



**HEDDLU
GOGLEDD CYMRU
NORTH WALES
POLICE**

Response Date: 25/08/2026

**2026/792 - Convicted of Specified Serious Offences under Schedule 15
Criminal Justice Act**

In response to your recent request for information regarding;

Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been convicted of a child sexual offence? Please can you provide both lists.

2023 - Special Constable

2025 - Staff member

Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) have been under investigation as a suspect for a child sexual offence, and what were the finalisation codes (i.e. how many were closed due to evidential difficulties/victim withdrew support/charged/other)?

2019 - Police Officer – NFA - did not pass threshold for referral to a prosecutor.

2022 - Special Constable – As at 1 above.

2024 - Staff member – As at 1 above.

Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were convicted of a child sexual offence across each month and year?

2023- September - Special Constable

2025 - July - Staff member

Since 2016, how many police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) were investigated for any criminal offence, had no further action taken, but were later convicted of a child sexual offence?

We are unable to track details of Officers and Staff investigated for any criminal offence, deemed as NFA and then link them to subsequent conviction, however we can respond that neither of the conviction cases above had previous criminal investigations recorded at PSD for other matters.

*** Please can you provide me the basic details (name) of any serving or retired police officers and police staff members (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who have been convicted of a child sexual offence since 2016?**

*** For any specific cases since 2016, is it possible to obtain the body worn video footage of the arrest of any serving or retired police officers and police staff (including PCSOs and Special Constables) who were convicted of a child sexual offence?**

The information you have requested constitutes personal data of which you are not the subject and disclosure of the information to a member of the public otherwise than under the Data protection Act 2018 would contravene the data protection principles.

Section 40 is a class based exemption, therefore it is not necessary to evidence harm caused by disclosure.

The data protection rights of a third party would be breached by disclosure, therefore section 40(2) is an absolute exemption and a Public Interest Test is not necessary. This is so because personal data is governed by another law (The Data Protection Act 2018) and there are two elements to this exemption.

All requests made under FOIA are applicant blind. A request must be treated as such and a public authority will always view any disclosure as into the public domain. Thus North Wales Police must be satisfied that any release of information will be potentially available to the general public. It is therefore on this basis that the following is relevant.

The first element of this exemption is engaged if the information requested constitutes personal data and is made by the data subject. The information will be covered by section 40(1) and the request will be dealt with under the Data Protection Act, rights of access.

The second element of this exemption is engaged if the personal data is about someone other than the applicant. Where someone makes an application for information other than the data subject, disclosure of that information will often constitute a breach of the Data Protection Act covered by section 40(2).

Personal data is regulated under the principles of the Data Protection Act and when information contains personal data about a third party it can only be refused if disclosure would breach any of the data protection principles.

As previously highlighted, any disclosure under the FOIA is a public disclosure and release of the identity of an individual would breach principles 1 & 2 of the Data protection Act 2018.

These principles require that: 1) the processing of personal data for any of the law enforcement purposes must be lawful and fair and 2) the law enforcement purpose for which personal data is collected on any occasion must be specified, explicit and legitimate.

'Data subjects' are provided with certain legal enforceable rights under the Data Protection Act 2018. The fact that the information is held for lawful policing purposes, disclosing it onwards would breach the principles, and would be incompatible with the data subject's right that their data is held securely. By disclosing this information, the force could be subject to enforcement proceedings under the act if it breaches any of those principles.

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

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000, AND IS CORRECT AS AT 24/08/2026