

Date: 23/06/2026
Our ref: 01/FOI/26/016981/J

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NO: 01/FOI/26/016981/J

I write in connection with your request for information dated 02/06/2026, received by Greater Manchester Police (GMP) for the following information:

As in previous years, 20's Plenty for Us CIC is asking each police force in Great Britain for details of speed limit enforcement in 2025.

Please provide:

1) The total number of Notice of Intended Prosecutions ("NIPs") for speeding offences issued in the calendar year 2024, broken down by speed limit. Please include all NIPs, regardless of how generated.

2) Of the total number of NIPs above, how many were generated from fixed cameras, also broken down by speed limit.

CLARIFICATION

I have made an error in this request. I would like the data for 2025, not 2024, as stated

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 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 for question 2 in relation to information

about operational fixed cameras and their operational detections 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.

Harm

Providing the NIP volumes broken down by speed limit for fixed cameras allows individuals to map out exactly where GMP focuses its fixed-camera automated assets. Low NIP counts in specific speed zones would reveal where enforcement is mathematically lighter, predictable, or non-existent, enabling drivers to intentionally speed in these zones without fear of prosecution.

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.

While a single request may look harmless, releasing specific fixed-camera NIP data into the public domain categorised by speed limit allows data analysts to combine it with geographic data. This creates a comprehensive "mosaic" layout of GMP's camera calibration priorities, enforcement capacity.

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 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 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. 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 the total number of NIPs from fixed cameras, also broken down by speed limit 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 functions would encourage transparency between the Force and the public.

Factors Favouring Non-Disclosure

The primary public interest lies in avoiding the endangerment of life and preventing physical injury on public highways. Speed limits are statutory mechanisms explicitly designed to regulate traffic velocity and minimise road casualties. Releasing the volume of Notices of Intended Prosecution (NIPs) categorised by individual speed limits would provide a statistical map of enforcement density. Motorists could use this data to identify speed zones with low prosecution rates, leading to a calculated increase in speeds in those areas. Because higher speeds exponentially increase both the likelihood of an accident and the severity of physical trauma, withholding the information directly serves the public interest by preserving life and preventing severe injury.

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 requested.

Please see the remaining response below.

1. Data provided for the number of NIP's processed by GMP's Central Ticket Office in 2025.
(excluding any direct to court referrals)

MPH Limit	Total
20	58
30	89509
40	17101
50	27672
60	6490
70	5509