

Police Corporate Data Model (CorDM)

Crime Business Area View

REFERENCE: Police CorDM Crime Business Area View

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Product Control Page

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| Version 3.0 | 31-08-2004 | Updated to Version 3 standard |
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| 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 object catalogue for the functions within the Police Service associated with crime recording and investigation and forensic activities.

2 BACKGROUND

The data models contained within this document have been produced using input from the Home Office Large Major Enquiry System (HOLMES2), NSPIS Crime Functional Specification, Crime data model produced by South Yorkshire and Forensics Management Data provided by Thames Valley Police.

3 DATA MODELLING NOTES

The business area is represented by fourteen diagrams, which are described as follows:

1. Crime Evidence Tracking

This diagram represents the information associated with the logging and tracking of objects and exhibits associated with a crime including –

- The assigning of a property record to an object.
- The recording of objects within containers.
- The people involved in a movement, senders, carriers, and recipients.
- The movement of objects in and out of a property store.

2. Crime Financial Evidence

This diagram represents the information associated with conducting financial investigations including –

- The accounts and account transactions involved in a crime.
- The people and organisations that hold or provide accounts.

3. Crime Forensic Testing

This diagram represents the information associated with the processing and testing of physical objects and exhibits associated with a crime including –

- The types of processing that is carried out on samples and the people who carry them out.
- The matching of samples, objects, and fingerprints.

4. Crime Generic Category

This diagram represents the information associated with defining and maintaining categories of crime to help with complex investigations. This very open group of relationships allows any class to be linked to another for any reason.

5. Crime Interviews

This diagram represents the information associated with conducting interviews including -

- The people interviewing and being interviewed.
- The people giving and taking statements.
- The recording of this information

6. Crime Links and Classification

This diagram shows how crimes are linked, grouped, and categorised including -

- The Home Office categorisation of a crime.
- The standard offence that represents the law that has been broken by a crime.
- The modus operandi of a crime
- The relationship of an incident to a crime.
- The grouping of crime and crime events.
-

7. Crime Party Roles

This diagram represents the roles played by police workers, people, and organisations in crimes and crime events including -

- The suspects, victims, and witnesses in a crime.
- The police workers involved in the investigation.

8. Crime Party and Body Part in Crime

This diagram represents the information associated with people and body parts involved in a crime including -

- The information that is recorded about a person, corpse, or body part involved in a crime.
- The matching of a person to a body part in a crime.
- The contact information of a person involved in a crime.

9. Crime Person Evidence Collection

This diagram represents the information associated with the collection of physical evidence from a person, corpse or body part including -

- The activities involved i.e. photographing, fingerprinting, and sample taking.
- The objects found and samples, fingerprints, and photographs taken during these activities.

- The police workers collecting the evidence.
- The people from whom the evidence is collected.

10. Crime Physical Object Roles

This diagram shows the roles played by objects in crimes and crime events including -

- The role of property in a crime whether stolen, damaged or recovered,
- The role of vehicles in a crime as stolen vehicles or as getaway vehicles.
- The role of weapons in a crime.

11. Crime Scene

This diagram represents the information associated with collection of evidence from the scene of crime including -

- The location of a crime scene.
- The activities associated with the examination of a crime scene.
- The samples, fingerprints, and objects collected at a crime scene.
- The police workers carrying out the examination.
- The logging of people in and out of a crime scene.

12. Crime Search

This diagram represents the information associated with the searching of premises and conveyances involved a crime including -

- The officer and/or warrant that authorise a search.
- The premises and conveyances that are the subject of a search.
- The police workers carrying out a search.
- The relationship of a search to an arrest.

13. Crime Surveillance and Intelligence

- The people, conveyances, and locations that are the subject of surveillance and intelligence.
- The police workers and vehicles involved in surveillance.

14. Crime Visits and House Enquiries

- The information collected as a result of enquiries and visits
- The people and premises visited.
- The people interviewed in house-to house enquiries.

The police workers who carry out enquiries and visits.

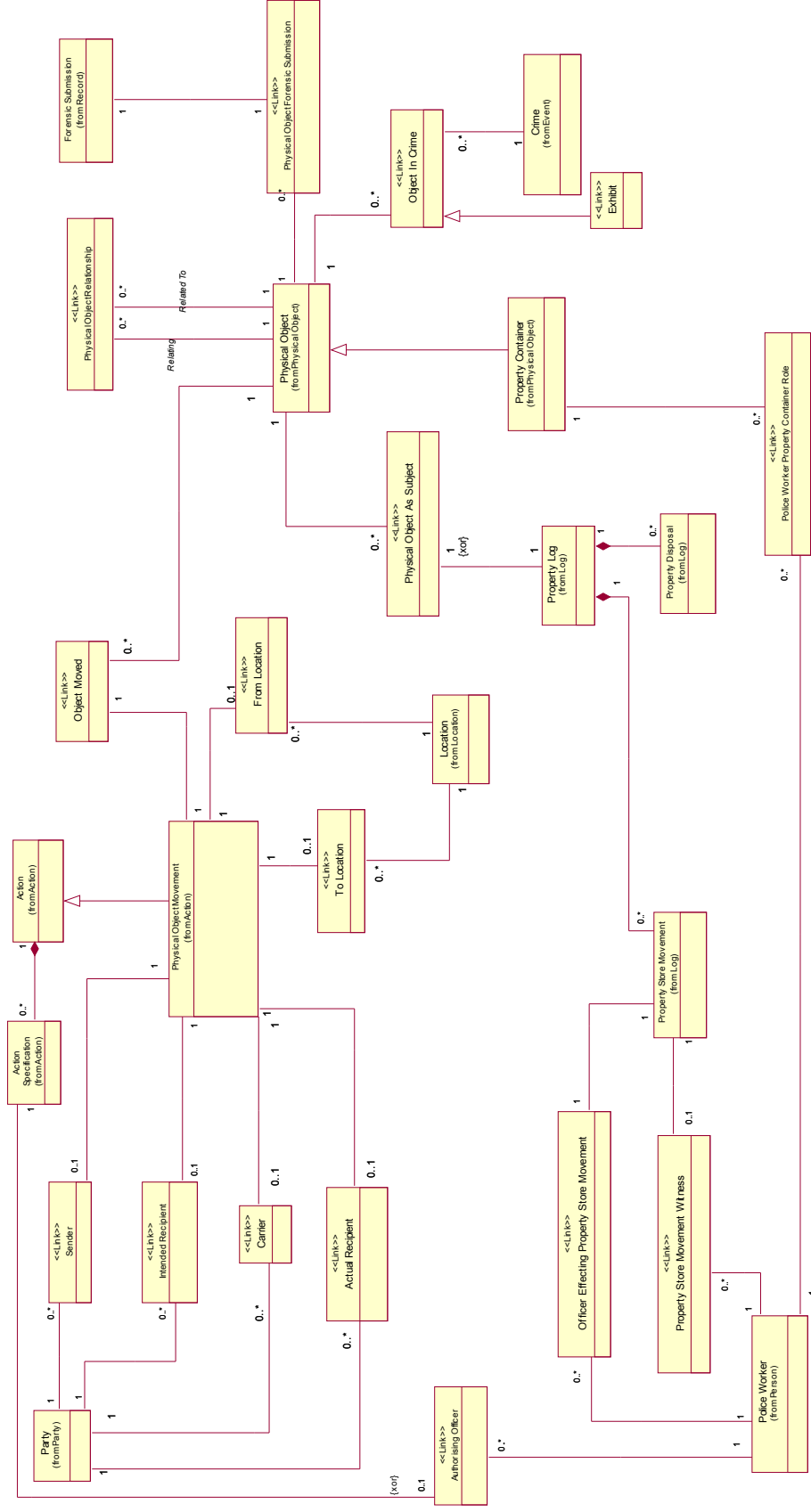


Figure 1: Crime Evidence Tracking

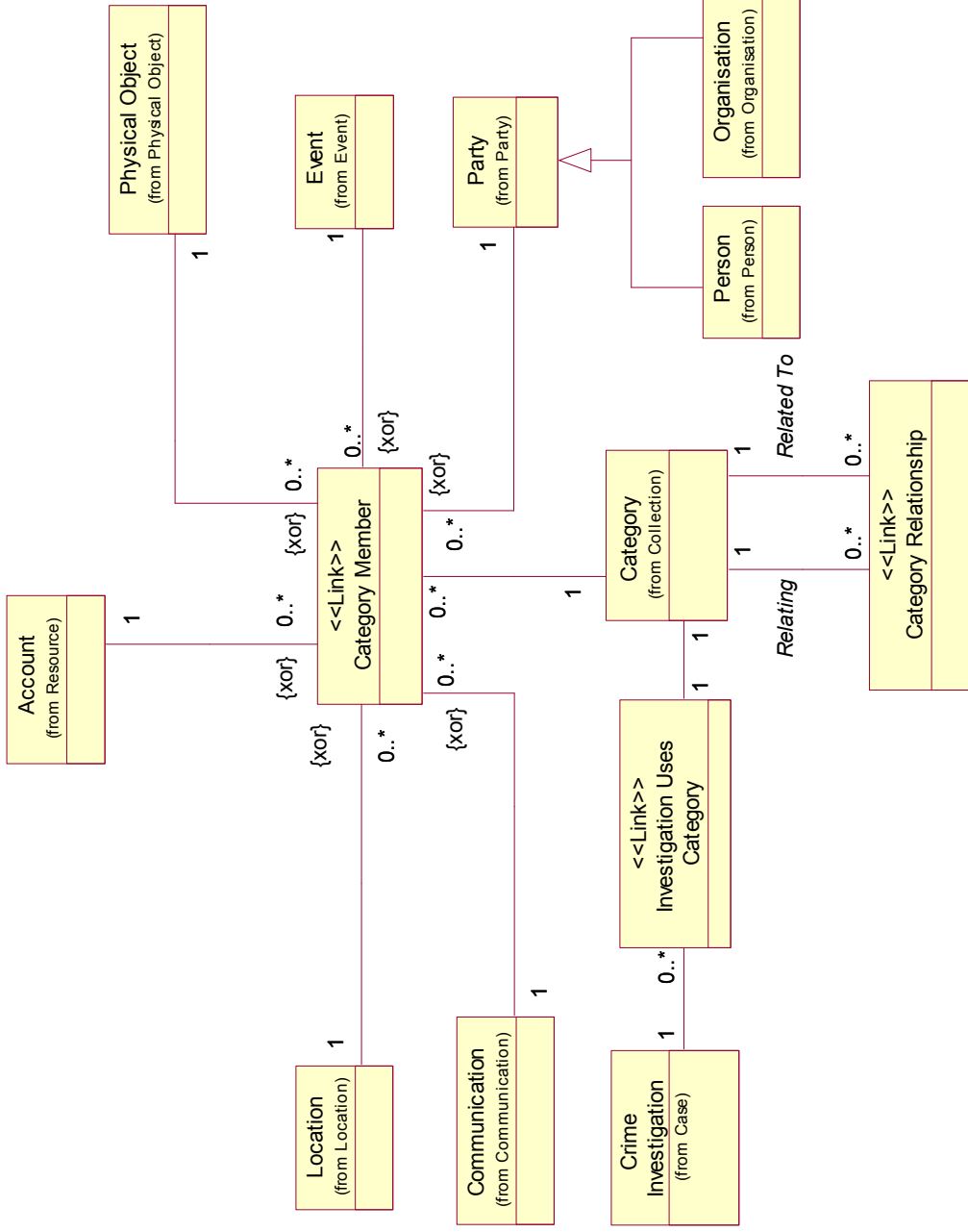


Figure 4: Crime Generic Category

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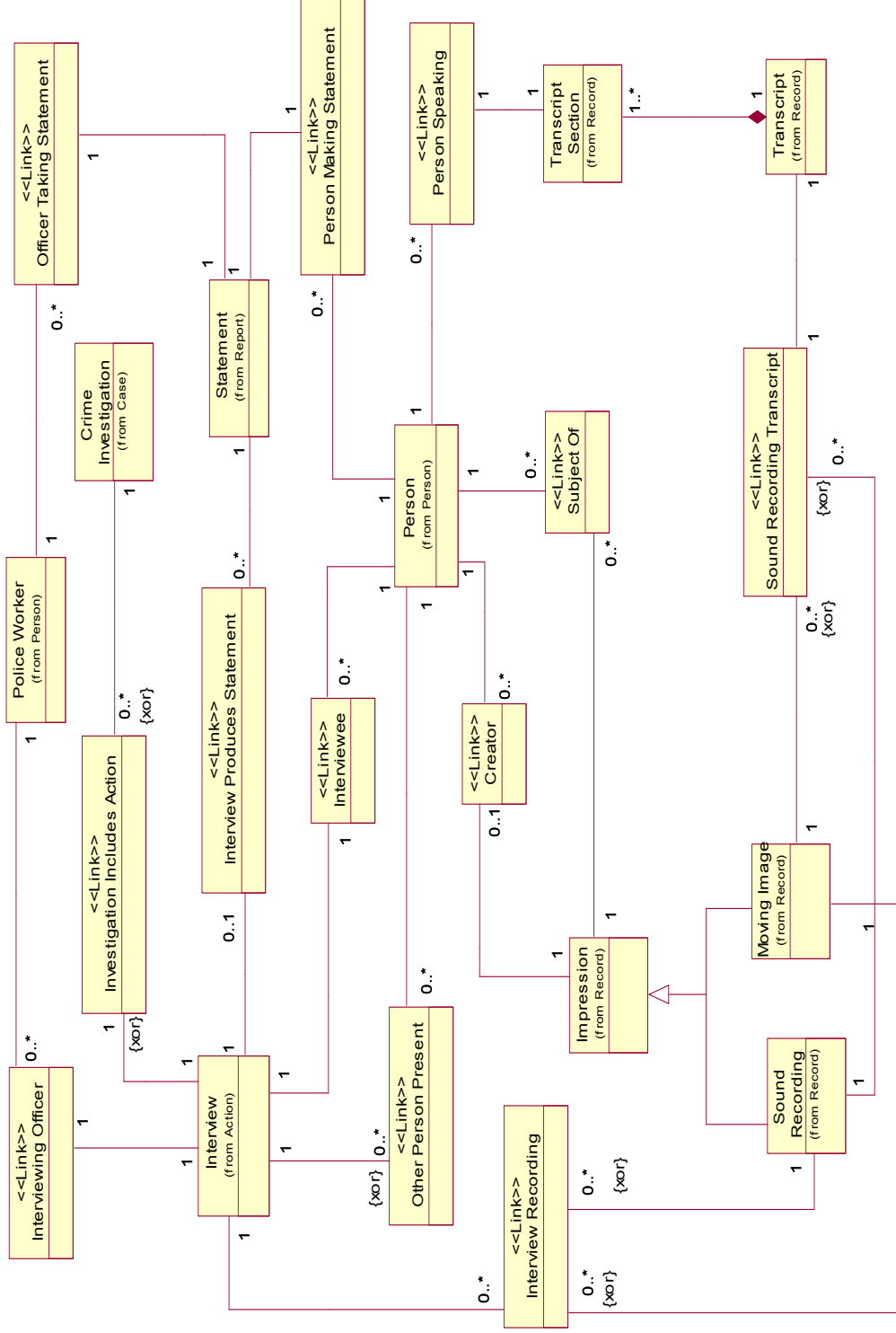


Figure 5: Crime Interviews

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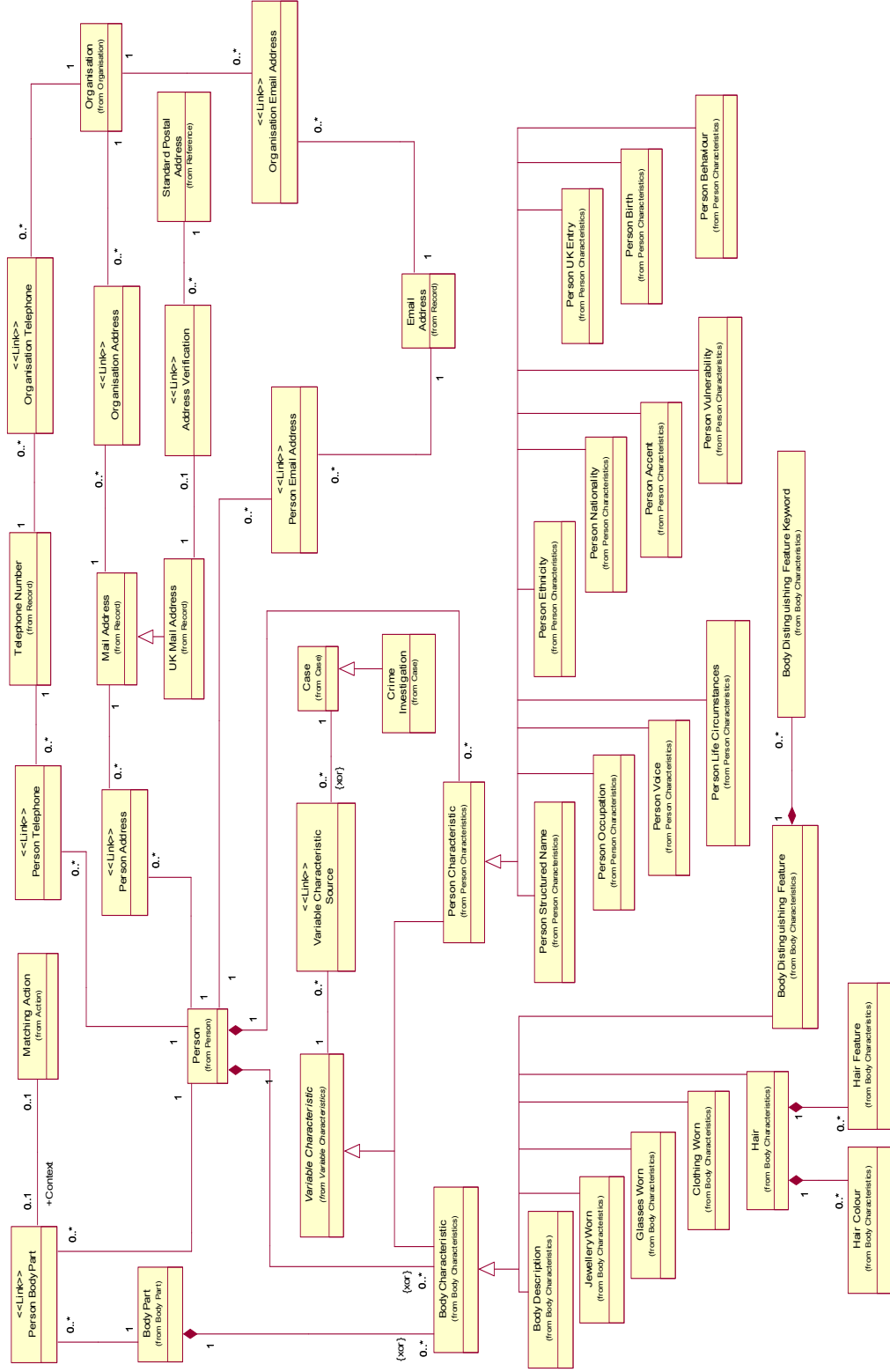


Figure 8: Crime Party and Body Part Info

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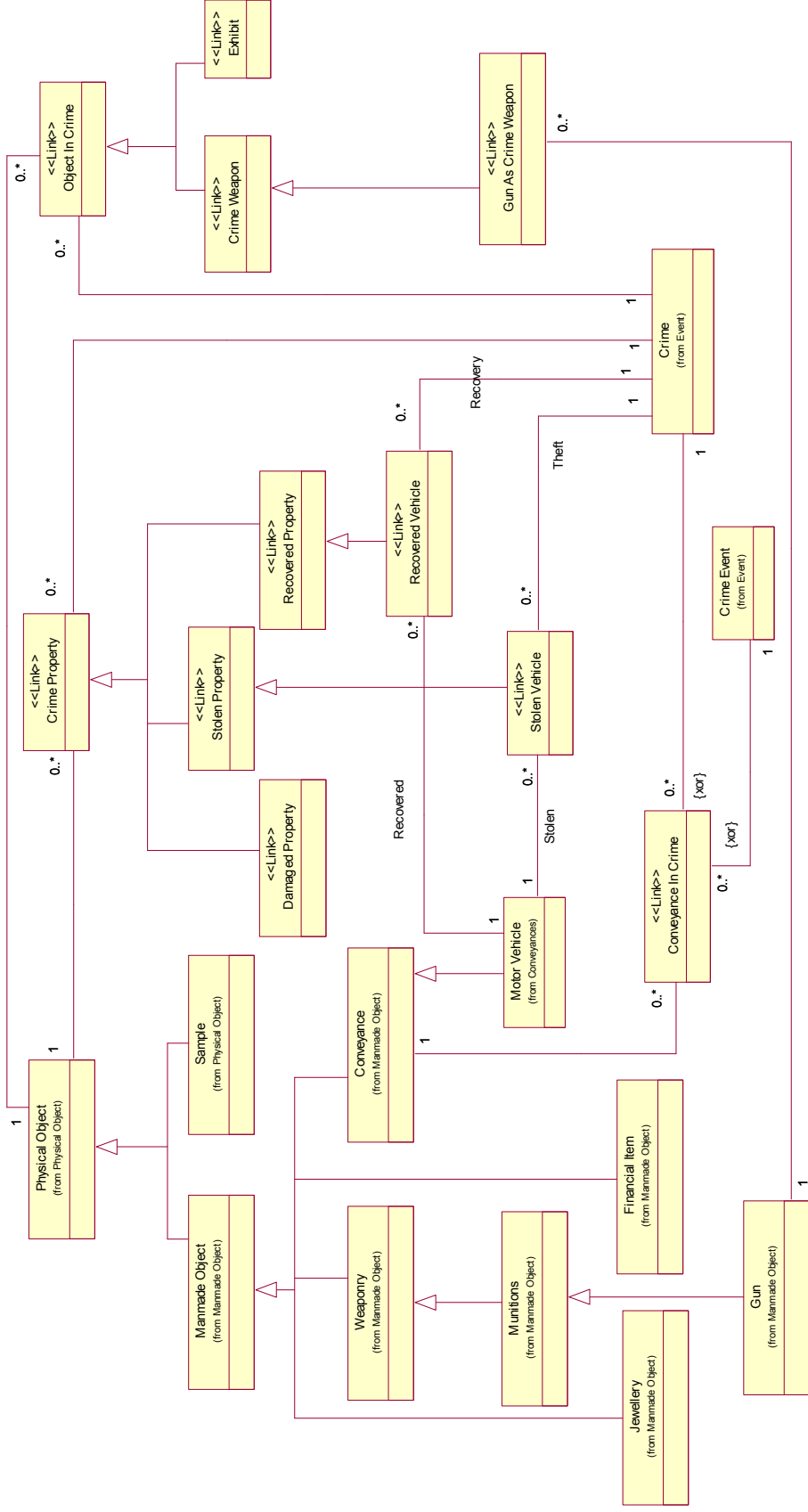


Figure 10: Crime Physical Object Roles

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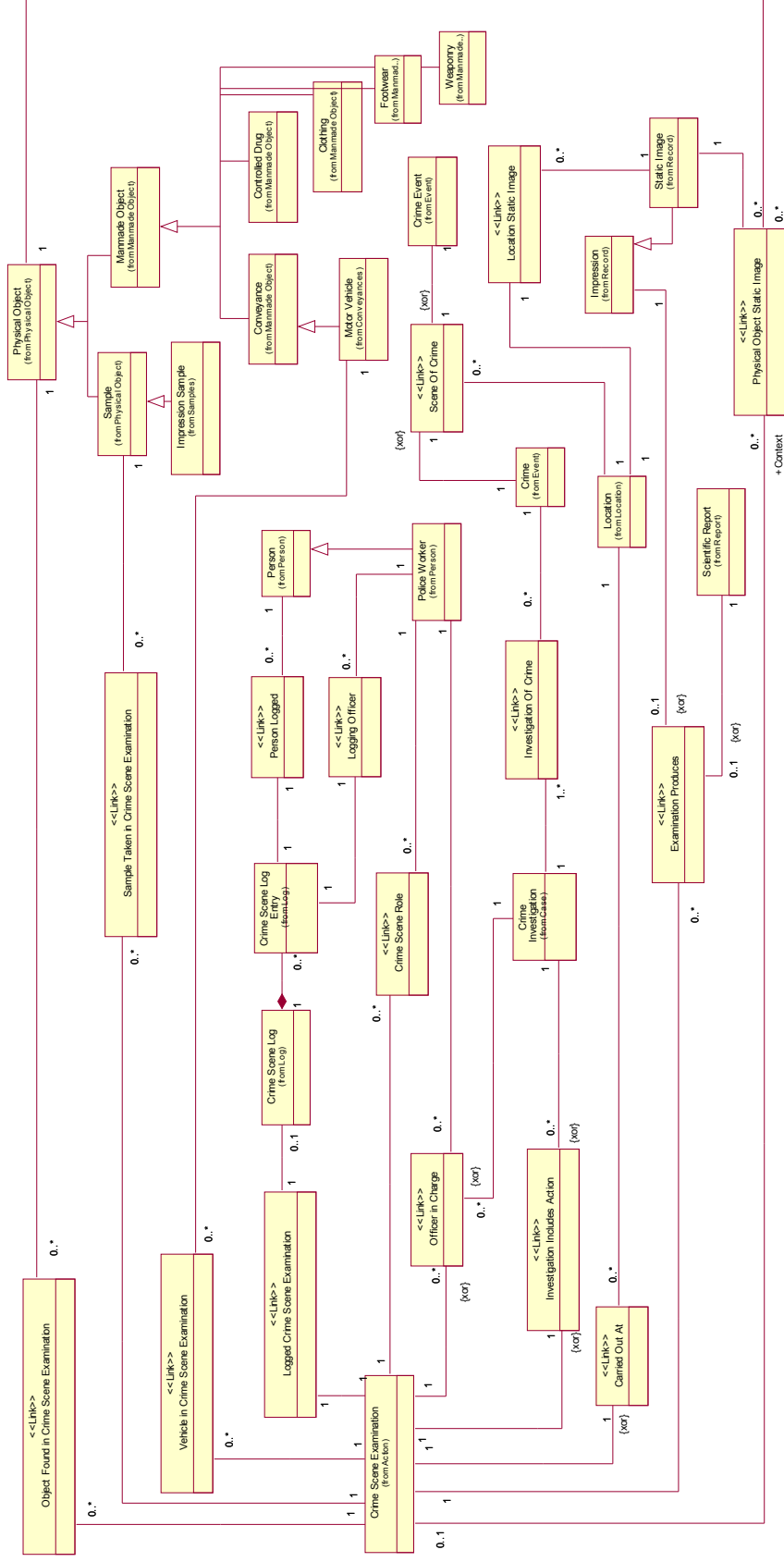


Figure 11: Crime Scene

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Crime Business Area View

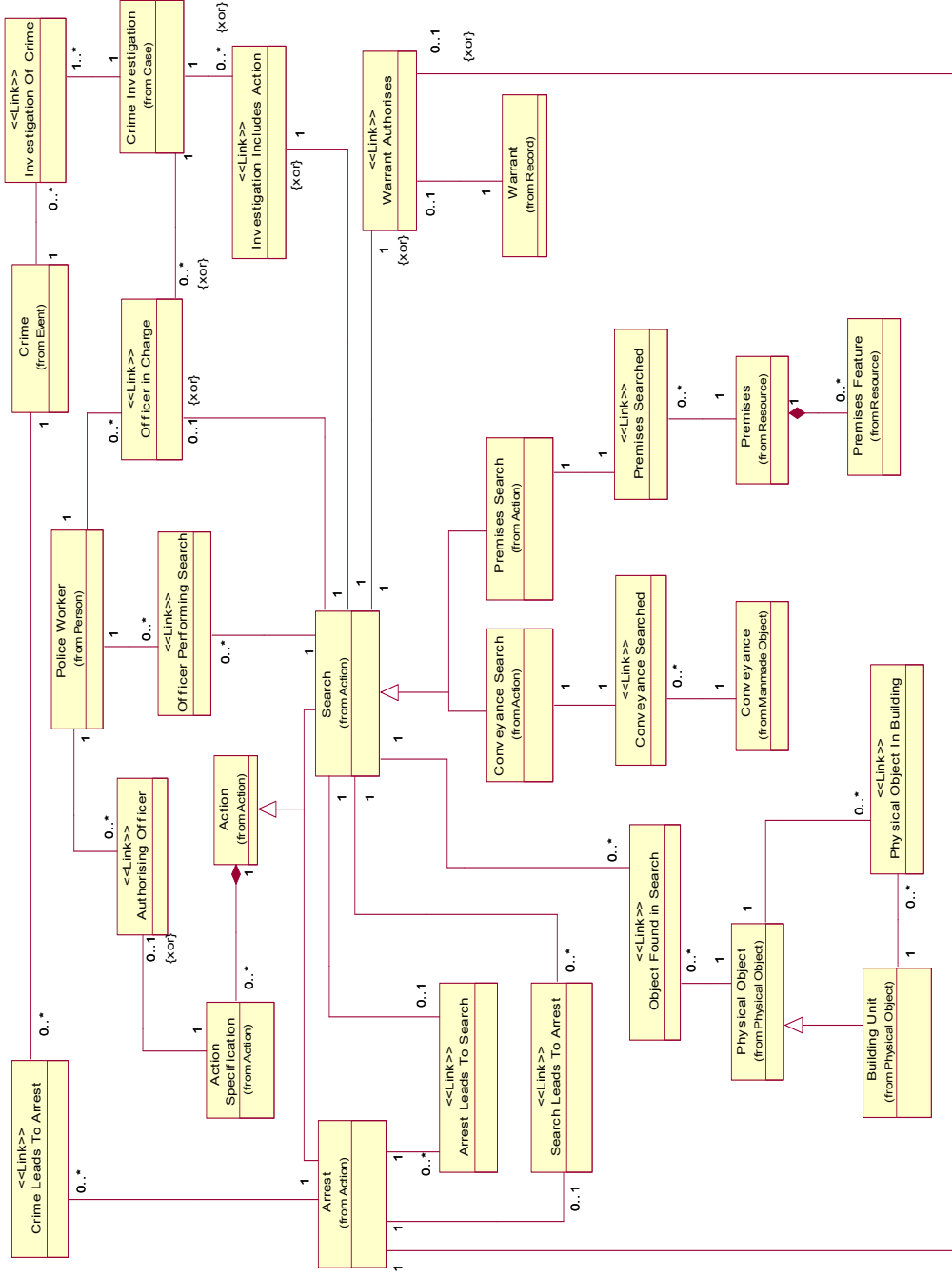


Figure 12: Crime Search

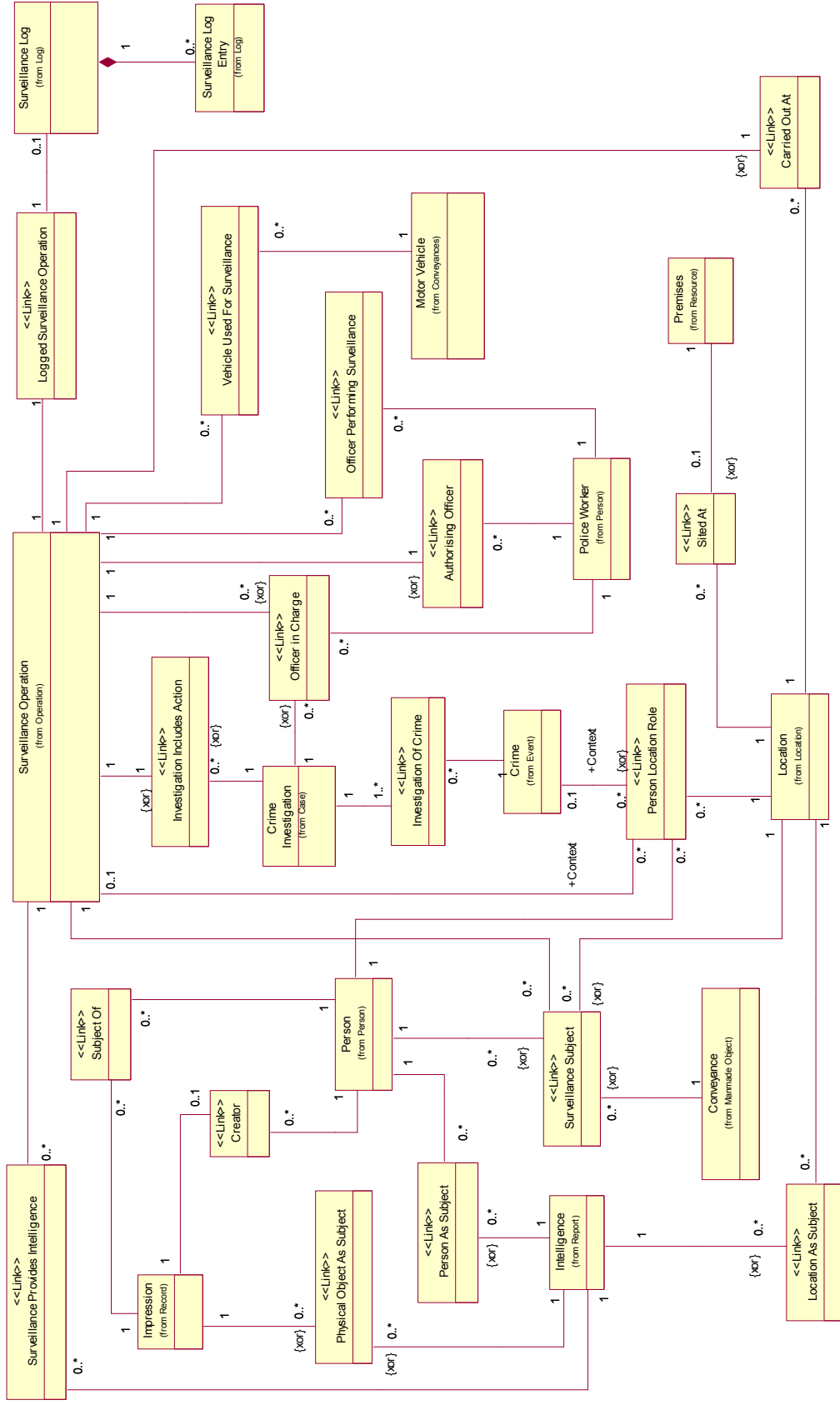


Figure 13: Surveillance and Intelligence

