

Crime Scene Evidence for Legal Practitioners Training Course

18 – 22 January 2027
Jakarta

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Training Center

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Ref: 1763_232528 **Date:** 18 – 22 January 2027 **Location:** Jakarta **Fees:** 5700 Euro

Overview

Crime Scene Evidence for Legal Practitioners Training Course is a one-week practical programme for lawyers who need to understand, review, challenge, and explain crime-scene evidence without assuming the technical role of a scene examiner. Participants trace decisions from scene control and documentation through recognition, collection, preservation, packaging, transport, forensic submission, analysis, disclosure, and courtroom use. Each participant leaves with a Crime Scene Evidence Legal Review File. Agile Leaders Training Center develops disciplined evidence review from scene to hearing.

Who Should Attend

- Prosecutors and defence counsel reviewing the foundation and integrity of physical evidence
- Legal advisers supporting criminal, regulatory, disciplinary, or enforcement matters
- Judicial support staff and litigation teams organising evidence records and expert material
- Paralegals and case managers responsible for disclosure, exhibits, chronology, and continuity records
- Investigators and enforcement lawyers who coordinate legal and forensic responsibilities

The course teaches legal review and communication of scene evidence. It does not certify participants to enter or process crime scenes, collect forensic samples, operate specialist equipment, interpret laboratory findings outside their competence, or replace local rules on search, seizure, disclosure, admissibility, and expert evidence.

Departments and Industries

- Prosecution, defence, judiciary support, police legal services, and justice ministries
- Regulators, inspectors, internal investigations, anti-fraud, customs, and enforcement teams
- Law firms, legal-aid services, corporate investigations, and disciplinary functions
- Forensic liaison, evidence management, disclosure, litigation support, and case preparation

Learning Objectives

- Map crime-scene roles, authority, boundaries, legal issues, and decision records
- Review scene notes, photographs, diagrams, measurements, search records, and item logs
- Test evidence recognition, collection, preservation, packaging, transport, and submission records
- Assess contamination, degradation, loss, substitution, continuity, and chain-of-custody risks
- Connect expert instructions, methods, limitations, conclusions, disclosure, and admissibility foundations
- Build examination themes and a traceable Crime Scene Evidence Legal Review File

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Day 1: Scene Governance and Legal Context

- Scene Type, Boundary, Safety, Security, and Access Record
- First Responder, Scene Manager, Examiner, Specialist, and Legal Roles
- Authority, Search, Seizure, Consent, Warrant, and Scope Questions
- Scene Strategy, Priority, Resource, and Decision Log
- Legal Review Issue Map and Information Request Plan

Day 2: Documentation and Scene Records

- Contemporaneous Notes, Entry Log, Chronology, and Scene Narrative
- Photography, Video, Diagram, Measurement, and Orientation Records
- Search Method, Coverage, Limitation, and Unsearched Area Record
- Item Location, Condition, Relationship, and Recovery Documentation
- Omission, Inconsistency, Reconstruction, and Clarification Register

Day 3: Evidence Integrity and Chain of Custody

- Recognition, Collection, Control, and Elimination Sample Questions
- Contamination, Cross-Contamination, Degradation, and Loss Risk
- Packaging, Labelling, Sealing, Storage, Transport, and Submission Review
- Chain of Custody, Transfer, Access, and Continuity Timeline
- Evidence Integrity Exception and Consequence Analysis

Day 4: Forensic Results, Disclosure, and Courtroom Use

- Forensic Request, Question, Item, Method, and Scope Alignment
- Expert Qualification, Assumption, Limitation, Uncertainty, and Conclusion Map
- Disclosure, Unused Material, Version, Note, and Data Request Checklist
- Relevance, Reliability, Authentication, Admissibility, and Weight Questions
- Examination and Cross-Examination Theme and Exhibit Plan

Day 5: Crime Scene Evidence Legal Practice

- Exercise: Map Scene Authority, Roles, and Decisions
- Exercise: Audit Documentation and Search Coverage
- Exercise: Reconstruct Chain of Custody and Integrity Risks
- Exercise: Review an Expert Report and Prepare Questions
- Capstone Exercise: Crime Scene Evidence Legal Review File

Practical Exercises

- Review a scene briefing and identify legal authority, access, responsibility, and missing decision records.
- Compare notes, photographs, diagrams, search records, and item logs for consistency and coverage.
- Build a continuity timeline, isolate unexplained transfers, and assess possible integrity consequences.
- Translate technical evidence records into focused requests, agreed facts, disputed issues, and examination themes.

FAQs

Is this a technical crime-scene investigator course?

No. It teaches legal practitioners how to read and test crime-scene records and forensic evidence foundations. Collection and examination must remain with trained, authorised personnel following applicable protocols.

What is chain of custody and why does it matter?

It is the documented history of an item's collection, safeguarding, transfers, handling, analysis, storage, and disposition. It helps a court and the parties assess identity, integrity, continuity, and the significance of any unexplained gap.

Does every documentation or continuity error exclude evidence?

No. The legal effect depends on applicable law, the nature of the error, the evidence as a whole, and whether identity, integrity, reliability, fairness, or weight is affected. The course teaches structured questions rather than predetermined outcomes.

How should a lawyer review a forensic expert report?

Trace the instruction, items, chain of custody, method, data, assumptions, quality controls, limitations, uncertainty, alternative explanations, conclusion language, and material that supports or qualifies the opinion.

What is included in the final legal review file?

It includes the authority and role map, scene decision log, documentation audit, search coverage, item and continuity timeline, integrity risks, forensic request and report review, disclosure requests, agreed and disputed issues, and examination plan.

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Conclusion

Participants leave with a Crime Scene Evidence Legal Review File that connects scene decisions, records, items, transfers, forensic work, disclosure, and courtroom questions. It supports fair, focused, and technically respectful legal analysis without crossing professional boundaries.