**Crime reconstruction** or **crime scene reconstruction** is the forensic science discipline in which one gains "explicit knowledge of the series of events that surround the commission of a crime using deductive and inductive reasoning, physical evidence, scientific methods, and their interrelationships".[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_reconstruction#cite_note-1) Gardner and Bevel explain that crime scene reconstruction "involves evaluating the context of a scene and the physical evidence found there in an effort to identify what occurred and in what order it occurred."[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_reconstruction#cite_note-2) Chisum and Turvey explain that "[h]olistic crime reconstruction is the development of actions and circumstances based on the system of evidence discovered and examined in relation to a particular crime. In this philosophy, all elements of evidence that come to light in a given case are treated as interdependent; the significance of each piece, each action, and each event falls and rises on the backs of the others."[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Crime_reconstruction#cite_note-3)



Methods[[edit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Crime_reconstruction&action=edit&section=1)]

Crime scene reconstruction has been described as putting together a jigsaw puzzle but doing so without access to the box top; the analyst does not know what the picture is supposed to look like. Furthermore, not all of the pieces are likely to be present, so there will be holes in the picture. However, if enough pieces of a puzzle are assembled in the correct order, the picture may become clear enough that the viewer is able to recognize the image and answer critical questions about it.

In forensic science, there are three areas of importance in finding the answers and determining the components of a crime scene: (1) specific incident reconstruction, (2) event reconstruction, and (3) [physical evidence](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Physical_evidence) reconstruction. Specific incident reconstruction deals with [road traffic accidents](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Road_traffic_accident), [bombings](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bombing), [homicides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Homicide), and accidents of any severity. Event reconstruction looks at connections between evidence, sequence of events, and identity of those involved. Physical evidence reconstruction focuses on such items as [firearms](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Firearms), [blood](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Blood) traces, [glass](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Glass) fragments, and any other objects that can be stripped for [DNA analysis](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/DNA_analysis).