

Date: 02/07/2026
Our ref: 01/FOI/26/017013/A

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/26/017013/A

I write in connection with your request for information dated 05/06/2026, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

1. How many Fixed Penalty Notices (FPNs) and conditional offer letters were issued for speeding offences detected by automated speed enforcement cameras in the financial year 2024/25 (1 April 2024 - 31 March 2025)?

2. Which individual speed enforcement camera (fixed, mobile, or average speed) recorded the highest number of speeding offences in the financial year 2024/25, and where is it located?

3. What was the total value of Fixed Penalty Notices issued for speed camera offences in 2024/25?

If any of the above data is not held by financial year, please provide figures for the nearest full 12-month period available.

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 all of 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 information requested in relation to 2 which individual speed enforcement camera (fixed, mobile, or average speed) recorded the highest number of speeding offences 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

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.

Section 31– Harm

To disclose which individual speed enforcement camera (fixed, mobile, or average speed) recorded the highest number of speeding offences in the financial year 2024/25 will create misleading and potentially dangerous information into the public domain. This would create a perception that motorists may travel excess of the speed limit without fear of being caught. This may encourage individuals to travel above the speed limit in these areas. The faster the traffic travels, the higher the risk of accidents to motorists and pedestrians. This would impact on the law enforcement capabilities of GMP in the prevention and detection of crime and the apprehension or prosecution of offenders.

Factors Favouring Disclosure

The disclosure details of 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.

Factors Favouring Non-Disclosure

Conversely to the factors in favour of disclosure, to publicly release information about operational safety cameras and the breakdown totals per camera would impact on the law enforcement capabilities of GMP and would undermine the effectiveness of the cameras and our road safety enforcement. It would allow a perception and encouragement that motorists may travel in excess of the speed limit and/or without their seatbelt without generating a fine/endorsement, which would impact of GMP's ability to prevent and detect crime and apprehend or prosecute offenders. Additionally, this would undoubtedly increase the risk of the health and safety of pedestrians and other motorists.

Section 38 –Harm

To disclose which cameras recorded the highest number of speeding offences would encourage motorists to break the speed limit and drive dangerously. This would undoubtedly increase the risk of the health and safety of pedestrians and other motorists.

Factors Favouring Disclosure

The disclosure of operational speed cameras and their operational effectiveness would encourage transparency between GMP and the public.

Factors Favouring Non-Disclosure

To divulge to the wider public which cameras recorded the highest number of speeding offences, 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.

Balancing 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. 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 the information for this part of the request.

Please see the remaining responses below.

1. 153778.
2. See above exemption.
3. Speed offences carry a fixed penalty amount of £100 therefore $153778 \times £100 = \text{£}15377800$.