

CRIME SCENE DRAWING PACKING LIST

- One 12-pack Ticonderoga pencils
- One pencil sharpener
- One crime scene template
- One 6-inch ruler
- Twenty sheets of loose-leaf graph paper
- One clipboard
- One compass

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Tips

- The goal of a crime scene drawing is to show where evidence is located in relationship to the overall scene.
- It's extremely important to maintain consistency across the three methods used to properly document a crime scene:
 - » Written notes
 - » Crime scene photographs
 - » Crime scene diagram or sketch
- The crime scene sketch is drawn after photographs are taken and before any evidence is removed from the scene.
- Do not alter the scene in any way.
- Any evidence markers placed at the scene can be referenced in the diagram for future identification.
- Usually, the sketch is from the overhead perspective looking down at the crime scene or the elevation perspective looking straight ahead.
- A sketch can show multiple rooms at one time with specific measurements.
- A crime scene sketch documents details such as the height of a door frame, the distance from corner wall to window, or the diameter of a hole in the floor, which are not captured in a photograph.
- Whenever possible, have another person check measurements for accuracy.
- Depending upon the type of crime, draw one or all of the following sketches: surrounding areas, measurements, and locations of objects or evidence, victims, etc.

For more crime scene drawing tips, information, and activities, visit <https://forensikit.com/crime-scene-drawing/>