

Name _____

Date _____

DON'T TOUCH THE EVIDENCE

A Lab on Crime Scene Evaluation

Objective

You will draw rough and final sketches of a crime scene, and explain the scene to your classmates.

Background Information

Last night a murder was committed. The victim was identified as a 25-year-old, single, female. At 9:00 P.M., she was discovered by her neighbor. The victim had been stabbed in the chest and was lying face down when she was found. Before she was removed from the scene of the crime, the position of her body was outlined with tape. None of the other items at the scene were disturbed.

Materials

- Pencil
- Black pen or marker
- White paper
- Clipboard
- Tape measure
- Compass
- Ruler
- Prepared crime scene

Procedure, Day 1: Rough Drawing of Crime Scene

1. Accompany your partner to the room where the crime was committed.
2. Identify all items in the room that you believe to be physical evidence. Also note the taped outline of the victim on the floor.
3. Calculate locations of physical evidence for your drawing by the following method:
 - a. Use the metric tape measure to determine the width and length of the room. Record these measurements in Data Table 1.
 - b. Use a compass to determine which walls are north, south, east, and west.
 - c. Select two fixed points in the room that are relatively close to one of the pieces of physical evidence. All victims of the crime and objects that seem out of place should be recorded as physical evidence.

- d. Measure the distance (in centimeters) from one of the objects to the first fixed point. Record the name of the object and its location and distance from the fixed points in Data Table 2.
4. Repeat this procedure for all other pieces of physical evidence in the room. You do not have to use the same fixed point each time. You can change points when you change from one object to the next.
5. Using the entries you made in the data table as a guide, sketch the crime scene. As you work, follow these directions:
 - a. Draw the room in which the crime occurred. Allow your sketch of the room to take up at least one-half of the paper.
 - b. Indicate North on your sketch of the room.
 - c. Draw all doors and windows in their proper locations.
 - d. Use squares or circles to represent the locations of different objects in the room. Draw larger objects with larger squares or circles. For example, a table should be larger than a chair.
 - e. Label each piece of physical evidence with a letter. At the bottom of the page, list each letter and describe the item it identifies.
 - f. Beginning with Object A, draw a dashed line from one of the fixed points you chose earlier to Object A. Draw a dashed line from the other fixed point to Object A.
 - g. Write the actual distances above the dashed lines on the drawing. These are the same distances you recorded in Data Table 2.
 - h. Repeat steps *f* and *g* for all pieces of physical evidence in the room.

Procedure, Days 2 and 3: Final Drawing and Presentation

1. Use the "rough" sketch you made of the crime scene to draw a polished, final sketch. The final sketch will be used as evidence in a "trial."
2. The final sketch should:
 - a. Be neatly drawn with black ink or marker on a piece of posterboard.
 - b. Be drawn to scale. In your drawing, let 1 centimeter equal 40 centimeters of space in the room. In other words, if you measured the crime scene room to be 600 cm wide and 610 cm long, you would draw this room about 15 cm wide and a little more than 15 cm long.
 - c. Label North on the drawing.
 - d. Draw the squares and circles that represent physical evidence in proportion to each other. For instance, the female body should be drawn larger than the circle or square representing a knife; the tables should be larger than the body and the chairs, etc.
 - e. Have the lines from the two fixed points in proportion to the rest of the drawing. Remember your scale: 1 cm equals 40 cm of actual length.

DATA TABLE 1
Measurements of room where crime occurred.

Length of room	Width of room

DATA TABLE 2
Measurement of physical evidence from fixed points.

Name of object	Fixed point 1	Fixed point 2	Distance of object from fixed point 1	Distance of object from fixed point 2
Ex.: Broken eyeglasses	Doorknob on front door	Corner where front wall meets wall on East side of house	230 cm	300 cm

- f. Place the actual length and width of the room on the drawing. Use the same numbers you used in Data Table 1. Place the actual distances of the evidence from the fixed points on the dashed lines using the numbers you placed in Data Table 2.
 - g. Your drawing should contain all information in the rough sketch.
3. With your investigative team, present your final sketch to the class.

Postlab Questions

1. Describe any weapons found at the scene of the crime and their locations in the room.

2. Describe any furniture that was upturned or items that appeared out of their normal locations.

3. Why were you asked to use fixed points in your drawing?

4. Why do you think you did not make your polished sketch at the crime scene?
