

Crime Scene Photography

It is the procedure to record the evidences at the crime scene which can be presented in the court and used to reconstruct the scene of crime

Purpose of Crime Scene Photography

- To record the original scene and related area
- To record the initial appearance of physical evidence
- It will provide investigators and others with this permanent visual record of the scene for later use
- To represent in court trials and hearings

TYPES OF CRIME SCENE PHOTOGRAPHY

Overall photographs

- Overall photos capture the global aspects of the crime scene.
- Their purpose is to show exactly where the scene was and to show all boundaries of the scene.
- Overall photographs are typically taken in an overlapping fashion from the outside of the perimeter looking in, and from the center of the scene looking out.
- This covers all areas of the scene. Items of evidence and their spatial relationships may be visible, but they are not the main subject of the photograph.

Aerial photographs

- Aerial and spherical photographs are valuable for capturing a complete set of overall images.
- airborne imagery also called
- the taking of *photographs* from an *aircraft* or other *airborne* platforms
- When taking *motion pictures*, it is also known as aerial videography.
- <https://www.dailysabah.com/feature/2016/02/15/aerial-photography-a-birds-eye-view>
- Tools like the L-Tron's OSCR360 solution assist investigators in capturing overall photographs, and presenting a virtual walk through of the scene.

Midrange Photographs

- Midrange photographs transition the viewer from an "outsider looking in" perspective, to a more involved perspective. Items of evidence and their spatial relationships are shown.
- Typically, this is done by depicting a single item in relation to a fixed object in the scene.
- Done correctly, this technique shows proper context, perspective, and scale.
- It will also show the precise position of each piece of evidence.
- These photographs can later be added to the OSCR360 software as "points of interest," depicting exactly where in the scene items were found.

Close-up Photography

- Close-up photographs are deliberate depictions of individual items of evidence. They must show all sides of the item and clearly show any markings, defects, or other identifying features.
- Each photograph is usually taken twice: once with a scale, and once without a scale. The image sensor of the camera must be oriented parallel to the surface being photographed – this means that you must use a tripod.
- The item must fill the frame of the camera. Shadows must be eliminated unless they are intentional (e.g., present from oblique lighting to show texture). Due to these requirements, close-up photography may be deferred until it can be accomplished under controlled conditions.