

Date: 24/10/2025
Our ref: 01/FOI/25/015609/T

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/25/015609/T

I write in connection with your request for information dated 06/10/2025, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

I am requesting a breakdown of the total number of vehicle speeding offences recorded (offence count) in your Police Force area, as well as the measured speeds and vehicle make. We want to know how many speeding offences there were that exceeded 112mph

We request the data for the period 1 September 2024 to 31st August 2025 (or the most recent 12-month period that you can access).

To confirm, please provide me with:

1. A CSV (or Excel) table listing every recorded speeding enforcement where a speed was recorded (camera capture, traffic officer issue or TOR) between 1 September 2024 to 31st August 2025, including these fields:

- date***
- time***
- location***
- vehicle manufacturer***
- recorded/measured speed (mph)***

2. If you cannot provide the full table, please provide:

- the number of recorded speeding offences where the measured speed was greater than 112 mph (same date range as above or most recent 12-month period)***
- and the total number of recorded speeding offences (any speed in the same period)***

Result of Searches

Following receipt of your request searches were conducted within Greater Manchester Police (GMP) to locate the requested information and I can confirm the information requested is held by GMP.

However, I am not obliged to provide the information requested for question 1 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 information requested in relation to information about operational fixed/mobile safety cameras and their operational functions (other than measuring speed) have been exempt from disclosure by virtue of the following exemptions:

Section 31(1)(a)(b) Law Enforcement
Section 38(1)(b) Health and Safety
Section 40(2) Personal Information

Time, dates and vehicle manufacturer is exempted from disclosure under **Section 40(2) Personal Information** – this information constitutes personal data of an identifiable living individual/s, and to disclose this information would breach the principles of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) and the Data Protection Act 2018. Personal data is defined by Section 1 of the Data Protection Act 2018 and means data that relates to an individual who can be identified directly or indirectly from that data.

Section 40 is an absolute exemption with no requirement to complete a public interest test

Sections 31(1)(a)(b) and Section 38(1)(b) are prejudice based and qualified exemptions; 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.

Harm

To disclose the locations of each detected speeding offence and details of operational safety cameras and operational functions will create misleading and potentially dangerous information which would effectively create a league table for our road safety cameras. This would highlight the sites with the highest detection rates, making cameras potential targets for criminal damage (resulting in them being out of action) and show where GMP have no current enforcement – both of which would negatively impact the road safety enforcement strategies and put Greater Manchester road users safety at risk.

S31 - Factors Favouring Disclosure

The disclosure of details relating to any operational safety cameras and their operational functions would assist the populous in taking steps to better protect themselves. It would also show GMP's accountability in the use of public funds when policing.

S31 - Factors Favouring Non-Disclosure

Conversely to the factors in favour of disclosure, to publicly release information about operational safety cameras and their operational functions would impact on the law enforcement capabilities of GMP and would undermine the effectiveness of the cameras and our road safety enforcement strategies. It would allow a perception and encouragement that motorists may travel in excess of the speed limit without generating a fine/endorsement, which would impact of GMP's ability to prevent and detect crime and apprehend or prosecute offenders.

Disclosing the cameras with the highest detection would potentially make the cameras targets for criminal damage which would negatively impact our road safety enforcement strategies and additionally, this would undoubtedly increase the risk of the health and safety of pedestrians and other motorists.

S38 - Factors Favouring Disclosure

The disclosure of operational speed cameras and their operational functions would encourage transparency between the Force and the public.

S38 - Factors Favouring Non-Disclosure

To divulge to the wider public the operational functions of specific cameras, may encourage individuals to travel at greater speeds. The faster the traffic travels, the higher the risk of accidents to motorists and pedestrians. In addition, knowing other operational functions of safety cameras could encourage the public to drive dangerously and pay less attention to the road.

Balance Test

When balancing the public interest test GMP has to consider whether the information should be released into the public domain, therefore arguments need to be weighed against each other.

The most persuasive reason for disclosing the information would be the fact that disclosure would encourage transparency, which needs to be weighed against the strongest reasons for non-disclosure, which in this case is the likelihood of individuals being put at risk and criminal damage to road safety equipment. The safety of the communities GMP police is of paramount importance and the Force would not detrimentally impact on that safety by disclosing harmful information in response to a FOI request.

Therefore, having considered all the factors for and against disclosure it is the decision at this time to maintain the above exemptions and withhold this part of the request.

Please see the remaining information for question 2.

The dates covered are from 01/10/2024 – 30/9/2025, which is the most recent 12 month data.

The number of recorded speeding offences where the measured speed was greater than 112 mph was **89**.

The total amount of speeding offences processed by the CTO within this time frame is 160,798