

Date: 6th October 2025
Our ref: FOI/25/015528/T

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: FOI/25/015528/T

I write in connection with your request for information dated 22/09/2025, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

Pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), I respectfully request copies of records related to the arrest, investigation, and prosecution of [REDACTED] for the murder of [REDACTED].

Requested Records:

I am specifically requesting:

Law enforcement footage, including any, and all dashcam, body cam, security camera, doorbell camera and interrogation videos (all with audio, if available).

Police reports, incident reports, forensic reports.

Any other records in your custody related to this case.

If any portion of these records is exempt from disclosure, I request the release of all non-exempt materials and I ask that you cite the specific statutory exemptions for any withheld portions.

I prefer to receive these records electronically via email or another digital format. If any fees apply, please inform me in advance. However, I respectfully request a fee waiver on the grounds that disclosure will contribute to public understanding of the case.

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate the requested information. I can confirm the information requested is held by GMP. However, I am not obliged to provide the information requested as exemptions apply.

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires GMP, when refusing to provide such information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which: (a)

states that fact, (b) specifies the exemption in question and (c) states (if that would not otherwise be apparent) why the exemption applies.

The request has been exempt from disclosure by virtue of the following exemptions:

Section 38(1) - Health and Safety

Section 40(2) - Personal Information

Section 38(1) is a prejudice based qualified exemption; there is a requirement to articulate the harm that would be caused in disclosing such information as well as carrying out a public interest test, which can be seen below.

Section 40(2) is an absolute exemption; there is no right to the information under the FOI Act. A public interest test is not relevant to absolute exemptions, therefore no public interest test is required.

Harm as per Section 38

This Act provides the public with a general right of access to recorded information held by public authorities. However, information disclosed under this Act is effectively released into the public domain, or to the 'wider world', and not only to the person making the request.

To disclose the information that you have requested which may not already be in the public domain would undoubtedly have an impact on the health and safety of the family members of the victim. Such information being disclosed could resurface these traumatic experiences and cause the victim's family to again revisit this terrible period of their lives.

Protecting the safety of the public is of paramount importance to GMP and information that would compromise such health and safety would not be disclosed within a response to a Freedom of Information request.

Section 38 - Factors favouring disclosure

There may be occasions when it is appropriate to disclose information that would have an impact on the health and safety of an individual or the public in general. It could raise awareness in relation to this incident and encourage the public to come forward with any new information.

There are, however, more general arguments that must be considered such as openness and transparency, which would lead to a more informed public.

Section 38 - Factors favouring non-disclosure

Although some information that may or may not already be in the public domain and that relates to the deceased victim. Due to the nature of the crime committed, and that disclosure under Freedom of Information Act is disclosure to the world at large with no specific controls, disclosure carries the potential risk of causing significant mental and physical harm and distress to the loved ones and friends of victim.

Balancing test

When balancing the public interest Greater Manchester Police has to consider whether the information should be released into the public domain. Arguments need to be weighed against each other.

The most persuasive reason for disclosing the information would be openness. This needs to be weighed against the strongest reason for non-disclosure which is concerns for the health and safety, both mental and physical, of family and friends of the victim.

Having considered all the factors for and against disclosure it is my belief that in this case, the reason against disclosure outweighs the reason for disclosure and so the decision at this time to maintain the above exemption and withhold the information from disclosure.