

Gloucestershire Constabulary
Police Headquarters
No.1 Waterwells, Waterwells Drive
Quedgeley, Gloucester. GL2 2AN
www.gloucestershire.police.uk



Your reference:

Our reference: FOI_26_0657

E-mail: FOI

@gloucestershire.police.uk

Direct dial: 01452 754304

Postal Address: As above

Date: 10/08/2026

Dear

Gloucestershire Constabulary Freedom of Information request FOI_26_0657

On 13/07/2026 you sent an email constituting a request under the Freedom of Information Act asking the following:

1. Which three fixed position speed cameras in your area were responsible for (i) the issuing of the most notices of intended prosecution (NIPs) to suspected speeders in the combined three-year period of 2023, 2024 and 2025?

By this I mean which three cameras were the busiest across the entire three-year period rather than which three were busiest in each year. Hence the response should be just three camera sites and no more.

2. Please provide me with the position of each of the three cameras along with the number of NIPs that each of these three was responsible for over this three-year period.

3. If possible, please provide me with the number of (i) FPNs and (ii) driver education courses that were accepted as 'punishment' by the people issued with the NIPs at each of the camera sites identified by Question 1.

Please include average speed cameras for this analysis where the cameras have remained in the same position.

Under the Freedom of Information Act 2000 s1, I can confirm that Gloucestershire Constabulary holds some relevant information.

Following searches within the relevant business areas, I can confirm that Gloucestershire Constabulary does hold the requested information.

In relation to Q1-2,
Please see the below table covering the three-year period of 2023, 2024 and 2025.

Fixed Camera Location	Total number of Speeding Offences Detected Notice of Intended Prosecutions (NIP)s	Offences which were within the fixed penalty threshold	Offences which were within the Speed awareness course threshold
Location 1	8,519	1,143	7,325
Location 2	5,092	310	4,767
Location 3	2,100	258	1,831

With regards to Q3,

The data relating to the number of speeding offences identified whereby a Fixed Penalty Notice (FPN) and/or speed awareness course threshold was met has also been supplied.

We do not hold the data in relation to whether following a Notice of Intended Prosecution (NIP) a FPN was issued or a speed awareness course was undertaken as out of court disposals are a choice for a driver and not held by the Police.

No information held.

Section 17 of the Freedom of Information Act 2000 requires Gloucestershire Constabulary, when refusing to provide information (because the information is exempt) to provide you the applicant with a notice which: (a) states the fact, (b) specifies the exemption in question and (c) states (if not otherwise apparent) why the exemption applies.

Regarding the remainder of your request (The exact fixed camera location) the following exemptions apply:

Section 31(1)(a)(b) – Law Enforcement
Section 38(1) – Health and Safety

Section 31 and 38 are both qualified exemptions and prejudice based therefore both a Public Interest Test and Harm Test are required.

Evidence of Harm

Disclosure under FOIA is a disclosure into the public domain and releasing the requested information would reveal locations where enforcement activity has historically generated the greatest number of detected speeding offences and by virtue the greatest number of prosecutions.

Releasing the requested information 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.

Disclosing 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 and not disputed 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, disclosing information relating to fixed camera positions 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 operational law enforcement goals.

It is publicly known and accepted that not all camera sites are operational at the same time, however, by disclosing information which confirms a specific camera site and its associated number of notices of intended prosecution (NIPs) issued, it would become apparent, across a number of related requests, which cameras have been positioned, and by extension, have not been positioned.

Whilst it is recognised that the requested relates to historical data, the resultant "mosaic effect" of multiple disclosures over time risks revealing patterns of activation relevant to the current status of individual cameras. This may be likely to influence driver behaviour and impact road safety, if it is known which cameras are likely non-operational which would undermine policing tactics in the use of speed cameras as a deterrent and risking public safety on the roads.

Public Interest Test

Section 31 - Factors favouring the disclosure of Information

Disclosure would promote transparency and accountability regarding the use of automated speed enforcement and road safety actions taken by the Force. It would also encourage public debate about whether enforcement activity is being targeted proportionately and effectively.

Section 31 - Factors against the disclosure of Information

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 the disclosure of Information

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

Section 38 – Factors against the disclosure of Information

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

In accordance with the Act, this letter represents a Refusal Notice for this part of your request.

If you are not satisfied with this response or any actions taken in dealing with your request, you have the right to ask that we review your case under our internal procedure. Please note that a request for an internal review must be made within 20 working days of the response to your original request.

If you decide to request that such a review is undertaken and following this process you are still unsatisfied, you then have the right to direct your complaint to the Information Commissioner for consideration.

The Information Commissioner can be contacted via the following means:

Website - <https://ico.org.uk/>

Call their helpline - 0303 123 1113

Email - casework@ico.org.uk

Post – Information Commissioner's Office
Wycliffe House
Water Lane
Wilmslow
Cheshire
SK9 5AF

Yours sincerely,

Disclosure Officer
Gloucestershire Constabulary