

c/o PO BOX 481  
Fareham  
Hampshire  
PO14 9FS

Tel: 02380 478922

Email: [npcc.foi.request@npfdu.police.uk](mailto:npcc.foi.request@npfdu.police.uk)

17/08/2022

**FREEDOM OF INFORMATION REQUEST REFERENCE NUMBER: 243/2022**

Thank you for your request for information regarding Op Hillman FPNs, which has now been considered.

**Applicant Question:**

The Metropolitan Police said the inquiry into lockdown breaches in and around 10 Downing Street had now ended. It issued a total of 126 fines to 83 people, for events happening across eight different dates.

1. How many people received:
  - 1 FPN
  - 2 FPNs
  - 3 FPNs
  - 4 FPNs
  - 5 FPNs
  - more than five FPNs?
  
2. How many of each FPNs were issued?
  - £200
  - £400
  - £800
  - £1,600
  - £3,200
  - £6,400

**NPCC Response:**

The NPCC does hold information captured by your request.

Questions 1 has been withheld in full under Section 40(2)(3A) Personal Information. Due to the significant amount of information already in the public domain in relation to these incidents, there is a real risk of individuals being identified using this 'mosaic effect'. For full details of the legislation please see Annex A below.

Question 2:

1st Floor, 10 Victoria Street, London SW1H 0NN T 020 7084 8950 F 020 7084 8951



£200 - 62  
£400 - 0  
£800 - 0  
£1,600 - 0  
£3,200 - 0  
£6,400 – 0

Outside of the Act, and a gesture of goodwill, of the 126 fines that have been issued, they varied in amounts deepening on the offence and penalty in force at the time of the offence. The remaining 64 fines were issued at £100.

Kind regards

**Fiona Greenlees**

NPCC Freedom of Information Officer & Decision Maker

[www.npcc.police.uk](http://www.npcc.police.uk)

## **COMPLAINT RIGHTS**

### Internal Review

If you are dissatisfied with the response you have been provided with, in compliance with the Freedom of Information legislation, you can lodge a complaint with NPCC to have the decision reviewed within 20 working days of the date of this response. The handling of your request will be looked at by someone independent of the original decision, and a fresh response provided.

It would be helpful, if requesting a review, for you to articulate in detail the reasons you are not satisfied with this reply.

If you would like to request a review, please write or send an email to NPCC Freedom of Information, c/o PO Box 481, Fareham, Hampshire, PO14 9FS.

If, after lodging a complaint with NPCC, you are still unhappy with the outcome, you may make an application to the Information Commissioner at the Information Commissioner's Office, Wycliffe House, Water Lane, Wilmslow, Cheshire, SK9 5AF.

## Annex A

### Legislation – Section 16

- (1) It shall be the duty of a public authority to provide advice and assistance, so far as it would be reasonable to expect the authority to do so, to persons who propose to make, or have made, requests for information to it.

### Legislation – Section 40 Personal Information

Section 40(2)&(3) of the Act provides:

"(2) Any information to which a request for information relates is also exempt information if—

- (a) it constitutes personal data which do not fall within subsection (1), and
- (b) either the first or the second condition below is satisfied.

(3A) The first condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act—

- (a) would contravene any of the data protection principles, or
- (b) would do so if the exemptions in section 24(1) of the Data Protection Act 2018 (manual unstructured data held by public authorities) were disregarded.

(3B) The second condition is that the disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under this Act would contravene Article 21 of the GDPR (general processing: right to object to processing)."

Section 40(2)(a)(b) of the Act provides that any information to which a request for information relates, is exempt information if the first condition of Section 40(3A)(a) is satisfied. The first condition of Section 40(3A)(a) states that personal information is exempt if its disclosure would contravene any of the data protection principles. If the disclosure of the requested personal data would not contravene the data protection principles, the disclosure must also not contravene Sections 3A(b) and 3B of the Act.

There are six principles that are set out in Article 5(1)(a) of the General Data Protection Regulations (GDPR) that dictate when the processing of personal data is lawful. The first principle requires that any processing of personal data must be lawful, fair and transparent. Under Article 6(1)(f) of the GDPR, the disclosure of personal data is considered to be lawful if:

- a. There is a legitimate interest in the disclosure of that personal data.
- b. The disclosure of the personal data is necessary to meet that legitimate interest.
- c. The disclosure would not cause unwarranted harm to the data subject.

The provision to refuse access to information under Section 40(2)(a)(b) and (3A)(a) of the Act is both absolute (except on rare occasions) and class based. When this exemption is claimed, it is accepted that harm would result from disclosure. There is accordingly no requirement to demonstrate what that harm may be in refusing access to information.