

DIRECT DEMOCRACY & SORTITION ASSEMBLIES

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

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Policing Framework for the New British Isles

A complete civic doctrine of safety, authority, and public order — policing by consent within the DD&SA; constitutional framework

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“We inherit the lessons of the past, not its chains.”

— DD&SA Founding Principle

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A living document — subject to civic deliberation and democratic revision.

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Preamble

The Civic Purpose of Policing

This document establishes the complete constitutional, operational, ethical, and institutional framework governing policing within the New British Isles (NBI) under the Direct Democracy and Sortition Assemblies (DD&SA) civic architecture. It supersedes all prior policing legislation, statutory instruments, and institutional conventions inherited from the parliamentary era.

Policing in the New British Isles is not an arm of the state. It is a civic safety function, created by the people, answerable to the people, and bounded by the people through their Sortition Assemblies. It does not govern. It does not judge. It does not punish. Its entire mandate is reducible to a single purpose: to prevent harm, stabilise danger, and supply the resident body with the factual evidence needed to determine appropriate civic responses.

Every provision in this document flows from that purpose. Where any power, structure, or practice cannot be justified by reference to it, that power, structure, or practice has no place in this system.

Part I

Foundational Position of Policing

Section 1 — Nature of the Police Service

The Police Service of the New British Isles is a non-sovereign civic service whose existence, form, and function are determined entirely by the will of the resident body as expressed through Sortition Assemblies. It is a public safety function. It is not a governing authority, an enforcement arm of any political body, or an institution with standing interests of its own. Its authority is entirely derived, never original.

The Police Service operates in the operational space between prevention and restoration. It acts when harm is occurring, when harm is imminent, or when evidence of past harm must be gathered for civic determination. It does not act to assert authority, to demonstrate institutional presence, or to extend its own reach.

The Police Service does not:

Create, modify, or interpret Civic Rules

Deliver outcomes, determinations, or sanctions

Assign guilt or degrees of responsibility

Act as prosecutor, advocate, or adjudicator

Accumulate institutional power or precedent

Its sole legitimate function is: to prevent harm, respond to danger, and provide evidence to the public.

Section 2 — Core Principle of Authority

All police authority within the New British Isles is borrowed, not owned. It is temporary, not permanent. It is conditional, not assumed. These are not aspirational statements: they are structural facts of the system's design.

Police authority is entirely defined, limited, reviewed, and — where necessary — revoked by Sortition Assemblies. No officer, unit, or institutional structure may claim authority beyond the specific, time-bound mandate granted to it. Police may act. They may never determine outcomes.

This principle governs every level of the service, from the individual officer making a judgement call during an incident to the senior leadership overseeing a regional operation. The moment any part of the Police Service begins to act as though its authority is inherent rather than borrowed, it is acting outside its civic mandate and is subject to immediate review and sanction.

Section 3 — The Civic Safety Mandate

The mandate of the Police Service is expressly civic. It is grounded not in the coercive traditions of the parliamentary-era constabulary but in the civic contract between the people of the New British Isles and the institutions they have created to serve them. Officers are civic practitioners, not enforcers. Their legitimacy derives from their alignment with the interests of the communities they serve, not from institutional badge or rank.

The Civic Safety Mandate comprises three tiers of obligation:

3.1 Prevention

The primary obligation of the Police Service is to prevent harm before it occurs. This requires active presence in communities, constructive relationships with residents, and orientation toward early intervention rather than reactive enforcement. Prevention work is not a secondary or administrative function — it is the core purpose of the service and should absorb the majority of officer effort and institutional resource.

3.2 Response

Where harm is occurring or imminent, officers must respond with speed, competence, and proportionality. Response duty requires physical presence, decisive stabilisation, and the protection of all persons involved — including those who may have caused harm. Response is bounded: it ends when the immediate danger is contained. Officers do not extend their presence or authority beyond what the safety situation requires.

3.3 Evidence

Following any serious incident, officers are responsible for the thorough and impartial gathering of factual evidence. This evidence is not shaped by prosecutorial intent. It is not curated to support a predetermined conclusion. It is a complete, honest account of what occurred, who was involved, what the state of risk is, and what the available facts indicate. That evidence is delivered to the relevant Sortition Assembly, which determines all subsequent action.

Part II

Constitutional Control: Sortition Supremacy

Section 4 — Absolute Subordination to Sortition

The Police Service is, in all things and at all times, subordinate to the Sortition Assembly system. There is no authority above the sortition process within the New British Isles. This is not a framework preference: it is a constitutional fact. No police officer, unit, or institutional structure may act against the determination of a relevant Sortition Assembly, resist its inquiry, withhold information from its proceedings, or seek to influence its composition.

Sortition Assemblies exercise the following powers over policing:

Define the operational mandate and jurisdictional limits of police units

Review and ratify all uses of force above the minimum threshold

Determine outcomes in all cases of serious harm where police have gathered evidence

Investigate and adjudicate all complaints of police misconduct

Remove individual officers, suspend units, or dissolve forces entirely

Revise, restrict, or expand police powers within constitutional limits

Commission independent reviews of police culture, practice, and institutional behaviour

Section 5 — Types of Oversight Assembly

5.1 Local Sortition Assemblies

Local Sortition Assemblies are convened at community and district level. They are the primary oversight body for day-to-day policing within their geographic area. Their functions include:

Reviewing local police unit performance and conduct

Setting local safety priorities and allocating police resource accordingly

Hearing and adjudicating community-level complaints

Approving or declining requests for extended police powers within the locality

Providing ongoing democratic accountability for the officers serving their area

5.2 Regional Sortition Assemblies

Regional Sortition Assemblies coordinate policing matters that cross local boundaries or involve threats operating at scale. They are convened when:

An incident involves coordinated harm across multiple localities

An investigation requires resources or intelligence beyond local capacity

Organised crime or systemic exploitation has been identified

Significant police failures require review at scale

5.3 Independent Sortition Review Assemblies

Independent Sortition Review Assemblies are convened specifically and exclusively to address police misconduct cases.

Their construction is constitutionally protected: they are selected by lot from the civic population, they exclude all serving or former police personnel, and they dissolve upon the conclusion of each case. No permanent oversight body exists. This design ensures that review cannot be captured by institutional interests.

The Independent Sortition Review Assembly has full authority to:

Access all evidence, communications, and records relevant to a misconduct case

Call any officer, supervisor, or witness to give account

Impose consequences up to and including permanent removal from service

Make its findings and reasoning publicly accessible

Section 6 — The Interpretive Rule

In any case of ambiguity — whether concerning the scope of police authority, the meaning of a civic rule, or the appropriate response to an unforeseen circumstance — the interpretation that maximises resident authority and minimises police discretion prevails. This is an absolute rule. It is not subject to operational override, institutional preference, or emergency exception.

Part III

Operational Function of the Police

Section 7 — Core Duties

7.1 Immediate Safety

Officers are obligated to respond to active harm and imminent danger as their first operational priority. Immediate safety duties include:

Stopping active harm — physical intervention where necessary and proportionate

Protecting life — including the life of any person who may have caused harm

Securing scenes — establishing a perimeter, removing bystanders from danger, preventing escalation

Requesting and coordinating medical assistance immediately where injury is present

Providing direct first aid where no medical professional is available

7.2 Stabilisation

Once immediate danger is contained, officers move to stabilisation. This phase requires a different set of competencies: patience, communication, de-escalation, and the capacity to hold a situation steady without further compressing it. Stabilisation duties include:

Separating individuals involved in conflict without unnecessary force

Maintaining calm in crowds or communities affected by serious incidents

Ensuring all involved parties have access to welfare support

Preventing secondary incidents arising from the initial situation

7.3 Evidence Gathering

Evidence gathering is the Police Service's contribution to the civic determination process. Officers gather evidence of what happened, who was involved, what the current state of risk is, and what factual information is available to inform the Sortition Assembly's assessment. Evidence gathering is not investigation in the prosecutorial sense: there is no suspect to charge, no case to build, and no outcome to drive toward. The officer's sole obligation is accuracy and completeness.

Evidence gathering protocols require:

Physical preservation of scenes

Witness accounts taken without leading or coercive questioning

Contemporaneous documentation of all officer observations and actions

Digital and forensic evidence collected in accordance with Civic Evidence Standards

A complete and unedited record delivered to the relevant Sortition Assembly

Section 8 — Limits of Action

The operational mandate of the Police Service is bounded by explicit limits. These limits are structural, not advisory. Officers may not exceed them on the basis of personal judgement, operational urgency, or institutional instruction. The limits are:

8.1 No Punishment

Police officers may not punish any person under any circumstances. Physical coercion used as a form of punishment, degrading treatment, humiliation, or any action designed to cause suffering rather than prevent harm constitutes a fundamental breach of the civic mandate and will be treated as serious misconduct.

8.2 No Indefinite Detention

Temporary custody is permitted for reasons of safety — to prevent ongoing harm, to stabilise a dangerous situation, or to ensure an individual's welfare where they present a risk to themselves. All temporary custody must:

Be initiated only on identifiable safety grounds

Be formally notified to the responsible Local Sortition Assembly within two hours of commencement

Be reviewed by an Assembly panel within twelve hours

Expire automatically if not renewed within twenty-four hours by formal Assembly authority

8.3 No Authority Expansion in Emergencies

Emergency situations do not confer additional powers on the Police Service. Officers facing unprecedented circumstances are required to operate within their existing mandate while simultaneously requesting emergency Assembly review. The pressure of an emergency is not a justification for expanding institutional reach — it is precisely the moment when institutional restraint is most essential.

8.4 No Action Beyond Defined Mandate

Officers may not act in any domain outside their defined operational mandate. Policing does not extend to civic administration, community governance, political activity, or economic regulation. Officers who act beyond their mandate are acting without authority and are subject to the full range of misconduct sanctions.

Section 9 — Stop, Search, and Engagement Powers

The power to stop and search a person represents a significant imposition on individual liberty and must be exercised with exceptional restraint and accountability. Within the New British Isles, these powers are governed by the following principles:

9.1 Grounds for Stop and Engagement

An officer may engage and speak with any person in a public space as a matter of routine civic interaction. However, a formal stop — requiring a person to remain and submit to questioning — may only be conducted where the officer holds specific, articulable grounds for believing that:

The person has been involved in harm that has recently occurred

The person is in possession of items directly related to an imminent or ongoing safety risk

The person's safety or welfare is in immediate question

Grounds may not be constructed from protected characteristics including but not limited to: ethnicity, sex, age, disability, religion, sexual orientation, or socioeconomic presentation. Any stop conducted on the basis of such characteristics is unlawful and constitutes automatic misconduct.

9.2 Stop Procedure

Every formal stop must be:

Announced to the individual with a plain-English explanation of the reason

Conducted with the minimum necessary physical engagement

Recorded in full by the officer's body-worn camera

Logged in the public transparency record within two hours

Provided to the individual in writing upon request

9.3 Search

Physical search of a person's body, clothing, or possessions requires either the person's informed consent or specific authority granted by a Local Sortition Assembly on the basis of presented evidence. No officer may conduct a physical search on the basis of their own assessment alone. Where a situation is sufficiently urgent that Assembly authorisation cannot be obtained in advance, the search may be conducted but must be reported to the Assembly within one hour and reviewed as a priority matter.

9.4 Transparency and Recording

All stops — regardless of outcome — are publicly recorded. The Civic Transparency Register maintains a searchable public record of all stops conducted within each local area, including the stated grounds, the outcome, and the officer involved. This record is updated weekly and is permanently accessible.

Section 10 — Temporary Custody Framework

Temporary custody is a safety measure, not a punitive one. It exists solely to prevent ongoing harm or protect the welfare of a person in immediate danger. The following framework governs all instances of temporary custody.

10.1 Grounds

Temporary custody may be initiated where:

An individual poses a specific, immediate risk of harm to another identifiable person

An individual is in immediate danger of serious harm to themselves and lacks capacity to consent to protective intervention

An individual's continued presence at a scene would obstruct evidence gathering in ways that cannot be addressed by other means

10.2 Conditions of Custody

During any period of temporary custody, the individual must:

Be informed of the reason for their custody in plain, clear language

Be provided with access to food, water, and toilet facilities

Be assessed for medical needs immediately upon detention

Be afforded access to a civic support representative — an independent resident nominated by the local Sortition Assembly — within three hours

Be treated with dignity throughout

10.3 Duration and Review

No period of temporary custody may exceed twenty-four hours without formal renewal by a Local Sortition Assembly panel. Renewal must be evidence-based, time-limited, and re-reviewed at twelve-hour intervals. The default disposition is release. Continued custody must be actively justified at each review; it is never assumed to continue by default.

Part IV

Use of Force and Restraint

Section 11 — Principles of Force

The use of force is among the most consequential actions available to a police officer. Within the New British Isles, its use is governed by an absolute set of principles that cannot be overridden by circumstance, instruction, or institutional norm.

11.1 The Three Conditions

Force is permitted only where all three of the following conditions are satisfied simultaneously:

The use of force is necessary to prevent immediate, specific harm to an identifiable person or persons.

No non-physical alternative is available that would achieve the same safety outcome.

The degree of force applied is the minimum that could reasonably be expected to prevent the harm in question.

Force used outside these three conditions is unlawful regardless of the outcome of the incident. Officers are required to demonstrate, following any use of force, that they satisfied all three conditions at the moment of action.

11.2 Proportionality

Proportionality is not an aspirational standard — it is an operational requirement. Force must be precisely calibrated to the threat. Escalating force beyond what the situation demands is misconduct. Failing to use sufficient force to prevent serious harm where alternatives have been exhausted may equally constitute dereliction of duty. Officers are trained to navigate this range with precision.

11.3 Automatic Review

Every use of force above a minimum threshold triggers an automatic review. The minimum threshold is defined as any physical contact intended to restrain, redirect, or subdue a person. Below this threshold, incidental contact — such as guiding someone away from a hazard — does not require formal review but must be logged. Above the threshold:

Body-worn camera footage is secured and reviewed within twenty-four hours

A written account is submitted by the officer within four hours of the incident

The review is conducted by an independent panel appointed by the relevant Sortition Assembly

The outcome of the review is publicly logged on the Civic Memory Register

11.4 Restraint

Physical restraint is permitted solely for the purpose of preventing immediate harm. It may not be used as a punitive measure. Any restraint technique that creates a risk of asphyxiation, cardiac stress, or positional harm is prohibited absolutely and without exception. Restraint must be released at the earliest moment consistent with safety.

Section 12 — Arming Framework

12.1 Default Position: Unarmed

Officers of the Police Service are unarmed by default. This is a foundational constitutional position, not an operational convenience. The New British Isles does not endorse a model of policing in which the routine presence of lethal weapons is normalised in civic interactions. The evidence from constitutional democracies worldwide indicates clearly that routine arming of police forces increases the frequency and severity of fatal incidents involving the public without producing corresponding safety gains.

12.2 Standard Approved Equipment

All officers carry the following as standard equipment:

Personal protective equipment appropriate to operational context (body armour, protective gloves)

Body-worn camera — mandatory and operational at all times during public-facing duty

Incapacitant spray (PAVA or equivalent), subject to training certification and reviewed deployment authority

Rigid restraint cuffs

Personal communication equipment

First aid kit appropriate to immediate trauma response

12.3 Conducted Energy Devices (Tasers)

Conducted energy devices (CEDs) — commonly referred to as Tasers — may only be carried and deployed by officers who hold current specialist certification. CED deployment requires:

Active, specific threat of serious harm where no lesser alternative is available

Explicit verbal warning prior to deployment except where doing so would endanger the officer or a third party

Immediate medical assessment of the individual following deployment

Automatic review of all deployments as a Category A force incident

The carrying of CEDs is not universal. Local Sortition Assemblies determine whether CED-certified officers are routinely deployed within their area, in response to specific intelligence about threat levels. This is a local decision, accountable to local residents.

12.4 Firearms

Firearms may only be deployed by officers who are specifically trained, certified, and authorised under a live operational mandate issued by a Regional or Local Sortition Assembly. The following principles govern any firearms operation:

Firearms operations are never a routine deployment option

An independent Assembly mandate, specific to the operation, must be in force before any armed officer deploys

Any discharge of a firearm triggers immediate suspension of the officer involved, pending full independent review

All firearms operations are publicly reported within forty-eight hours

Fatalities involving police firearms are referred automatically to an Independent Sortition Review Assembly

The civilian nature of the Police Service is maintained by strict limitation of armed deployment. A firearms capability exists because certain threat scenarios require it. Its existence does not imply routine use, and any tendency toward normalisation of armed deployment will be treated as institutional drift and subject to immediate correction.

Part V

Handling Serious Harm: The Post-Judicial Framework

Section 13 — Replacement of the Judicial Apparatus

The New British Isles does not operate a court system, a prosecution service, or a judiciary in the conventional parliamentary-era sense. There are no judges, no barristers, no Crown Prosecution Service, and no sentencing guidelines. These institutions have been replaced by the Sortition Assembly system and the Civic Consequence Architecture.

This is not an absence of justice — it is the replacement of a professionalised, exclusionary justice system with one that is genuinely of and by the people. The assumptions of adversarial law, the opacity of judicial reasoning, the inconsistency of sentencing, and the historic class and racial bias embedded in parliamentary-era courts are structurally incompatible with the civic principles of the New British Isles.

The Police Service's role in this architecture is precisely defined: it gathers and presents evidence. It does not advise on outcomes. It does not advocate for particular consequences. It does not shape the framing within which a Sortition Assembly considers a case. It provides facts, completely and honestly, and then its role concludes.

Section 14 — The Three-Phase Response Framework

14.1 Immediate Phase

The immediate phase begins the moment officers arrive at the scene of serious harm. The priorities are:

Securing the physical safety of all persons present

Arranging immediate medical care for anyone injured

Providing psychological first response support where available

Preserving the physical scene to the greatest extent possible consistent with safety

14.2 Evidence Phase

Once immediate safety is established, officers begin the evidence phase. This phase is characterised by patience, thoroughness, and strict impartiality. All evidence is gathered without legal framing, charges, or prosecutorial intent. The evidence package delivered to the Sortition Assembly will include:

A complete timeline of the incident as reconstructed from available sources

Witness accounts, recorded verbatim and without editorial interpretation

Physical, digital, and forensic evidence in its original form

A clear account of the current state of risk as assessed by the lead officer

Any welfare information relevant to the individuals involved

14.3 Assembly Phase

The Assembly phase is convened by the relevant Sortition Assembly upon receipt of the police evidence package. The Assembly reviews all available evidence, hears from any person with relevant information, and determines:

Whether harm occurred and its nature and extent

Who bears responsibility for that harm and in what degree

What ongoing risk, if any, exists

What actions are required in response to that risk and that responsibility

Section 15 — Outcomes: The Non-Punitive Principle

The New British Isles operates a non-punitive civic consequence system. The purpose of any response to harm is not to inflict suffering on the person who caused it — it is to protect potential future victims, repair damage to those harmed, and where possible enable the restoration of social functioning for all parties.

Available outcomes from Sortition Assembly deliberation include:

Supervised return to community — with conditions specified and regularly reviewed

Restorative obligations — practical requirements to repair harm caused, as agreed between all parties

Restriction on movement or association — time-limited, evidence-based, and reviewable

Structured support — access to mental health, addiction, housing, or skills services

Civic containment — where ongoing risk to others is established and cannot be managed by lesser means

Containment is the most serious available response and is reserved for situations in which the risk to others is specific, credible, and not reducible by other means. It is never used as an expression of social disapproval, institutional anger, or deterrent. It is a safety measure, reviewed at regular intervals, with the default presumption of reintegration.

Section 16 — Containment Rules

Civic containment is subject to the following absolute rules:

No period of containment may be imposed without formal Sortition Assembly determination on the evidence

No period of containment is indefinite — every order has a defined duration and a specified review date

At each review, containment must be actively re-justified on current evidence — it does not renew automatically

The individual subject to containment has the right to present evidence and be heard at every review

A civic support representative attends every review

The conditions of containment must be humane, dignified, and conducive to the person's long-term reintegration

Section 17 — Safeguarding: Children and Vulnerable Persons

17.1 Children

All police interactions involving children — defined as persons under eighteen years of age — are governed by an elevated duty of care. Officers must approach every interaction with a child through a welfare lens first. The child's safety, dignity, and developmental wellbeing take precedence over investigative or operational priorities.

Where a child is involved in or witnessed to a serious harm incident:

A trained child welfare officer must be present or attend within one hour

All questioning of children is conducted by specially trained officers, in appropriate environments, with a civic support representative present

Any temporary custody of a child triggers immediate Local Sortition Assembly notification and requires Assembly authority to continue beyond two hours

The welfare of the child is assessed independently at every stage of the process

17.2 Persons with Mental Illness

Officers encountering persons in mental health crisis must prioritise welfare response over any other consideration. The following protocols apply:

Officers trained in mental health first response are deployed as the primary unit where a mental health crisis is the presenting issue

Police withdrawal in favour of civic health professionals occurs as soon as it is safe to do so

Physical restraint of a person in mental health crisis is a last resort only, and must be immediately accompanied by medical assessment

No mental health crisis constitutes grounds for standard temporary custody — welfare placement is the appropriate intervention

17.3 Other Vulnerable Persons

Additional provisions apply to persons whose vulnerability affects their capacity to engage with police processes on equal terms. This includes persons with cognitive disabilities, persons in situations of domestic or sexual exploitation, persons experiencing homelessness, and persons in severe economic distress. The Police Service's obligation is to ensure that vulnerability is never exploited — operationally, institutionally, or individually — in its interactions with the public.

Part VI

Mental Health and Crisis Response

Section 18 — Mental Health Crisis Protocol

The Police Service operates a structured, welfare-first response to all incidents where mental health crisis is the primary presenting issue. This protocol reflects the constitutional position that mental distress is a civic welfare matter, not a policing matter, except where immediate physical harm makes police presence necessary for safety.

18.1 Crisis Assessment and Initial Response

On receiving a call where mental health crisis is indicated, the Police Service coordinates with the Civic Health Service to dispatch a joint response where possible. The joint response team comprises:

One officer trained to Mental Health First Response Level 2 as a minimum

One civic mental health practitioner (where available within safe response time)

The officer's role in a mental health incident is to maintain safety — not to manage the mental health situation itself. The practitioner leads on therapeutic engagement. The officer supports physical safety. The moment police presence is no longer required for safety, withdrawal from the scene is the expected course of action.

18.2 De-escalation Obligations

Officers attending any incident with a mental health dimension are required to:

Approach calmly, without displays of force or authority that may heighten distress

Identify themselves clearly and explain their purpose

Use plain, non-clinical language

Allow the individual to set the pace of engagement where safety permits

Avoid physical contact unless immediately necessary for safety

Coordinate handover to civic health professionals at the earliest safe opportunity

18.3 Mental Health Place of Safety

No police custody facility may be designated as a place of safety for a person in mental health crisis. The appropriate place of safety is a civilian health environment. This is an absolute requirement. Where no appropriate civilian facility is available within a safe transport distance, emergency Assembly review is triggered to determine the most appropriate interim arrangement.

Section 19 — Officer Welfare and Psychological Support

Operational policing involves regular exposure to traumatic events, human suffering, and situations of extreme pressure. The Police Service has a duty of care to its officers that is not merely aspirational — it is institutionally enforceable and constitutionally grounded in the same civic principles that govern all other relationships within the New British Isles.

19.1 Mandatory Support Provision

The following welfare provisions are mandatory for all serving officers:

Access to independent civilian psychological support at any time, without requirement for managerial approval

Mandatory post-incident debrief following any engagement with serious harm, death, or traumatic circumstances — this is a welfare requirement, not a disciplinary process

Quarterly wellbeing check-ins with an independent civic health practitioner

Annual formal psychological review conducted by a practitioner independent of the Police Service

19.2 No-Stigma Framework

Engagement with psychological support services is not recorded in any officer's professional assessment and cannot be used against them in any misconduct, performance, or promotion process. The Police Service operates a culture of active welfare support. Any officer, supervisor, or institutional process that stigmatises engagement with psychological support is itself in breach of the civic mandate.

19.3 Fitness for Duty Reviews

An officer whose psychological state has deteriorated to a point where their civic function is compromised may be placed on reviewed duty status. This is a welfare measure, not a punitive one. The officer retains full pay, all civic rights, and access to support services during any such period. Review is conducted by an independent panel and may result in redeployment to a non-operational role, supported return to full duty, or — in cases of permanent incapacity — transition to an appropriate civic role outside the Police Service.

Part VII

Police Misconduct and Accountability

Section 20 — Misconduct: Principles

Police misconduct is a civic matter of the highest seriousness. The Police Service is entrusted with borrowed authority over the safety and liberty of residents. Any abuse of that authority — whether deliberate, reckless, or negligent — is a breach not merely of professional standards but of the constitutional compact between the Police Service and the people it serves.

The following conduct categories constitute formal misconduct:

Use of force outside the defined principles of Section 11

Conduct on the basis of protected characteristics (discrimination, targeted enforcement)

Falsification, omission, or misrepresentation in evidence gathering

Interference with Sortition Assembly proceedings

Unauthorised extension of police authority beyond defined mandate

Abuse of custody — including degrading treatment, unlawful detention, or denial of welfare

Failure to intervene when witnessing the misconduct of another officer

Deliberate obstruction of whistleblower protection

Any action designed to accumulate institutional power or resist accountability

Section 21 — Misconduct Process

21.1 Initiation

Any person — resident, officer, or civic institution — may initiate a misconduct complaint. Complaints are submitted to the relevant Local Sortition Assembly, not to the Police Service itself. The Police Service may conduct the initial factual investigation of a misconduct allegation, but it has no authority over the determination of that complaint.

21.2 Investigation

The factual investigation of a misconduct complaint is conducted by a designated internal investigation unit that operates with operational independence from operational policing command. Its function is to gather evidence only. Officers under investigation retain full welfare support and, unless suspension is required on safety grounds, remain on duty in a reviewed capacity.

21.3 Determination

All determinations in misconduct cases — findings of fact, outcomes, and any sanctions — are made by an Independent Sortition Review Assembly. The Assembly has full access to all investigative evidence, may call any witness, and may order further investigation. Its determination is final. There is no appeal to any policing institution — appeals may only be made on the grounds of process failure, and are heard by a fresh Assembly panel.

Section 22 — Misconduct Consequences

The range of consequences available to an Independent Sortition Review Assembly following a misconduct finding includes:

Formal public reprimand — recorded permanently on the Civic Memory Register

Restitution — an officer may be required to make material reparation to a person harmed by their misconduct

Retraining — mandatory return to specific training programmes, with reassessment

Operational restriction — suspension from specific duties, roles, or equipment

Reduction in grade or responsibility

Removal from the Police Service — permanent, without right of return to any policing function

Public recording of full case details on the Civic Memory Register

In cases of serious misconduct involving harm to a member of the public, the Assembly also determines whether that harm should be addressed through the civic consequence system, with the officer entering the same framework as any other person who has caused harm to another.

Section 23 — Civic Memory Register

The Civic Memory Register is a permanent, publicly accessible record of all misconduct findings against officers of the Police Service. Its records cannot be erased. They may be contextualised — additional information submitted by the officer, or corrections to factual errors — but the original record remains visible alongside any contextualisation. The Register maintains:

The full identity of the officer concerned

The nature of the breach found

The complete evidentiary basis for the finding

The outcome determined by the Assembly

Any contextualisation submitted

The Register serves the constitutional principle of transparency. Residents are entitled to know the conduct history of those entrusted with police authority over their communities.

Section 24 — Whistleblower Protection

Officers who report the misconduct of a colleague or the institutional failings of the Police Service receive immediate and unconditional protection under this framework. Protection includes:

Anonymity — where requested and operationally viable — through the Independent Sortition Review Assembly

Protection from retaliation of any kind, including informal professional marginalisation

Immediate review of any adverse action taken against the officer following a protected disclosure

An officer who fails to report witnessed misconduct may themselves be found in breach of their civic duty. The obligation to protect the integrity of the Police Service is as significant as the obligation to protect physical safety.

Section 25 — False Accusations

Deliberate false accusations of misconduct — made with knowledge of their falsity and intent to harm an officer — are a civic matter subject to Assembly consideration. Where false accusations are established, the Assembly may impose restorative obligations, civic sanctions, and public correction. False accusation processes do not reduce the seriousness with which genuine complaints are treated and do not create a deterrent to good-faith complaint.

Part VIII

Economic Structure, Pay, and Conditions

Section 26 — Asset Forfeiture

Assets causally linked to serious harm — including financial assets, property, and instruments of exploitation — may be subject to civic forfeiture. Forfeiture is not a punitive measure. It is a protective one, designed to remove the material infrastructure of ongoing harm. The following principles govern all forfeiture:

Assets may only be subject to forfeiture where a direct causal link to specific harm has been established by a Sortition Assembly on the evidence

Forfeiture may not be applied as punishment or on the basis of suspicion

Assets are never directed to the Police Service — no police unit, officer, or institutional body may benefit financially from any forfeiture

Forfeiture proceeds are distributed according to the constitutional allocation set out in Section 27

Section 27 — Distribution of Forfeited Assets

Assets subject to civic forfeiture are allocated in the following order of priority:

Direct restoration of harm to identified victims — material and financial reparation

Community services within the area most affected by the harm in question

The Resident Commons — the civic fund maintained for collective public benefit

Section 28 — Absolute Incentive Prohibition

The Police Service may derive no financial benefit from the exercise of its functions. No individual officer, no unit, and no institutional body within the Police Service may receive financial reward, bonus, target-linked benefit, or any other material advantage that is connected to:

The number of arrests, detentions, or stops conducted

The number or value of assets forfeited

The outcomes of Sortition Assembly processes

Performance against enforcement-volume metrics of any kind

This prohibition is absolute and admits no operational exception. The funding of the Police Service is a flat civic allocation, determined by Sortition Assemblies on the basis of operational need and public safety evidence. It is not performance-linked. It does not create financial incentives for enforcement.

Section 29 — Pay, Conditions, and Officer Welfare

29.1 Civic Pay Structure

Officers of the Police Service are paid on a transparent, publicly accessible civic pay scale. Pay is determined by Sortition Assemblies on the basis of role complexity, operational risk, and the principle of civic proportionality — that those who perform essential and demanding public service receive fair and dignified compensation. Pay is:

Publicly published in full by grade and role

Reviewed annually by the relevant Sortition Assembly

Adjusted for cost of living within each geographic area

Not subject to performance-related variation

29.2 Working Conditions

The following conditions of service apply to all officers:

Maximum operational shift length of ten hours, with mandatory rest between shifts of at least twelve hours

Mandatory annual leave entitlement appropriate to the physical and psychological demands of the role

Full access to occupational health services, including physiotherapy and psychological support

Protection from arbitrary redeployment, enforced overtime, or unsafe working conditions

The right to raise concerns about working conditions without professional repercussion

29.3 Post-Service Provision

Officers who complete service in good standing receive civic pension provision determined by the relevant Sortition Assembly. The principle is that those who have served the civic safety mandate faithfully are supported in dignified post-service life. Officers removed from service for serious misconduct forfeit pension entitlement accrued after the date of the breach, subject to Assembly determination.

Part IX

Structure, Rank, and Organisation

Section 30 — Structural Organisation

The Police Service of the New British Isles is organised on a locally accountable model. There is no single national police force. Instead, the service operates through a tiered structure of locally mandated units, regionally coordinated capabilities, and a small number of specialist national functions. This structure reflects the DD&SA principle that authority flows from communities upward, not from central institutions downward.

30.1 Local Units

Local units are the foundation of the Police Service. Each unit serves a defined geographic community and is directly accountable to the Local Sortition Assembly of that area. Local units are responsible for prevention, community engagement, immediate response, and evidence gathering within their area. Their size is determined by community need as assessed by the Assembly.

30.2 Regional Coordination Capability

Regional coordination capabilities are standing resources that can be deployed across multiple local areas where a situation exceeds local capacity. Regional capability includes serious crime investigation, organised crime response, public order capacity, and specialist intervention. Regional deployment requires a mandate from the relevant Regional Sortition Assembly.

30.3 National Specialist Functions

A small number of genuinely national functions exist where local or regional structures cannot meet the need. These include:

Counter-terrorism intelligence liaison (non-operational, advisory only)

Cybercrime investigation capability (see Part XI)

Civic evidence and forensic science service

Professional development and training coordination

All national functions are accountable to a National Sortition Assembly convened for the purpose of policing oversight. They do not report to any government ministry, central executive, or political body.

Section 31 — Grade and Role Structure

The Police Service operates a simplified, non-hierarchical grade structure designed to resist the institutional self-importance and career-politics that tend to accumulate in complex rank systems. The grade structure reflects operational function, not institutional status.

31.1 Grade Levels

Civic Safety Officer (CSO) — Entry level. Responsible for community presence, prevention work, and first response. The majority of police work is done at this level.

Civic Investigation Officer (CIO) — Experienced officers who lead evidence-gathering operations. May coordinate multi-officer responses to serious incidents.

Civic Safety Lead (CSL) — Responsible for unit leadership and Assembly liaison. Accountable to the Assembly for the conduct and performance of their unit. There is a maximum ratio of one CSL per ten officers.

Specialist Practitioner (SP) — Officers with recognised specialist capabilities (firearms, cybercrime, child protection, mental health response, forensics). Grade is function-specific, not hierarchical. A Specialist Practitioner in cybercrime has no authority over a CSL in general operations.

There are no honorary ranks, no ceremonial grades, and no distinction of uniform beyond functional necessity. The Police Service does not operate a culture of institutional prestige.

Part X

Recruitment, Standards, and Selection

Section 32 — Recruitment Principles

The Police Service recruits on the basis of civic purpose. It seeks people who are genuinely oriented toward public safety, who understand and accept the bounded nature of police authority, and who have the physical, psychological, and civic competence to serve the mandate effectively. It does not seek those attracted primarily to authority, status, or enforcement as ends in themselves.

Recruitment is:

Open to all residents of the New British Isles who meet the specified standards

Free from discrimination on the basis of any protected characteristic

Designed to attract a service that reflects the diversity of the communities it serves

Subject to public transparency — all recruitment criteria, processes, and outcomes are publicly accessible

Section 33 — Physical Fitness Standards

The following standards apply equally to all candidates and serving officers, regardless of sex. They have been calibrated to reflect the genuine operational demands of policing — not to create an arbitrary physical elite, but to ensure that every officer can perform the full range of their duties safely and competently. These standards are achievable through consistent, moderate physical training by a healthy adult of any sex.

The designation 'excluding the obvious' in the framing of these standards refers solely to biological differences that are irrelevant to operational performance and that do not affect an officer's capacity to carry out the full range of required duties. No operational standard is set at a level that assumes the physical characteristics of a specific sex.

33.1 Annual Requalification

All serving officers must pass the full fitness assessment annually. Failure to meet the standard results in:

Mandatory entry into a supported fitness programme with independent oversight

Reassessment within ninety days

Sustained failure to requalify: redeployment to a non-operational review role, with a further six-month window to regain operational fitness

Permanent incapacity: formal review by the Local Sortition Assembly; transition to an appropriate civic or support role

33.2 Disability and Adaptive Standards

Officers with disabilities or health conditions that affect particular components of the standard fitness assessment are assessed against a bespoke functional equivalence framework. This framework is designed to establish that the officer can fulfil the full operational requirements of their role through equivalent — if differently expressed — physical capacity. The framework is developed in consultation with the officer, an independent occupational health practitioner, and the relevant Sortition Assembly.

Section 34 — Psychological and Mental Fitness Standards

34.1 Pre-Entry Psychological Assessment

All candidates complete a multi-stage psychological assessment prior to appointment. This assessment is conducted by independent civic psychologists — not employed by or professionally affiliated with the Police Service — and its findings are reviewed by a Local Sortition Assembly panel. The assessment examines:

34.2 Disqualifying Psychological Indicators

The following are automatic disqualifying indicators, confirmed by independent assessment:

Diagnosable narcissistic, antisocial, or sadistic personality traits within clinical definitions

History of interpersonal violence outside defined self-defence — including domestic abuse and institutional bullying

Demonstrated enjoyment of, or attraction to, coercive authority as an end in itself

Persistent inability to identify with or adequately acknowledge the experience of victims

Deceptive patterns or material inconsistencies across the assessment process

Expressed belief that the Police Service should have authority beyond its civic mandate

These indicators are not punishments. They reflect an honest assessment of compatibility with the civic mandate of the Police Service. A person presenting these indicators may thrive in many other roles — but the exercise of police authority over others is not among them.

34.3 Civic Integrity Interview

In addition to psychometric assessment, all candidates attend a Civic Integrity Interview conducted by a panel that includes at least two residents drawn by sortition from the relevant community. The interview assesses the candidate's understanding of and genuine commitment to the DD&SA principles, their comprehension of the limits of police authority, and their orientation toward accountability and transparency. The sortition-drawn residents have full voting rights on the appointment panel.

Section 35 — Civic Competence Standards

Civic competence is the third pillar of entry assessment. Officers must demonstrate, at entry and through their service, sufficient understanding of the civic architecture to act within it intelligently and in good faith. Civic competence standards include:

A working knowledge of the DD&SA constitutional framework and the position of policing within it

Comprehension of the Sortition Assembly system and the officer's relationship to it

Understanding of the Civic Rule system and its replacement of parliamentary-era law

Knowledge of the non-punitive consequence architecture and the officer's role within it

Familiarity with the civic rights of all persons encountered in the course of duty

Civic competence is assessed at entry through written and scenario-based examination. It is reassessed annually through continuous professional development review. Significant gaps in civic competence — particularly in relation to constitutional principles — constitute a professional development priority and, if persistent, a fitness-for-duty concern.

Part XI

Training Programme and Continuous Development

Section 36 — Initial Training Programme

36.1 Duration and Structure

All newly appointed officers complete a twenty-four-week initial training programme before operational deployment. The programme combines residential academic study, physical conditioning, practical scenario training, and supervised community placement. Training is delivered at Regional Civic Safety Training Centres, which are independent institutions accountable to Regional Sortition Assemblies.

36.2 Training Curriculum

The training curriculum covers the following domains:

Constitutional and Civic Architecture (Weeks 1–4)

The DD&SA framework: history, principles, and current form

Sortition Assembly system: structure, function, and officer relationship

The Civic Rule system: nature, interpretation, and limits

Constitutional rights of all persons in the New British Isles

The non-punitive consequence architecture: theory and practice

Communication and Community Engagement (Weeks 3–8)

Plain-English communication with diverse communities

Active listening and non-judgmental engagement techniques

Working with interpreters and communication aids

Community tension management and trust-building

Civic record-keeping and transparency obligations

Physical Skills and Operational Safety (Weeks 4–16)

Fitness conditioning to operational standard

Personal safety and physical engagement techniques — proportionality-focused

Restraint techniques: approved methods only, with emphasis on minimal force

Vehicle operation: pursuit and high-speed driving certification

First aid to immediate trauma response level

Scene preservation and evidence handling

Evidence and Investigation (Weeks 8–16)

Principles and practice of impartial evidence gathering

Witness engagement without leading or coercion

Digital evidence collection and chain of custody

Forensic science: working with specialists

Documentation: standards, form, and the public record

De-escalation and Conflict Resolution (Weeks 10–18)

Theory and practice of de-escalation across contexts

Conflict typology: domestic, communal, organised, and mental health crisis

Mediation principles and when to involve specialist mediators

Working with Civic Health Services in crisis situations

Simulation exercises across a range of high-pressure scenarios

Ethics, Accountability, and Integrity (Weeks 1–24, integrated throughout)

Ethical reasoning under operational pressure

Recognising and resisting institutional drift

Whistleblowing: obligation, protection, and procedure

Understanding misconduct: categories, consequences, and the civic memory register

Officer welfare: self-awareness, support access, and the no-stigma culture

Supervised Community Placement (Weeks 18–24)

Embedded placement within a local unit under CSL supervision

Direct community engagement under observation

Practical evidence-gathering exercises

Assessment of civic orientation and professional conduct by placement mentor and sortition panel

Section 37 — Specialist Training

Officers seeking qualification as Specialist Practitioners complete additional training programmes on top of initial training. Specialist programmes are assessed and certificated independently. Available specialisms include:

Mental Health First Response — sixteen-week programme in partnership with Civic Health Services

Child Safeguarding — twenty-week specialist programme with assessed placement

Firearms — thirty-week programme with continuous reassessment; certification lapses annually

Cybercrime Investigation — twenty-week programme with technical and legal components

Serious Crime Investigation — twenty-week programme in evidence, forensics, and covert capability

Conducted Energy Device (CED) — eight-week programme with quarterly reassessment

Section 38 — Continuous Professional Development

All serving officers complete a minimum of thirty hours of formal continuous professional development (CPD) per year. CPD requirements include:

Annual constitutional and civic architecture update — mandatory for all officers

Annual fitness requalification — see Section 33

Annual first aid requalification

Annual de-escalation refresher

Specialist requalification as required by specialism

CPD records are publicly accessible. An officer's current certifications and CPD history are held on the Civic Transparency Register and are available to any resident upon request.

Part XII

Specialised Functions

Section 39 — Serious Crime Investigation

Serious crime investigation — covering organised violence, large-scale exploitation, murder, and significant harm events — requires additional investigative capacity beyond that of standard local units. Serious crime investigation teams are regional resources, deployed under the authority of Regional Sortition Assemblies. Their functions include:

Leading complex evidence-gathering operations across multiple sites and over extended timeframes

Coordinating with forensic science services and specialist practitioners

Managing covert intelligence-gathering within defined, Assembly-approved parameters

Maintaining the integrity and continuity of evidence chains in complex cases

Serious crime investigation teams have no additional authority beyond their investigative mandate. They gather evidence. They do not determine responsibility. All determinations remain with the relevant Sortition Assembly.

Section 40 — Child Protection and Safeguarding

Child protection is a specialist function that requires dedicated officers with advanced training in trauma-informed practice, developmental psychology, and safeguarding procedure. Child protection units operate in close partnership with Civic Health and Social Services and are accountable to Local Sortition Assemblies.

The child protection mandate extends to:

Responding to reports of harm to children

Gathering evidence of exploitation, abuse, or neglect

Coordinating protective interventions with civic health and social care services

Operating specialist interview suites for child witnesses and victims

Managing online child sexual exploitation investigations in coordination with the Cybercrime function

Section 41 — Cybercrime and Digital Evidence

41.1 Scope

Cybercrime investigation covers harm committed through or facilitated by digital means, including online fraud, identity-based exploitation, coordinated harassment, digital intrusion causing harm, and online child sexual abuse material. The Cybercrime function is a national specialist resource, accountable to the National Sortition Oversight Assembly.

41.2 Digital Evidence Standards

All digital evidence gathered by any unit of the Police Service must meet the Civic Digital Evidence Standard, which requires:

Provenance documentation — a full chain of custody from acquisition to presentation

Integrity verification — cryptographic hash or equivalent verification of data integrity

Independence — evidence must be gathered without modification, selective extraction, or framing

Comprehensibility — evidence presented to a Sortition Assembly must be explained in plain English accessible to lay residents

41.3 Surveillance and Digital Monitoring

The Police Service may not conduct surveillance — including digital monitoring, communications interception, or location tracking — without explicit, time-limited authority from the relevant Sortition Assembly. The Assembly must be provided with specific grounds, defined targets, and a defined duration before granting authorisation. Blanket or suspicion-free surveillance is constitutionally prohibited. All surveillance activity is logged and reported to the Assembly upon conclusion.

Section 42 — Counter-Terrorism Interface

Counter-terrorism within the New British Isles is primarily an intelligence and prevention function. The Police Service's role is limited to:

Responding to active terrorist incidents with the same framework as all serious harm incidents

Gathering and presenting evidence following such incidents

Coordinating with civic intelligence functions within defined constitutional parameters

The Police Service does not have a domestic intelligence mandate. It does not conduct surveillance of political, ideological, or religious communities. It does not pre-emptively detain individuals on the basis of suspected future action. Any extension of police authority into these domains requires explicit, time-limited, evidence-based Assembly authorisation and is subject to automatic review upon expiry.

Part XIII

Organised Crime and Systemic Threats

Section 43 — Definition of Organised Crime

Organised crime is defined within this framework as sustained, coordinated harm carried out by two or more individuals operating with shared intent over a period of time, using coercion, exploitation, or deception as material instruments of their activity. Organised crime is distinguished from incidental harm by its structural character: it has a degree of planning, internal organisation, and persistence that makes it qualitatively different from individual acts of violence or harm.

Section 44 — Triggering and Convening

Response to identified organised crime is triggered by evidenced intelligence reaching a threshold of credibility established by the relevant Local or Regional Sortition Assembly. Upon triggering:

A Regional Sortition Assembly is convened within forty-eight hours

The evidence base is presented in full

The Assembly determines whether the organised crime threshold is met

All operational measures are specified, time-limited, and reviewable from the outset

Section 45 — Available Measures

Assemblies responding to established organised crime may authorise:

Covert intelligence-gathering within strictly defined parameters

Movement restrictions on identified principals — with specified duration and review

Disruption of identified financial assets causally linked to harm

Enhanced community protection measures in affected areas

Coordination with regional and national specialist functions

All measures are time-limited from authorisation. No open-ended organised crime operation is permissible. The Assembly reviews all active measures at regular intervals and may withdraw authority at any stage.

Part XIV

Public Order and Community Safety

Section 46 — Public Protest and Civic Assembly

The right of residents to assemble, protest, and express dissent — including dissent directed at the Police Service or the civic architecture itself — is a foundational civic right. The Police Service's role in relation to public assembly is to maintain safety, not to restrict expression.

Officers attending public protests or civic assemblies must:

Maintain a proportionate, facilitative presence — their role is to prevent harm, not to contain or control lawful protest

Avoid tactics designed to intimidate, disperse, or undermine peaceful assembly

Intervene only where specific, identifiable harm is occurring or imminently threatened

Identify themselves clearly upon request from any participant

Kettling, mass arrest, and pre-emptive dispersal are prohibited. Evidence of such tactics is grounds for misconduct proceedings against the officers and leadership involved.

Section 47 — Prohibition of Vigilantism

No resident or group of residents may exercise enforcement authority over others within the New British Isles. Community safety groups, neighbourhood organisations, and civic associations may report harm, provide evidence, and participate in Sortition Assembly processes. They may not detain, punish, or coerce any person. Where vigilante activity is identified, officers are required to intervene immediately to protect the individual subject to it and to gather evidence for Assembly consideration.

Section 48 — Community Protection

Where communities face particular safety challenges — persistent harassment, targeted exploitation, communal conflict — the Local Sortition Assembly may authorise enhanced community protection measures. These may include:

Increased officer presence in affected areas, conducted transparently and with community consent

Deployment of civilian mediation teams to address underlying community tensions

Temporary restrictions on specific identified behaviours — time-limited and evidence-based

Part XV

Emergency and Crisis Governance

Section 49 — Emergency Powers

Police do not gain automatic powers in emergencies. The instinct of all institutions under pressure is to accumulate authority. The design of this framework exists precisely to frustrate that instinct. Emergencies are the moments when the limits on police authority are most important to maintain, because they are the moments when violations of those limits are most easily rationalised.

All emergency authority must be:

Formally granted by a Sortition Assembly — convened via emergency procedure within four hours where necessary

Specific to the emergency — defined by the nature and scope of the threat, not by general operational desire

Time-limited — the Assembly sets an expiry and the power lapses automatically

Reviewed after use — the Assembly examines how emergency authority was exercised and whether its use was appropriate

49.1 Emergency Assembly Procedure

Where the urgency of a situation makes full Assembly convening impractical within a safe response timeframe, an emergency panel of five residents drawn by lot from the current Assembly pool may grant provisional emergency authority. This provisional authority must be ratified by a full Assembly within twenty-four hours or it expires.

Section 50 — System Failure Response

Where policing fails systemically — through corruption, institutional capture, consistent misconduct, or failure to fulfil the civic safety mandate — the response is structured and comprehensive. The Assembly system may:

Suspend unit leadership pending investigation

Require an independent review of the entire unit's operations, culture, and conduct

Dissolve and reconstruct the unit under a fresh mandate and new personnel

Transfer specific functions to other civic bodies where necessary

The dissolution and reconstruction of a police unit is a significant but available civic action. Its availability as a sanction is not a threat — it is a constitutional guarantee that the Police Service serves the people, not itself.

Part XVI

Anti-Corruption and Anti-Drift Mechanisms

Section 51 — No Institutional Permanence

The Police Service has no constitutional right to continue in its current form. Police structures may be periodically assessed, restructured, and where necessary dissolved. This is not a contingency for failure — it is a routine constitutional mechanism for preventing the drift that all institutions eventually experience toward self-preservation and authority accumulation.

Each local unit undergoes a structured Assembly review on a five-year cycle. The review examines whether the unit's mandate remains appropriate, whether its powers are being used within their limits, whether its culture is aligned with the civic principles of the framework, and whether its form continues to serve the community effectively. The Assembly may restructure, remandate, or dissolve the unit following review.

Section 52 — Authority Compression

The long-term trajectory of police authority within the New British Isles is one of gradual compression, not expansion. As civic institutions mature, as community-based prevention becomes embedded, and as the Sortition Assembly system becomes fully operational, the need for active police intervention should diminish. This is the intended direction of the system. Police powers must reduce over time, not expand.

Any pattern in which police powers are incrementally expanding — through precedent, emergency overuse, or institutional lobbying — is treated as institutional drift and triggers immediate Assembly review.

Section 53 — Drift Detection

Sortition Assemblies actively monitor the Police Service for the following drift indicators:

Power accumulation: units seeking authority beyond their mandate

Emergency overuse: repeated invocation of emergency provisions as a workaround to normal accountability

Complexity growth: proliferation of rules, procedures, and categories in ways that reduce external comprehensibility and resident oversight

Cultural enclosure: development of internal cultures that prioritise institutional loyalty over civic accountability

Metric gaming: development of measurement practices that generate favourable performance indicators without improving genuine civic safety

Any of these indicators, identified by the Assembly's monitoring function, triggers immediate review. The Police Service does not self-assess for drift — that function belongs to residents.

Part XVII

Evidence Standards and Civic Procedure

Section 54 — Evidence Principles

The evidence presented by the Police Service to Sortition Assemblies is the foundation on which all civic determinations are made. Its integrity is, therefore, of the highest constitutional importance. The following principles govern all evidence gathered and presented by the Police Service:

Completeness — all relevant evidence, including that which does not support any particular conclusion, is included in the package presented to the Assembly

Accuracy — evidence is represented exactly as gathered, without editing, interpretation, or selective emphasis

Accessibility — evidence packages are presented in language and formats accessible to lay residents; technical evidence is accompanied by independent plain-English explanation

Impartiality — the lead officer presents the evidence without advocating for a particular outcome

Verifiability — all evidence is accompanied by documentation of its provenance, collection method, and chain of custody

54.1 Prohibited Evidence Practices

The following practices are absolutely prohibited:

Framing an evidence package around a predetermined conclusion

Omitting evidence that is inconvenient to a particular narrative

Conducting leading questioning of witnesses

Using coercive interview techniques of any kind

Presenting probabilistic or speculative analysis as established fact

Section 55 — Expert Evidence

Where expert or specialist evidence is required — forensic, medical, psychological, or technical — the expert involved must be independent. Experts employed by or contracted to the Police Service may not present evidence to Sortition Assemblies as independent witnesses. The Assembly appoints its own independent expert review where specialist interpretation of evidence is required.

Part XVIII

Civic Integration and Public Role

Section 56 — Public Participation

Residents of the New British Isles participate in the governance of policing through the Sortition Assembly system. Participation is not optional — the civic architecture rests on active engagement from the population. Residents who are selected by lot for policing oversight assemblies are required to serve unless formally excused on grounds of incapacity. This obligation reflects the constitutional principle that authority over civic safety functions belongs to the people and cannot be delegated permanently to any institutional body.

Section 57 — Transparency

All proceedings of policing oversight assemblies are public by default. All evidence packages presented to assemblies are publicly accessible. All misconduct findings and their outcomes are permanently recorded on the Civic Memory Register. All stop records are logged on the Civic Transparency Register. The Police Service's internal procedures, training curricula, pay scales, and institutional frameworks — including this document — are publicly published and permanently accessible.

The only exceptions to public transparency are those justified by specific, immediate safety concerns — for example, the identity of a person at risk where disclosure would increase that risk, or intelligence details whose disclosure would directly enable ongoing harm. All exceptions are formally authorised and time-limited.

Part XIX

Final Constitutional Safeguard

Section 58 — The Core Doctrine

Policing in the New British Isles is accountable to the people. It is limited by design. It is corrected continuously. It is removable at any time. These are not aspirational principles — they are operational realities built into every mechanism of the framework.

Every officer who serves within this framework accepts these realities as conditions of service. Every resident who participates in its oversight sustains these realities as conditions of civic engagement. Every institution that interacts with the Police Service operates in the knowledge that its authority is bounded and its conduct is public.

Section 59 — Officer Oath of Civic Service

Upon completion of initial training and before operational deployment, every officer takes the following oath before a panel of residents drawn by sortition from their community:

Section 60 — Amendment

This document may be amended by the relevant Sortition Assemblies upon the presentation of evidence that amendments are required. Proposed amendments must be published publicly for a minimum of thirty days before adoption, with a formal opportunity for community response. No amendment may increase police powers without a supermajority determination of the relevant Assembly. Amendments that reduce police powers may be adopted by simple majority.

Ian R. Graham BA (Hons) | Direct Democracy & Sortition Assemblies

A Civic Architecture for the British Isles

— END OF DOCUMENT —