

# MODEL MAKING WORKSHOP ANALYSIS

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# Introduction

The CPTED Model workshop provides a wealth of information on perceptions of urban insecurity and the environmental preferences of communities involved in CPTED (Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design) projects aimed at socio-environmental modification of their surroundings, which have been identified as unsafe and conducive to crime.

The CPTED Participatory Modelling Workshop corresponds to phase 2 of the CPTED project cycle: the **DESIGN** phase. It should be noted that the CPTED project cycle, in accordance with the ISO CPTED Standard 22341, consists of four consecutive phases :

- **DIAGNOSIS**
- **DESIGN**
- **IMPLEMENTATION**
- **EVALUATION**

The CPTED Participatory Modelling Workshop begins with the technical teams presenting their master plan proposals to the community. After each proposal has been presented, there is a pause and community members, grouped by gender, are asked to express their views by selecting or rejecting elements of the model and placing them in their preferred location within the urban space. It is also possible to engage with them in an in-depth interview format once they have chosen the element (street lights, benches, bus stops, etc.) and its spatial positioning on the model.

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Photo 2. Presentation of the technical teams for the proposed CPTED Master Plans, as identified during the diagnostic phase.

The following describes the four analytical filters used to understand and link the information emerging from the CPTED Model workshop.



Photo 3. Trees in the corridor of the Participatory CPTED Model in Quadrant 143.

To analyse the data on socio-environmental perceptions and preferences following the CPTED Model Workshop—based on the Master Plans proposed at the conclusion of the CPTED Diagnostic phase of the project cycle, in accordance with the ISO CPTED 22341 standard—four analytical filters must be applied.

It is always recommended to record everything that takes place in the CPTED Participatory Modelling workshop using videos and photos, so that this information can subsequently be systematised in reports.

## Analysis filters

The four analysis filters are described below.

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a. **Description of socio-environmental variables from an aerial perspective.**



Photo 4. Proposed redesign of the Atenas roundabout in Las Condes, Chile, created by older women.

The first filter aims to develop an analytical overview, and is therefore based on an aerial photograph of the complete model as modified by the resident, or a specific part of the model, and is described as, for example:

**Example:** A circular grassed area, with two tree-style LED lights around the perimeter, alongside five small shrubs at the edge of the circle, and a commemorative plaque in the centre of the circle.

All descriptions of the model options generated for each age group and gender are recorded in this filter.

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**b. Description and listing of elements by gender.**



Photo 4. Proposal for Safe Pathways for women in Quadrant 143 of Las Condes, Chile.

A list is drawn up of all the items and their quantities for each proposed model, broken down by age group and gender. For example, based on photo 4, one might describe it as follows:

- There are 6 safe routes for women on the streets ..... from the corner... to the corner.....
- The inner section of the Atenas roundabout is lit by 4 LED pedestrian lights, plus 7 LED pedestrian lights on the streets connected to the roundabout.
- A safe meeting point is located at the south-east corner of the Líder Supermarket. All necessary descriptions are provided in as much detail as possible,

reflecting all available design options by gender and age.

### c. Contrast between the community proposal and the initial Master Plan



Photo 5. CPTED Master Plan for Safe Pathways for Women, in contrast to the model proposed by the community.

Once Filters 1 and 2 have been applied, this information is used to describe the changes to each variable (street lighting, benches, bus stop, smart totem, cameras, etc.) between the original Master Plan proposal and the model proposal developed by local residents.

For example, regarding photo 5:

The Proposal defines various elements such as paving, LED streetlights, etc., and in the model created by the women:

**Key finding:** a safe bus stop has been added on the Líder pavement.

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#### d. List of modifications to the initial Master Plan



Photo 6. Initial Master Plan for Safe Pathways for Women

Using all the information gathered by applying Filters 1, 2 and 3 from the model-making workshop to the various model options recorded by age group and gender, the modifications to the original Master Plan are listed and described.

**Example:**

- (1) The community of older women from the CPTED Participatory Model-Building Workshop in Quadrant 143 of Las Condes preferred to have only two tree-style LED lights located in the centre of the Atenas roundabout, for reasons of sustainability and energy saving.
  - (2) .....
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## **Conclusion and findings of the analysis**

All the information obtained through the application of each analysis and interpretation filter from the participatory CPTED model workshop is compiled in a report, which concludes with an updated proposal for each CPTED master plan.

# **CPTED Participatory Model Analysis Guide**

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