



Response Date:08/09/2026

2026/830 - Algorithmic tools

In response to your recent request for information regarding;

I'm seeking information about your force's use of algorithmic tools.

For the purposes of this request, please use the same definition as the UK's Algorithmic Transparency Recording Standard, which defines an algorithmic tool as "a product, application, or device that supports or solves a specific problem using complex algorithms" that has "a significant influence on a decision-making process with public effect, or directly interact with the general public".

Please provide a list of all tools currently used by your force that meet this definition. To assist with your enquiries, I would expect this information to be held on your force's Information Asset Register, as per the NPCC's Covenant for Using Artificial Intelligence in Policing, which states: "Forces should ensure the public are aware of AI uses. This will typically include publishing an overview of the algorithms used and the known limitations of the training data used. The datasets will be present on the force IAR with allocated Information asset owners."

For each item on the list, I would be grateful if you could provide:

- * The name of the tool**
- * A description of the tool**
- * A description of the tool's purpose**
- * A list of datasets used by the tool**
- * Copies of any Data Protection Impact Assessments completed in relation to the tool**

Our information is set up and searchable for our policing purposes. To obtain all the information in the format you have requested would involve reasearch and discussions with various departments. The cost of providing you with the information is above the amount to which we are legally required to respond i.e. the cost of retrieving the information exceeds the 'appropriate level' as stated in the Freedom of Information (FOI) Fees and Appropriate Limit regulations 2004.

Therefore, in accordance with the FOI Act 2000 the information you have requested is exempt under Section 12 (1), and this letter acts as a Refusal Notice under section 17 (5) of the legislation.

Although excess cost removed the forces obligations under the Freedom of Information Act, as a gesture of goodwill, I have supplied information, relative to your request, retrieved or available before it was realised that the fees limit would be exceeded. I trust this is helpful,

Pencadlys yr Heddlu,
Glan-y-Don, Bae Colwyn LL29 8AW
www.heddlugogleddcymru.police.uk

Police Headquarters,
Glan-y-Don, Colwyn Bay LL29 8AW
www.northwales.police.uk

but it does not affect our legal right to rely on the fees regulations for the remainder of your request.

Please see the attached.

THIS INFORMATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED IN RESPONSE TO A REQUEST
UNDER THE FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 2000, AND IS CORRECT AS AT 26/08/2026

*** The name of the tool:**

Process Evolution Response Modeller

*** A description of the tool:**

A tool to simulate resource levels for emergency response

*** A description of the tool's purpose:**

Different scenarios can be simulated to inform decision making about resource allocation.

*** A list of datasets used by the tool:**

Travel and deal times (estimates), incident volumes, officer volumes and locations per scenario

*** The name of the tool:**

Robotic Process Automation (Blue Prism)

*** A description of the tool:**

Blue Prism is a Robotic Process Automation tool used to automate repetitive, rule-based business processes. It enables the creation of software robots that can interact with applications, process data, and perform tasks with minimal human intervention.

*** A description of the tool's purpose:**

Blue Prism Robotic Process Automation's purpose is to reduce manual work, improve accuracy, save time and costs, and increase productivity by allowing digital workers to perform tasks such as data entry, data processing, report generation, and system-to-system data transfer.

*** A list of datasets used by the tool:**

Datasets used are defined within the DPIA screening form and can differ from process to process depending on what the Robotic Process Automation is built to do. For example:

3.1 What types of personal data about living individuals will be used?

(select all that apply and provide further detail in the free-text box if required)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| ☐ None (no personal <u>data</u>) | ☒ Suspects | ☒ Racial / ethnic origin |
| ☒ Names | ☒ Convicted people | ☒ Religion |
| ☒ Dates of birth | ☒ Victims of a criminal offence | ☒ Political opinions |
| ☒ Addresses | ☒ Witnesses of offences | ☒ Philosophical beliefs |
| ☒ Unique identifiers | ☒ Children | ☒ Sex Life |
| ☒ Contact numbers | ☒ Vulnerable individuals | ☒ Sexual orientation |
| ☒ Email addresses | ☒ <u>Organisation's staff</u> | ☒ Health data |
| ☒ Sound/visual images | ☒ Complaint records | ☒ DNA samples/profiles |
| ☐ Facial recognition | ☒ Criminal records | ☒ Blood samples |
| ☒ Lifestyle/Social circumstances | ☒ Employment records | ☒ Fingerprint data/profiles |

*** Copies of any Data Protection Impact Assessment:**

Attached is a copy of the overarching Robotic Process Automation DPIA. However, each individual process built also has its own standalone DPIA Screening form where it is determined if a full DPIA is required or not.

The name of the tool – DocDefender

*A description of the tool

Software for automation of text redaction using set criteria to identify PII information

* A description of the tool's purpose

Automatic text redaction in documents based on user selected criteria

* A list of datasets used by the tool

Pattern recognition. Optical character recognition, AI driven algorithm to automate identification and redaction of sensitive information in diverse range of document types. Complemented by human review and acceptance.

The name of the tool – Pimloc Secure Redact

* A description of the tool

Software for automation of video and audio redaction using set criteria to identify PII information

* A description of the tool's purpose

Automatic video and audio redaction based on user selected criteria or automated set of general PII identifiers

* A list of datasets used by the tool

Secure Redact uses internal AI algorithms - that are all contained within the application, there is no use of other 3rd party AI apis.

Annotated data sets are randomly partitioned into training and validation sets, and in most cases also a test set. While the model is trained on the training dataset, the hold-out validation and test sets are never used to train the model. Instead, the validation dataset is used to evaluate the generalisable accuracy of the model after training and optimise the training regimen accordingly. The hold-out test set is used to compare different fine-tune configurations each of which have been optimised individually to the performance of the validation data set. It is often the case for some models to outperform another in one test dataset and underperform in another. Whenever a model update proposal is considered, and particularly to resolve such cases, the ML developers schedule a Model Policy Committee (MPC). At the MPC, all metrics (such as precision-recall-related scores) are tabulated for the candidate models for all test datasets. A consensus must be reached by all MPC members before any decision to update a model.

The Name of the tool - Copilot

*A description of the tool

Microsoft 365 - Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Outlook, Teams and SharePoint can all use Microsoft Copilot AI capabilities.

* A description of the tool's purpose

Microsoft Copilot is an AI-powered assistant designed to help people work more efficiently by generating content, answering questions, summarising information, analysing data, and automating routine tasks.

* A list of datasets used by the tool

Copilot can access information as per NWP permissions to see across Microsoft 365, including: Outlook emails and attachments. Teams chats and meeting transcripts. SharePoint sites and files. OneDrive documents. Word, Excel and PowerPoint files. Calendar data and meeting information. Microsoft Graph signals (relationships between people, files, meetings and communications). Copilot does not bypass permissions. It can only retrieve content that the signed-in user is already authorised to access.