HEDDLU
GOGLEDD CYMRU
NORTH WALES
POLICE

Response Date:20/10/2026

2026/993 - Speed camera operations

In response to your recent request for information regarding;

I am requesting information held by Go Safe regarding speed camera operations in Wrexham and Flintshire for the years 2025 and 2026:

- **The number and locations of fixed and mobile speed cameras operated by Go Safe in Wrexham and Flintshire.**

This information is available on the Go Safe website:

Camera Map | GoSafe Welsh Road Casualty Reduction Partnership

- **The number of speeding offences recorded at each location, broken down by year (2025 and 2026).**

Concerns have been raised in relation to disclosing speeding offences at each location.

Therefore, a public Interest Test has been carried out to weigh up the reasons for and against disclosure; to ensure the release is in the interest of the public as a whole and not just the applicant.

Section 31 (1) Law Enforcement
Section 38 (1) Health and Safety

These exemptions are a prejudice based qualified exemption, therefore there is a requirement to articulate the harm that would be caused in confirming or not that the information is held as well as carrying out a public interest test.

Evidence of Harm

Disclosure under FOIA is disclosure to the world at large, not a private transaction. Whilst not questioning the motives of the applicant, releasing the requested information would reveal locations where enforcement activity has historically generated the greatest number of prosecutions. This would provide those with intent to disrupt or disable the safety camera network with valuable information about which sites would result in the greatest impact if targeted.

Publishing the locations of the highest-performing enforcement sites would draw particular attention to those locations and increase the risk of deliberate interference, vandalism, or damage to camera infrastructure by providing those with intent to disrupt or disable the safety camera network, sites would result in the greatest impact if targeted. It is recognised that speed enforcement cameras have historically been the subject of criminal damage and attempts to disable their operation. Any increase in the likelihood of vandalism or interference could result in cameras being temporarily unavailable for operational use, reducing the force's ability to enforce speed limits and promote road safety. This in

turn could increase risks to road users at locations where cameras have been installed specifically because of identified road safety concerns.

Furthermore, activity information released over time concerning cameras – where they are identified by their specific location - would accumulate to build a more detailed picture of enforcement tactics, camera usage, and operational priorities. Whilst any single disclosure may appear innocuous, cumulatively, such disclosures can undermine the effectiveness of law enforcement measures.

It is publicly known that not all cameras on the safety camera network are operational at the same time, however, by disclosing information which confirms a specific camera site is active (such as revealing it as one of the highest yielding sites) it would become apparent, across a number of related requests, which cameras have been, and by extension, have less likely been functional. Even where data is historical, the resultant "mosaic effect" of multiple disclosures over time risks revealing patterns of activation relevant to the current status of individual cameras. This would be likely to influence driver to exceed the speed limit where they believe cameras are likely not operational or monitoring speed, undermining police tactics in the use of speed cameras as a deterrent and risking public safety on the roads.

Public Interest Test

Section 31 - Factors favouring disclosure

Disclosure would promote transparency and accountability regarding the use of automated speed enforcement technology. It would also encourage public debate about whether enforcement activity is being targeted proportionately and effectively.

Section 31 - Factors favouring non-disclosure

There is a strong public interest in ensuring that law enforcement tactics and capabilities remain effective. Disclosing cameras with high numbers of NIPS, FPN's and driving awareness courses issued making them vulnerable to being targeted for criminal damage and vandalism. Disclosure would contribute to a cumulative mosaic effect, whereby information released over time could be combined with other data to reveal operational activity patterns, deployment strategies, and enforcement priorities.
The resultant effect would be that the deterrent effect of speed enforcement would be prejudiced.

There is a significant public interest in maintaining the force's ability to prevent and detect offences and secure compliance with road traffic legislation. Any information which would undermine that strategy would not be in the public interest to disclose.

Section 38 - Factors favouring disclosure

Disclosure would identify that the police take their responsibility for public safety on the roads seriously and deploy resources effectively.

Section 38 - Factors favouring non-disclosure

Disclosure may increase the likelihood of targeted vandalism, criminal damage, or interference with camera infrastructure. Any damage to enforcement equipment could reduce road safety enforcement capability at locations identified as requiring intervention. Any reduction in enforcement capability presents an increased risk to road users as offenders will be more inclined to break the speed limit in the knowledge there will be no reprisals. Increased speed on the roads contributes directly to collisions, injuries and fatalities and it is not in the public interest for police to release information which would contribute to any such result.

Balance Test

Whilst the force recognises the public interest in transparency and accountability, greater weight is attached to the strong public interest in preserving the effectiveness of law enforcement activity,

mitigating any targeting, vandalism or disruption of enforcement infrastructure and maintaining the safety of the public. The force considers that disclosure would be likely to prejudice the prevention and detection of offences and undermine the effectiveness of road safety enforcement. Accordingly, the public interest favours maintaining the exemption.

Therefore, in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act 2000, this letter acts as a Refusal Notice under section 17 (1) of the legislation.

Please find below data by anonymised locations:

Flintshire	2025	2026	TotaL NIPs Issued for Speed
Location 1	13549	7488	21037
Location 2	5808	3900	9708
Location 3	162		162
Location 4	74	1167	1241
Location 5	4261		4261
Location 6	329	251	580
Location 7	9436	7261	16697
Location 8	3040	1364	4404
Location 9	4780	3151	7931
Location 10	7204	3202	10406
Location 11	81	32	113
Location 12	437	203	640
Location 13	19	5	24
Location 14	293	55	348
Location 15	9		9
Location 16	58		58
Location 17	21	13	34
Location 18	86	48	134
Location 19	63	126	189
Location 20	120	39	159
Location 21		18	18
Location 22	168	115	283
Location 23	608	246	854
Location 24	18	4	22
Location 25	10	3	13
Location 26	44	8	52
Location 27	24		24
Location 28	46	18	64
Location 29	4		4
Location 30	44	22	66
Location 31		20	20
Location 32	62	191	253
Location 33	13	6	19
Location 34		156	156
Location 35	312	186	498
Location 36	373	170	543
Location 37	113	58	171

Location 38		315	315
Location 39	34		34
Location 40		167	167
Location 41	12	54	66
Location 42	84		84
Location 43	32	7	39
Location 44	70	99	169
Location 45	187	79	266
Location 46	32	1	33
Location 47		229	229
Total NIPs Issued for Speed	**52120**	**30477**	**82597**

Wrexham	**2025**	**2026**	**Total NIPs Issued for Speed**
Location 1	934	282	1216
Location 2	723	91	814
Location 3		205	205
Location 4	31	13	44
Location 5	1	8	9
Location 6	115	216	331
Location 7	127	19	146
Location 8	1	6	7
Location 9	3		3
Location 10	15	22	37
Location 11	1		1
Location 12	97	4	101
Location 13	2	2	4
Location 14	65	50	115
Location 15	1		1
Total NIPs Issued for Speed	**2116**	**918**	**3034**

- **The revenue generated from fines at each camera location in Wrexham and Flintshire, broken down by year (2025 and 2026).**

North Wales Police do not hold this information.

Payments of fines is to HM Courts & Tribunals Service (HMCTS) not North Wales Police.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000, AND IS CORRECT AS AT 14/10/2026

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