



## Filming in the Royal Parks & The Royal Parks & Other Open Spaces Act 1997

The police and other investigators are responsible for conducting inquiries into any alleged crime and for deciding how to deploy their resources. This includes decisions to start or continue an investigation.

They should consider whether a prosecution is in the public interest after considering whether there is sufficient evidence to prosecute, and whether it is proportionate and compliant with the Human Rights Act. There will be cases where it is clear that the public interest does not require a prosecution. In these instances, the police may decide that the case should not proceed further.

Police and the CPS must be satisfied that there is sufficient evidence to provide a realistic prospect of conviction. They must consider what the defence case may be, and how it is likely to affect the prospects of conviction. A case which does not pass the evidential stage must not proceed.

Each case is taken on its own merit. In this case [REDACTED] the legislation concerned created in 1997 is aimed at professional film crews causing serious nuisance. It is not proportionate for police officers to interfere with individuals using mobile phones or head-cams etc for social media purposes. A prosecution reliant upon proving an individual was 'trading' due to a website reward would not be proportionate and would not meet the Public Interest requirement.

Police do not recommend that individuals challenge others committing road traffic offences but any evidence submitted to the MPS via the online reporting system will be assessed.

Regards



Royal Parks Operational Command Unit