCLUSIONS

Preservation of the crime scene is one of the main tasks for the group of patrol and team inspections of the scene. It was this insight that has its desired effect, the staff that makes it, must be well-trained in this field, has knowledge, abilities, and skills, and on this basis to exercise its duties in the most professional manner. Preservation of the crime scene in the same condition as he left the author is a great help for the team that makes examination, as they during the processing of this scene, traces that will find in that scene, will be clues left/created by the author, not be affected, displaced, contaminated by others. The location of these traces should be kept as safe until it reaches sighting the team in the scene.

Even entry into an event requires certain knowledge and skills in this field. Routes damage done if someone is space within the enclosure with the appropriate tape and so on without any control walk on by contaminated trace. Moving to a scene should be limited to those who do not have any significant commitment within the perimeter band. This does not involve the group of examination of the scene. The suspect may have sent someone at the scene deliberately, only that you destroy traces. That person may come there as a witness who shot randomly at the time when the crime occurred. Its mission can be quite different, so he can destroy the traces, or tries to destroy them, if not maintaining and ensuring the crime scene appropriately, then traces can also be destroyed or damaged by different persons.

References


Bio

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