

Police Corporate Data Model (CorDM)

Casualty Bureau Business Area View

REFERENCE: Police CorDM Casualty Bureau Business Area
View

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Product Control Page

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Issue Control:		
Version	Date	Description
Version 1.0	31-07-2003	Publication in CorDM version 1
Version 2.0	31-12-2003	Updated to Version 2 standard
Version 3.0	31-08-2004	Updated to Version 3 standard
Version 4.0	31-03-2005	Updated to Version 4 standard
Version 5.0	30-11-2005	Updated to Version 5 standard
Version 6.0	30-11-2006	Updated to Version 6 standard
Version 7.0	30-11-2007	Updated to Version 7 standard
Version 7.1	30-04-2010	Updated to Version 7.1 standard

1 PURPOSE

This paper covers the data model and roles for the functions within the Police Service associated with a Casualty Bureau.

2 BACKGROUND

The data models have been developed using the information available mainly from the Casualty Bureau application within Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES2). In CorDM Casualty Bureau is modelled as a Police Organisation and the focus of the business area is the Incident that gives rise to the Casualty Bureau being put into operation.

3 DATA MODELLING NOTES

Four data models have been developed to cover the functionality of Casualty Bureau:

- Figure 1 - Casualty Bureau Communications
- Figure 2 - People and Objects Involved
- Figure 3 - Police and Organisations Involved
- Figure 4 - Person and Body Part

Figure 1 models the communications that take place as part of running a casualty bureau. The bulk of these will be incoming calls requesting information or reporting people missing, but other communications such as email and letter can also be recorded.

Figure 2 shows the roles played in an incident for which a casualty bureau is set up. Clearly the most important are those played by members of the public involved, or believed to be involved. Motor Vehicles that were involved are also a useful way of determining casualty identities while body parts found at the scene also have to be recorded.

Figure 3 shows how police workers and organisations collaborate to deal with the incident.

Figure 4 shows the typical information that may be recorded about a person or body part to assist in identification.

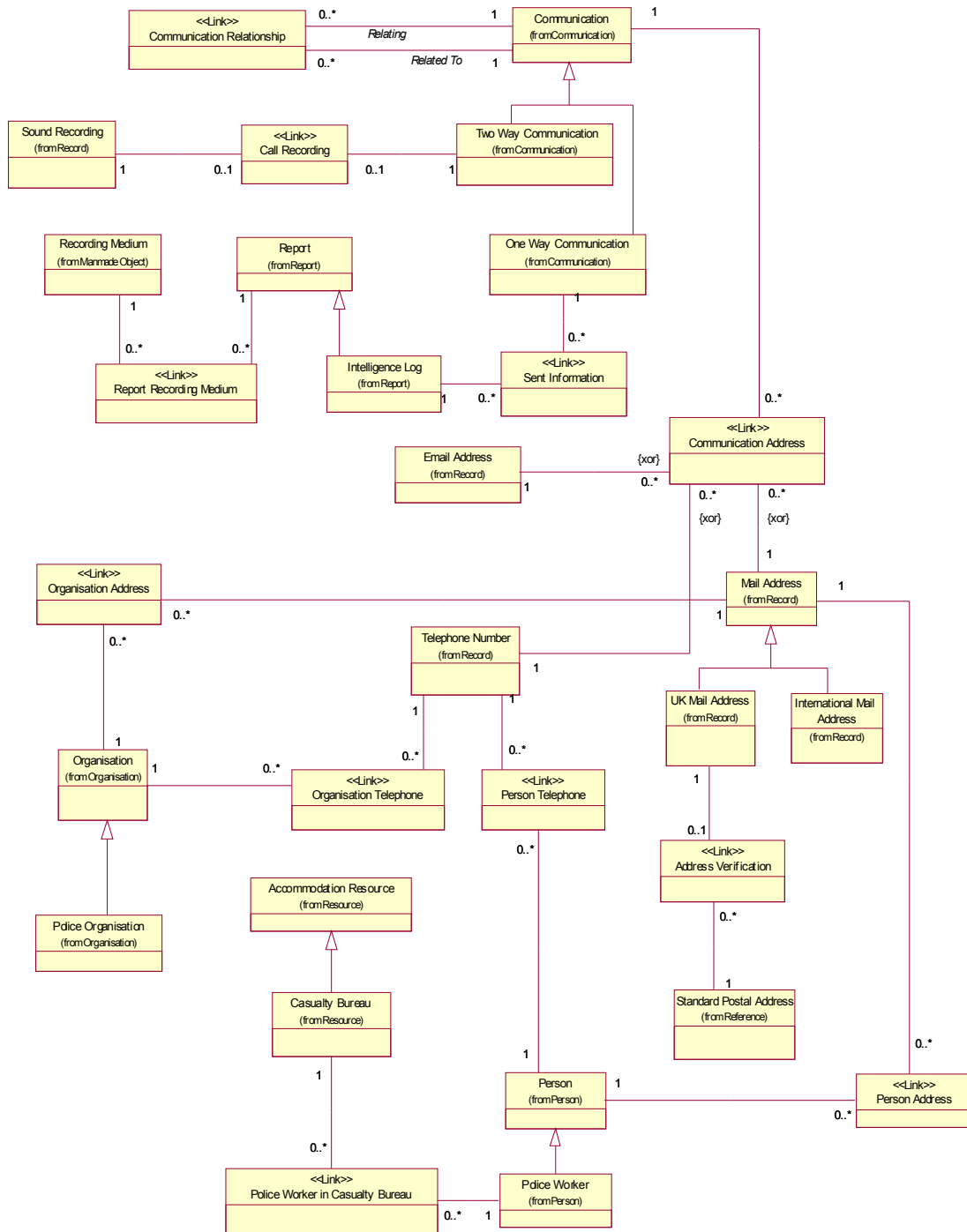


Figure 1: Casualty Bureau Communications

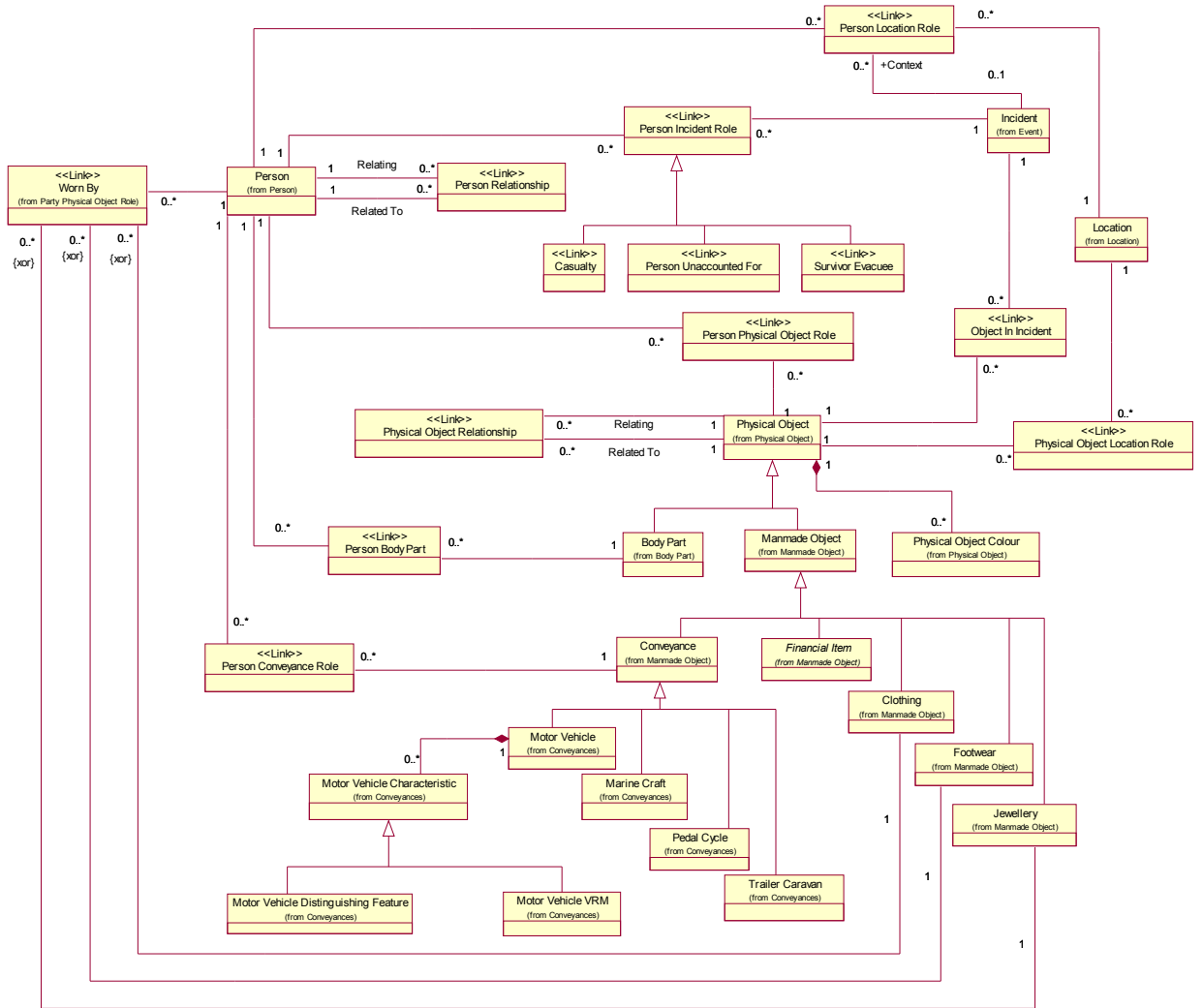


Figure 2: People and Objects Involved

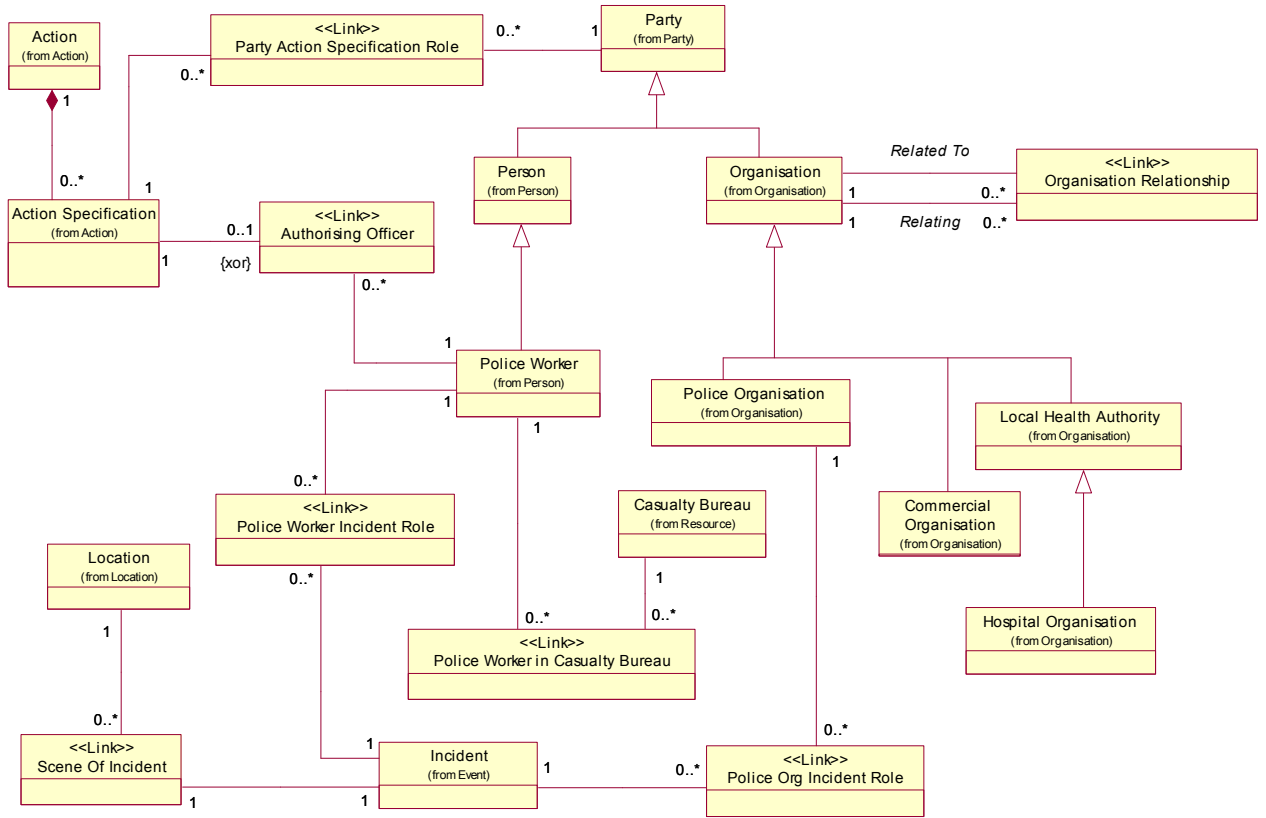


Figure 3: Police and Organisations Involved

