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A Comparative Analysis of Crime Risk Assessments and their Application in Greater Manchester and New South Wales

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Table 1: Key similarities between Greater Manchester and New South Wales

	Greater Manchester (England)	New South Wales (Australia)
Aim of the CIS/CRA	To identify, predict, evaluate and mitigate the crime and disorder effects of a development proposal early in the design process – prior to planning decisions being taken and commitments made.	To help councils [i.e. local government authorities] identify crime risk and minimize opportunities for crime through the appropriate assessment of development proposals.
Cost of obtaining a CIS/CRA	A fee must be paid to obtain a CIS. There is a minimum charge of £500 and a maximum charge of £10,000 for each CIS. This cost is calculated on the proposed size of the development.	A fee must be paid to obtain a CRA. However, as CRAs are compiled by a number of private consultants, it is unclear exactly how much the various consultants charge.

Table 2: Key differences between Greater Manchester and New South Wales

	Greater Manchester (England)	New South Wales (Australia)
Requirement for a CIS/CRA	The compilation of a CIS is not a legislative requirement. It is a requirement at a local level and outlined in the LPA validation checklists.	It is a legislative requirement outlined in the <i>Environmental Planning and Assessment Act 1979 (NSW)</i> that a CRA must accompany planning applications within NSW.
Author of report	Predominantly, the authors of the CIS' are Greater Manchester Police Design for Security (GMP DFSC). In some instances, the validation checklist stipulates that CIS' compiled by other organisations will not be accepted. GMP DFSC are independent of the planning and development process and do not have a vested commercial interest in the process.	There is no single author of a CRA. They are compiled by a number of independent crime prevention consultants, who (it may be argued) have a vested commercial interest in the process.
Crime data	Each CIS includes detailed crime data, including <i>modus operandi</i> data. This may also be supported with data from other key policing colleagues (e.g. the local Neighbourhood Policing Team).	Crime data is rarely used in the CRAs. It is not detailed and usually relates to a local government area (LGA).

Figure 1: Breakdown of the development type of CRAs

