

Know That in the Kingdom of England,

in the year of our sovereign Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of England, 2014, and by the free will of the People of England, there is here a written constitution of England to be known as the Constitution of England 2014 AD.

It is the free will and desire of the people of England, that their existence as a people and the protection of their lands be formalized in a written constitution based on the principles of truth, justice, freedom and fair play. That the rule of law under this constitution be practical, proportionate, applied in a common sense manner, just and without prejudice as to race, creed, colour, sex, religion or origin, and that the rule of law shall apply to all regardless of position in life. That the defence of these lands of England be practical and complete. That those of us who are strong, shall help and defend those of us who are weak and innocent. That all of the people of England shall combine their efforts and work together for the present and future prosperity of our great nation and the protection for as long as we are able, of peace and freedom for all.

Article 1.

Constitution of England.

1.1 The Constitution of England 2014 shall come into force by Royal Decree at a given date and time, when Scotland declares independence by referendum of the people of Scotland or when a confirmed two-thirds majority vote or more, in the affirmative for the independence of England, is given by the people of England in a referendum, (the definition of The People of England is given in APPENDIX A) and shall have dominion over the governance and laws of England and other English territories.

1.2 If the people of England decide for themselves to declare independence, through a national referendum, the document, The Declaration of Independence of England, (APPENDIX Z), shall be so dated and witnesses to the Declaration of Independence shall sign it, and it shall take effect from the date signed or indicated.

1.3 The Constitution of England 2014 cannot be changed, rewritten, destroyed, replaced, or its authority overturned by the passing of law in Parliament, or by Royal command or decree, or by legal decision or the setting of precedents by any courts of the land, but only by the consent of the people of England through referendum.

1.4 There is attached to The Constitution of England 2014 an Appendix section that contains details related to topics in The Constitution of England 2014. The Appendix section is part of The Constitution of England 2014, and has the same protections as laid out above.

Article 2.

Governance of England.

Section 1: The Monarchy.

2.1 By way of line of succession Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II is Queen of England and shall remain so by the free will and desire of the English people, with all the powers and authority of that position. The Monarchy has a relationship with the government of England as established by law and custom when England was part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland during Queen Elizabeth II's reign. However the monarch's highest allegiance must be to the people of England. This allegiance and relationship shall remain and shall also apply to the Monarch's heirs and successors thereafter.

2.2 Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II and her heirs and successors on the throne of England, have certain responsibilities and powers associated with the Governance of England as established by law, convention and custom. Those responsibilities and powers are, but may not be restricted to:

Summoning and dissolving Parliament.

Giving royal assent to legislation.

The Monarch shall appoint as important office holders, including the Prime Minister and other government ministers, judges, officers in the armed forces, governors, diplomats, bishops and some other senior clergy of the Church of England. The Monarch can grant peerages, knighthoods and other honours.

In instances where people have been wrongly convicted of crimes, the Monarch has the power to pardon them.

In international affairs, the Monarch (as head of state) has the power to declare war and make peace, to recognize foreign states, to conclude treaties and to take over or give up territory.

All such responsibilities and powers are exercised on the advice of the Monarch's ministers.

2.3 The Monarchy has the right to privacy, just like anyone else, where strictly family matters are concerned. However, where the Royal Household accounts, and other aspects of the Monarch's working life is concerned, these fall into the province of parliamentary scrutiny and are deemed in the public interest, and not covered by the right to privacy.

The Privy Council.

2.4 The Monarch holds Privy Council meetings, gives audiences to the Monarch's ministers and officials in England and overseas, receives accounts of Cabinet decisions, reads dispatches and signs state papers.

2.5 The Monarch is consulted on many aspects of national life, and must show complete impartiality in the advice the Monarch gives. This Constitution requires that a Regent has to be appointed to perform the royal functions, if the Monarch is totally incapacitated, dies or abdicates, until a new Monarch takes their place.

If the death of the Monarch takes place, there shall be held a state funeral. On such an occasion, a regent shall be appointed until such time as a new Monarch is chosen under this Article of this Constitution of England. The same thing shall happen if the Monarch abdicates. The process for choosing a new Monarch shall be as follows:

2.5a A national referendum shall be held in England six(6) months after the Monarch dies, is to ill to continue or abdicates. To choose a new Monarch the following choices are:

Do not continue the Monarchy.

Choice of new Monarch 1

Choice of new Monarch 2

Choice of new Monarch 3

Undecided

Abstain

If the first option is chosen, the Monarchy comes to an end and no other choices are made. If the first option is not chosen, only the top three persons in direct line of succession to the throne can appear on the ballot papers and no others. The prospective candidates cannot canvass for votes as politicians do. The prospective monarch that receives the most votes shall ascend to the throne. If the chosen monarch is younger than 18 yrs of age, a Regent shall be chosen to reign temporarily until the chosen monarch comes of age.

2.5b Only the child of a heterosexual marriage of the reigning Monarch or their children (also heterosexual), whose line of succession is confirmed as a result of such a birth, can be in direct line of succession to the throne. The use of IVF in assisting the birth of a baby to a heterosexual royal couple, using only the husband's (sperm) and the mother's (eggs) can be used and no other. Gay and lesbian person's cannot succeed to the throne, nor their children, either by adoption or by use of IVF treatment.

2.5c After a new monarch is chosen, any country in the Commonwealth or otherwise, of which the English monarch is the Head of State, who's majority vote in their own country's voting system to accept the new monarch is a no, that country shall no longer have the English Monarch as head of state for that country, including the removal of English authority, should it be appropriate to do so. Otherwise, the status quo will be maintained with the new Monarch.

2.5d Should the people of England decide through referendum that the Monarchy should end, the Monarchy shall end and a new political system shall replace the old one. Such a new political system shall be devised in preparation for the possible rejection of the Monarchy by the people in the future. All countries in the Commonwealth of countries and others, who's head of state was Queen Elizabeth II, shall have to choose for themselves what system of government to have.

Section 2: The English Government.

2.6 The political party that shall command a majority of elected Members of Parliament in the House of Commons shall be the party to form the English Government after

the conclusion of a General Election. Special rules shall apply in the case where there is no overall majority, in which case the situation of a Hung Parliament shall automatically take place. The seat of the English government shall be transferred to, or on the outskirts of, the ancient town of Tamworth within the first five years of English independence. The necessary processes, that shall be prepared for such independence, shall be implemented quickly and efficiently so as not to hinder the processes and operations of government.

2.7 The Leader of the party that commands a majority of persons elected to the House of Commons shall form the government of England. The English Government (referred to as Her or His Majesty's Government), shall be the body that exercises executive powers over England through the mechanism of a Prime minister, a deputy Prime Minister and a cabinet of Ministers of the Crown as appointed by the Prime Minister in accordance with this Constitution of England 2014.

2.8 A Civil Service as established by convention and custom, in Britain, shall be that body that carries on the day to day business of government in England, regardless of which political party has become the Government of England, and shall be so designed to be in continuous operation. The British Civil Service shall become the English Civil Service when Scotland becomes an independent state or England in some other way becomes independent. No person who is not an English person can be a member of the English civil service.

2.9 The established English Houses of Parliament shall consist of a HOUSE OF COMMONS (referred to as the Lower House), and a HOUSE OF LORDS (referred to as the Upper House). This shall be the same structure of each house and associated offices, as existed in the British Government immediately prior to 1997 and the re-establishment of hereditary peers.

2.10 The legislative powers of England to make law are exercised by the English Houses of Parliament as established by the free will of the people through the election of Members of Parliament to the House of Commons and the installation of hereditary peers to the Lords as established in custom and tradition before 1997.

2.10a No person who is not an English person, can stand for election as an MP for an English constituency. No person who was a British MP prior to English independence can stand for election in England.

2.10b Any English person of any up-bringing can become an MP of any constituency. They must register their intention to stand as an MP, through the standard registration process, in the next general election at least 12 months prior to the election date. They can stand, either as an independent, or as a member of any registered political party, in any constituency, and must pay a fee of £200. They must produce a clearly written manifesto and set of policies. However, if they are to be an effective member of Parliament, they must have a clear understanding of parliamentary operations and processes and procedures. Only if they receive the most votes of the constituency can they become an independent MP for that constituency. No person can be an MP of a constituency, unless they have lived there for 10 years or more and cannot move away from that constituency, if they do leave that constituency, they lose that seat.

2.10c In the case of English/Welsh political parties, prospective candidates who wish to be MP's in the following general election must first go through a selection process in each constituency. The selection process shall take place 3 months prior to registration as an MP for a constituency and shall be binding. No political party can parachute a candidate into a constituency for election.

2.10d In each constituency, each political party must put forward at least 5 people from a constituency out of which one shall be chosen to later register as an MP for that constituency. The ballot paper shall be so designed to ensure that all prospective candidates for each party are on the same ballot paper. Members of the public who supports a particular political party, shall choose only one person from the five shown that belong to that particular political party. The person out of the 5 persons provided who receives the most votes, shall be the person who shall be required to register as an MP for that political party.

2.10e If the chosen candidate for whatever reason cannot register to be an MP for a given political party, the next candidate in line will register instead, and so on.

No candidate can be deselected by a political party without the process of selection in that particular constituency starting from the beginning again for that particular political party.

2.10f On appointment as an MP, that MP must resign all other positions in any other organizations, as an MP cannot belong to other businesses and must only concentrate on the business of parliament and their constituencies. They shall receive a regular income that shall be set and reviewed by the Parliamentary Standards Committee. The variance in pay shall rise at a rate equivalent to inflation only.

2.10g MP's are allowed to claim expenses in relation to their work as MPs. However, such expenses shall be open to public scrutiny at any and all times. It shall be a criminal offence to wrongly claim such expenses, or to falsify any documents relating to such expenses. A 'genuine mistake' as an excuse can be accepted only once.

2.10h Should any member of parliament be convicted of any crime, he or she shall lose their seat and a by-election shall be automatic in that MP's constituency. The convicted MP shall not be allowed to take office again.

2.11 Legislation to change the membership and powers of the House of Lords, cannot take place without a referendum of the people of England to make such a change to this Constitution of England 2014.

2.12 Members of both houses of parliament shall swear an Oath of Allegiance to the people, country and Monarchy with the following oath:

I ..(the person swearing the oath).. swear by Almighty God, or by whichever deity I truly believe, or affirm if I be an atheist or agnostic, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to England and her people and to the Monarch of England, his/her heirs and successors and shall uphold the letter and meaning of the Constitution of England. I shall ensure that in the work I do on a daily basis for my country, shall be to ensure the defence and unity of England and the protection of her people and not be done to favour minority interests or to support business interests, or business interests in which I have a personal connection. I shall not undertake any other work whilst I am an MP or a member of the House

of Lords, and I shall do nothing to aid, directly or indirectly, foreign interests against England, or the enemies of England and her people.

The breaking of this oath shall be an act of Treason.

2.13 The voting system to be used to form an English Government shall be the current first past the post system. Under no circumstances shall people be forced to vote against their free will and conscience as such an enforcement shall be an act of treason. This shall apply to General elections, Council elections, by elections and referendums deciding changes to The Constitution of England 2014, and any voting on matters of national interest.

2.13a Any activities on voting days in or around voting booths or buildings where voting is taking place, which to any reasonable person can be considered bullying or acts of intimidation or violence of any kind, by any political party activists or volunteers against other political party activists and volunteers as well as people voting, shall be considered a wrongful interference in the political process, and shall be an act of treason.

2.14 The length of term of office for a government shall be fixed at Five (5) years, and a general election shall automatically take place on the last Thursday of October in the fifth year of office. All preparations for a general election shall be made in the proper manner and in the proper time.

2.15 Any government elected to office, cannot hold office in two consecutive terms more than once at a time. If this is in danger of happening, the current government shall remain in office and a new General Election shall be held immediately a second time.

2.16 The system of Shires that make up the English political scene shall remain, and shall be fixed. The Boundaries Commission, shall no longer be responsible for varying the Shire boundaries, or constituency boundaries.

2.17 The English Government shall not be responsible for any debts endured by or created by the previous British government, nor shall any agreements or treaties by the previous British government be binding on the English

government. Any such agreements or treaties if considered important to the interests of the English people, shall be re-negotiated, but subject to this Constitution of England and or acceptance of the people of England, as laid down elsewhere in this Constitution of England. In particular, any treaties and directives imposed upon England by the European Union when England was part of Britain shall be void. All new treaties between England and the European Union shall be of an international nature and shall not be imposed upon or negate England's sovereignty.

2.18 It shall be the convention that on matters of national interest, that is not strictly to do with the security of the nation, the people shall be consulted on such matters and shall make the decision for or against such matters through a national referendum. The decision shall be final.

Section 3: The passage of Bills to Law.

2.19 The passages of any Bill before the Upper House or Lower House of Parliament shall proceed as established below:

2.19a Any bill presented to parliament either through the Commons first or the Lords first shall pass through the houses of parliament in the usual manner, but shall do so for a maximum of three times each way. Should any bill fail at the third attempt, the bill shall be deemed to have failed and shall not be presented for another attempt, for the lifetime of the current parliament of England, or for five(5) years after, whichever is the greater or equal, and shall not be presented for ascension.

2.19b When members of the House of Commons vote on any matters, they shall always do so free from the imposition of any party whip, and must always freely vote according to their conscience and free will without penalty.

2.19c No bill shall pass through Parliament without proper scrutiny of both Houses of Parliament. To prevent such passage and scrutiny shall be an act of treason. Similarly no legislation shall be retrospectively passed in parliament, except as an absolute last resort on matters clearly of great importance to the nation. The

passage of Bills into law shall take place no where else but in Parliament, and cannot take place in the Privy Council or in any of the Monarch's residences.

2.20 The Government of the day cannot implement Emergency Measures except for the following situations:

2.20a Where a disaster has occurred and such methods for the protection of the public is deemed appropriate and necessary.

2.20b That civil unrest has become so severe as to overwhelm the civil authorities.

2.20c During wartime, where such measures are taken as part of national defence. This does not include terrorism in non wartime situations.

2.20d All such Emergency Measures shall come to an end automatically when such situations as discussed above come to an end.

Section 4: Eligibility of Voters and voting.

2.21 No one in England below the age of 18 years is eligible to vote in any referendum in England or other English Territories including a general election. Convicted criminals who serve a prison sentence of whatever length, shall not have the right to vote in any referendum or a general election for the duration of that sentence, even though they may be released early on parole. Persons of mental disability affecting their decision making ability are also not eligible to vote.

2.22 The only people who can vote in any referendum in England shall be the People of England as described in Appendix A of this Constitution of England.

Section 5: Other Matters.

2.23 In matters of the economy, the English government shall take measures to ensure that all parts of England have the opportunity to benefit from industrial and economic development, and not just the south or south-east. All efforts for such activities shall be coordinated between the national government and local

Shire Councils From Northumbria and Cumbria to the south East and West of England. However, nothing within this Constitution of England 2014, shall prevent the shires from collaborating together on any matters involving commerce and the local economies in order to provide a framework for growth and prosperity across those shires, provided that such collaborations do not interfere with national government initiatives, or may even co-ordinate in some cases with the national government initiatives.

2.24 Northern Ireland shall become the Independent State of Northern Ireland unless the people of Northern Ireland wish to continue to be supported by England, when England has become independent, in which case Northern Ireland shall become a self governing English overseas territory, supported by England. Such a decision must be made by the people of Northern Ireland through the means of a national referendum. See Appendix N.

2.25 When England becomes independent, Wales shall remain part of England, until or unless the people of Wales decide otherwise in a Welsh national referendum. Unless the people choose independence, Wales will become a limited self governing principality within England with the Welsh language, cultural identity and individuality being protected by this Constitution of England 2014. See Appendix W.

2.26 The peoples of Gibraltar and the Falkland Islands as well as other previous British Overseas Territories, shall become English overseas territories upon English Independence, unless otherwise decided by those peoples through national referendum.

2.27 Any territory under previous British sovereignty, that by way of treaty or other agreements, required the natives of such territories to be removed, for use by the allies of the UK Government shall be illegal. Such organizations or government forces of the previous British allies shall be required to immediately vacate such territories that are now English Overseas Territories, leaving such territories in good order, so that the natives of such territories can be repatriated to their lands. England shall make whatever necessary assistance, both financial and material, to those natives as required to rebuild their nation in their own lands. The status of the territories the natives are to be

repatriated to, shall be previously agreed upon between the representatives of the natives to be repatriated and the English Government.

2.28 It is a matter of high principle that the English people shall not abandon their own, wherever they live on this world or any other. Should the people of England, get into trouble elsewhere on this world, or any other, or are threatened by others, England shall always come to their aid, be they a million, a thousand, a hundred, ten or one, they shall not be alone.

2.29 The European Communities Act 1972, becomes null and void on English Independence and therefore England shall not be a member of the European Union. Consequently, all Acts of parliament that have enabled conversion of EU directives into law are repealed and EU directives shall have no jurisdiction over the sovereignty of England.

Article 3.

National Defence.

3.1 For the purposes of the continued defence of England and her people, the armed forces that exist in England that were once British Armed Forces shall be the Armed Forces of England, excepting those forces retained in Scotland after the establishment of Scottish Independence, or England becomes independent in some other way.

3.2 In order to protect England from her enemies, the English Government, after an initial defence review, shall perform a three (3) year defence review. The purpose of this review shall NOT be to find savings to be made from defence cuts. The purpose of this review is to determine what defence spending is required to effectively defend England and her people from direct threats and indirect threats from abroad, as well as to ensure that England's armed forces personnel are properly outfitted for those purposes.

3.3 The defence priorities for England, shall include, but not necessarily be restricted to the following and in the order given:

1. Home Defence
2. Defence of English Nationals abroad.
3. Defence concerns abroad, including but not restricted to:
4. Gibraltar, Ascension Island, the Falkland Islands, and any other islands, or bases that were once seeded to the UK in the world today.
5. Defence and support of the British Commonwealth countries.
6. Support of present and future allies.
7. Support of the United Nations Organization.
8. Defence against threats from space.

It shall always be assumed, that in the near or far future, England may well come under sustained attack, at home or abroad, from large numbers of the assumed enemy from land, sea, air and/or space. Therefore such numbers

of armed forces, in sufficiently large quantities to meet such a sustained attack, shall be built and maintained.

3.4 England shall adopt a non-interventionist policy in the internal affairs of other nations of the Earth and beyond, except in the areas of economics and financial and medical assistance to other nations. That being said the following military operations are governed by the Constitution of England:

1. That England shall not go to war without the consent of the English Parliament. If a deadlock in the decision is declared, an automatic referendum of the English people shall take place to make the decision. That decision shall be final and binding.
2. That the Royal Prerogative for war shall not be used, bypassing parliamentary consent, unless England or other English territories or communities abroad come under immediate direct attack from another nation, or such a threat is clearly imminent.
3. That should such a threat exist and not come from another nation, parliamentary consent must be obtained. Only under the most exceptional circumstances can action without UN mandate be taken, under the conditions of sub-paragraph c, and that such action must be of great rarity.

Notwithstanding the above, the armed forces of England shall excel not only in the arts of war, but also in the areas of disaster relief, and civilian policing for non military operations as and when required.

3.5 The armed forces of England shall never be deployed on English soil or other English territories except for the following reasons:

1. Armed forces personnel home on leave, that are still in uniform.
2. Armed forces personnel at the end of leave returning to barracks.
3. Public appearances for armed forces recruitment or public displays.
4. Assisting in disaster relief.
5. Military training in areas designated by the Ministry of Defence for such training.

6. Defence against direct invasion of England or English territories.

3.6 The Ministry of Defence shall have a duty of care to armed services personnel both on and off the battlefield. This shall include but may not be restricted to, proper training for specific and general war duties, including methods of combat, combat environment training and proper procedures in the battlefield. As part of the defence review there shall be created and maintained sufficient medical facilities to care for personnel in the Armed Services, during their term of service and after. Such facilities shall support the medical, psychological and social needs of service personnel (including financial support), and in particular After Service Care for personnel who have left the Armed Services.

3.7 It shall be the case, that on the repatriation of the Honoured Dead, they shall, in reverence, be paraded through the centre of the nearest town, so that the local populace can show their respects. Demonstrations against war or other matters on these occasions only, shall not be permitted.

3.8 On the return of England's armed forces from war zones, they shall parade through the centre of the town or city usually associated with their Armed Forces Base, so that the local populace can welcome them home if they so wish.

3.9 No armed forces personnel shall be discriminated against by anyone in any social, financial or other activities or businesses merely because they are members of the armed forces or have been. Such discrimination shall be treated as any other form of discrimination, that prevents armed forces personnel from leading normal lives in or out of service.

3.10 In all cases where there is not a direct threat of war against England from another country, or where there is no actual declaration of war made by the English government, any commitment of large numbers of England's armed forces, in other parts of the world, the action of which is alleged to be in England's best interests, parliament must be consulted. Anything other than a confirmed majority for yes shall prevent such deployment. The ending of such a commitment shall either be by the

commitment coming to an end itself, or by further consultation with Parliament, on an annual basis until the operation ends.

3.11 When the Government decides to commit large numbers of English armed forces elsewhere in the world, it shall immediately consult parliament, no longer than one month before such a decision. The necessary arguments for and against the decision shall be clearly stated with the usual debates etc. When the vote is taken in Parliament, a two thirds or more clear majority must be in favour of the forces deployment, otherwise the forces cannot be deployed.

3.12 The same process as detailed above for terminating any armed forces deployment shall be used and the results achieved in the same way, for or against.

3.13 The criteria for terminating the armed forces deployment shall be as follows:

3.13a. That the government wishes to end deployment.

3.13b. Where public opinion is of such severity that an e-petition is generated, and 500,000 signatures to the e-petition is obtained in nine months or less, triggering a referendum.

3.13c. The conflict comes to an end.

3.14 The armed forces responsible for Home Defence, shall coordinate sufficient numbers of forces with England's border controls authorities (including the Coast Guard service), in order to prevent covert illegal trespass by foreign nationals on English soil, as well as covert attempts by terrorists to harm English citizens.

3.15 In all cases where covert operations for national defence are required, both internally and externally, a secret services organization or organizations shall be created. The current British Secret Services, the very second Scotland becomes an independent country, or England in some way becomes an independent nation, shall become the English Secret Services. The rules governing the operation of said secret services shall be the same as before, bearing in mind that such rules or legislation does not conflict with any part of this Constitution of England 2014.

3.16 The defence of England shall never be privatized in whole or in part as this would be considered a conflict of National Interests.

Article 4.

Law and Order.

Section 1: Judiciary.

4.1 For the purposes of continuity, the legal systems, laws and law courts structure shall be the same for England as it was for the United Kingdom of Great Britain, excepting those changes deemed necessary by the English Government to bring such laws etc., into line with this Constitution of England 2014.

4.1a The Crown, will appoint as justices, constables, sheriffs, or other officials, only those men and women that know the law of the land.

4.1b The use of secret courts, including family courts, for any purpose and the decisions derived from them shall be at all times illegal.

4.1c For the purposes of security, safety and proper identification of accused and witnesses in court, all persons are required to ensure that their faces are clearly visible to all. The only exceptions to this rule shall be:

(a) That recognition of a witness might put that witness's life in danger or subject to intimidation.

(b) That recognition of the accused might cause the life of the accused to be in danger, or who's quality of life shall be seriously threatened, should the accused be subsequently found innocent of the crime or crimes allegedly committed.

Nothing in sub-paragraph 4.1c above shall be considered a breach of human rights.

4.1d The laws of the land shall be all laws that have existed before being part of the previous British state that are still 'on the books', at the time of English independence, as well as those laws that only applied to England and Wales, while part of the previous British state. All such laws shall be English Law.

Section 2: Application of the Law.

4.2 All persons regardless of race, creed, colour, religion, origin, or station in life shall be free and equal under English law, and shall at all times be subject to English law.

4.3 All English persons or any other persons in England and English territories, shall be held to be innocent of any crime unless proven otherwise by a court of law. Such guilt or innocence shall be decided (after deliberation), by twelve (12) English persons randomly chosen from all walks of life and all parts of England as the court's jury.

4.4 All English persons or any other persons in England and English territories, shall not be detained against their will, or have their liberty curtailed in any way or by anyone unless they have broken the laws of the land, or clear and reasonable suspicion exists that they have broken the laws of the land or are very likely to do so. Such detention or curtailed liberty can only be performed by those law enforcement agencies authorized by law to do so.

4.4a Excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed; nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

4.4b All grants and promises of fines and forfeitures of particular persons before conviction, are illegal and void.

4.4c All English people on low income or who are unemployed, shall be eligible for free legal aid, regardless of the court cases involved.

4.5 No English person shall be arrested and sent for trial on any unsupported assurance by any police officer or other officials with powers of arrest, without producing credible evidence and or witnesses to the event surrounding such an arrest.

4.6 No English person shall be seized or imprisoned, or stripped of their rights or possessions, or outlawed or exiled, or deprived of their standing, or nationality, nor will force be proceeded against them, or send others to do so, except by the lawful judgement of the courts.

4.7 The Crown shall not deny, delay or sell justice in any way, and nothing shall be paid or accepted for the issue of a writ of inquiry of life or limbs. It shall be given gratis, and not refused.

4.8 In the course of an investigation, the details of an individual or individuals can and will be taken including fingerprinting and DNA sampling. However, if that individual has not committed a crime or is not subsequently convicted of a crime as a result of that investigation, the records that directly affect that person, i.e. DNA samples and fingerprints must be destroyed directly the case of that crime or investigation is concluded by the police and or by the courts. Under no circumstances shall a child's fingerprints or DNA sample be taken without that child's parent's (or guardian's) permission. The only exceptions to this paragraph shall be life long criminals, terrorists, persons of a persistently violent or disruptive nature, or persons of a medically dangerous nature.

4.9 Any English person, having been found guilty of serious offences against other persons, or other person's property, or the property of business or local government, shall have all goods or other items obtained as a result of such offences seized.

4.10 Any English person or other persons in England or other English territories who has committed a crime, who is then detained by a member or members of the public until the police arrive, or are taken to a police station by them, cannot use human rights as a defence, or sue said member or members of the public, unless they can prove that excessive force was used to subdue them.

4.11 Any English person, having been found guilty of serious offences, but has subsequently been found innocent of such offences, even after spending time in prison, shall have any goods or other items seized at the time of original conviction in court returned to them, or a cash value equal to the cash value of such property or other items seized at the time of conviction, if such property or other items are no longer available. Compensation claims, in these situations, can be made for wrongful arrest, conviction and imprisonment.

4.12 In the course of a police investigation, or in the course of a trial, criminal or otherwise, the questioning and or cross examination of the victims of crime or victims of accidents, shall always be done with care and sensitivity. Under no circumstances shall such victims under such questioning or cross examination be made to feel as though such a crime or accident were their fault, or to be made to feel like criminals. Especially if they have suffered the loss of loved ones as a result of such crime or accident. The families of those persons who are directly affected by or who have died as a result of such a crime or accident, shall also be considered the victims of such crime or accident.

4.13 The laws of England are based on and developed from the long standing laws, customs and traditions of England since Anglo Saxon times, and other laws, customs and traditions of England since the invasion of 1066 and in Britain since 1707, to the present. The directives handed to England when part of a unified Britain by the European Union shall be void as shall any laws applied to Britain as a result of such directives. England shall accept no further imposition of law or other directives from the European Union. In all other situations no other law councils or courts, from other countries or foreign lands shall have legal powers in England and shall be illegal. International law shall have powers only in international territories. In England and all English territories, in matters legal, social, religious, and financial, English law, custom and tradition shall prevail.

4.13(a) It is not English custom or tradition, to wear items of clothing that obscures the face and therefore prevent proper identification of individuals. Further more, the wearing of such items of clothing is considered anti-social and in some cases discriminatory against other people who do not wear such items of clothing. The wearing of such items of clothing can also be considered offensive to others. In addition, such items of clothing can be used to prevent proper identification of the person wearing such items of clothing, and can be used by criminals in the commission of a crime and subsequent escape from capture after committing such a crime. On top of this, such items of clothing can be, or are being used for, the purpose of the oppression of people in other parts of the world, especially the oppression of women

and young girls. As such, the above mentioned items of clothing shall be illegal.

4.13(b) Nothing in the above sub-paragraph 4.13(a), shall affect the wearing of safety helmets or headgear to help firefighters etc., headgear for protection of motorbike riders or sports racing car drivers, bike riders, which cover faces, worn during such events or when driving on the open road, so long as they are not worn when not driving or fighting fires etc. Nor shall said sub-paragraph affect the wearing of masks at parties, on stage for plays and other fun activities when used for such events, as well as wearing hoods that might obscure a persons face during snow storms or rain storms etc., etc.

4.14 All Shire Councils throughout England shall be responsible for the Shires over which they preside. However, no Shire Council, nor any of the law courts of England, shall impose local or national laws that lead to the criminalisation of tenants or other persons resident in that Shire or England as a whole for non-compliance of minor activities or petty offences. Similarly, no Shire Council, nor the English Government shall impose local or national taxes, of a petty or socially restrictive nature, that shall invade the sanctity of the privacy of home life or that shall lead to undue pressure on household finances of individuals or families of the Shire or England as a whole. Such examples shall be, but not necessarily restricted to: Not ensuring children are going to school; failure to correctly fill refuse bins, (domestic); or anything that strictly is within in the confines of family matters, (provided a nuisance is not caused to other residents or people locally). The imposition, that to any reasonable person, could be considered unreasonable taxation on individual items in the home or things like the spare room taxes known as "Bedroom taxes", or other such unnecessary taxation.

4.15 It shall be considered a form of invasion, or an act of war, if any ethnic groups attempt to impose foreign law, custom and tradition, upon England or other English territories, against the free will and consent of the people of England or other English territories. Such actions shall be illegal.

4.16 An Act of Treason shall have been committed when an English person or English people have taken up arms against the English nation, government and or sovereign, during a war or as an act of terrorism or armed conflict against the same in a non-war situation.

4.17 It shall also be an act of treason to use any other means other than a national referendum to enforce political change over the people of England by English people including the use of armed force.

4.18 No child aged 17 years and under shall be tried as an adult and/or in an adult court, regardless of the crime committed. If necessary a special child crime court shall be convened if any child commits a particularly bad crime. The punishment for such children, dependent upon age, shall be determined by a panel of judges in a special child's court by judges with child crime experience.

4.19 The age of criminal responsibility shall be from 18 years of age. Any crimes committed by children under the age of 18 must be tried in special child's courts by judges with child crime experience.

4.20 There is a system of punishment for crimes committed by adults in England, the most serious of which are given in Appendix B.

Section 3: Police Forces of England.

4.21 The structure of the police force shall remain on a Shire based system, with different Shire Police forces remaining in close co-operation for preventing cross Shire crime. The English National Police Service (ENPS) shall have authority to operate anywhere in England and other English Territories with close co-operation with Shire and other police forces. The British Transport Police shall become the English Transport Police.

4.22 The operational management of the police forces of England shall always be separate and free from political control and or interference. However, no police officer regardless of rank shall be above the law. Likewise, no police officer regardless of rank shall interfere in anything considered to be in the range of political affairs. In the case of Government information being

surreptitiously sent to the public (i.e. leaks), unless clear evidence exists that such leaks are contrary to national security, such leaks must be dealt with internally in Government. Similarly, no private persons or organisations shall be employed to replace police officers on front line police duties or operations under any circumstances, and shall not engage in criminal investigations or have powers of arrest.

4.23 The Independent Police Complaints Authority (IPCA) shall replace the Independent Police Complaints Commission (IPCC) and shall be responsible for the scrutinising of police operations and actions by police officers individually and collectively.

4.24 The only persons or organisations that can enter an English persons' private household and or lands unbidden are the Police, but under the following circumstances only:

4.24a When a warrant for search and seizure and or arrest, or when a warrant for enforced search and seizure and or arrest has been signed and issued by a circuit judge.

4.24b The exceptions to this rule are as follows:

4.24b(i) The fire service in response to a fire in the course of their work can force entry for the purpose of putting out a fire and or the saving of life.

4.24b(ii) The medical services in a life saving operation where there is no fire and when they cannot wait for the police or the Fire brigade where loss of life is certain through in-action.

4.24b(iii) No other person or officials or organisations of any kind can demand or force entry into an English person's home, private owned, or rented, for whatever reason, except for the saving of life. The Community Safety Accreditation Scheme is disbanded.

4.25 Police officers in England or other English territories:

4.25a Cannot stop a person or persons and search them without a reasonable cause for suspicion of them having

committed a crime or are about to do so. Such a reasonable cause for suspicion must be proven in a court of law.

4.25b Shall not base such stop and search actions in whole or in part on the colour or religion or gender of any such person or persons so stopped.

4.25c Shall not detain and question any child, 17 years and under, without the presence of their parents or guardians at any time.

4.26 The police officers of England shall not routinely bear arms in the course of their work. However, Police Armed response units shall continue, as before under British rule. In the application of the armed response units, these units shall attempt to stun or disable potential armed criminals in the first instance. Deadly force shall only be used as an absolute last option, or where it is clear that such criminals actually bear down arms against the police or civilians. Refer to Appendix P for weapons control and other Policing matters.

Section 4: International Legal Matters.

4.27 A new National Anthem for England shall be 'Jerusalem', (APPENDIX E), unless otherwise decided by the people of England through a national referendum.

4.28 The National Anthem shall be made known to the international community through the normal government channels.

4.29 All merchants may enter or leave England unharmed and without fear, and may stay or travel within England, by land or water or air, for purposes of trade, free from all illegal exactions, in accordance with ancient and lawful customs. This, however, does not apply in time of war to merchants from a country that is at war with England. Any such merchants found in England at the outbreak of war shall be detained without injury to their persons or property, until the chief justice have discovered how English merchants are being treated in the country at war with us. If our own merchants are safe they shall be safe too.

4.30 It shall be lawful for any English person to leave and return to England unharmed and without fear, by land

or water or the air, preserving their allegiances to England etc., except in time of war, for some short period, for the common benefit of the realm. People that have been imprisoned or outlawed in accordance with the law of the land, people from a country that is at war with England, and merchants - who shall be dealt with as stated above - are excepted from this provision.

4.31 Asylum seekers who apply for Asylum in England shall be liable for checks on the validity of their claim. If at any time the application for asylum is refused, the applicant can appeal the decision once only, but must do so from their country of origin. If that appeal also goes against the applicant or applicants, that decision shall be final. No further appeals shall be allowed.

4.32 The right to found a family , (1st paragraph, Section 2, Article 7, Human Rights in England), refers to English people in England and English Territories. Anyone visiting for short periods, for however long they are in England thereafter, including TSEMs, or are Asylum seekers who have had their application denied and or denied on appeal, such right to found a family defaults to their country of origin, and cannot be used to prevent Asylum seekers, or others, from being repatriated when their application fails, or a court decision determines removal from England or other English territories is appropriate and right.

4.33 Extradition to another country from England cannot take place unless the rules and conditions for such an extradition treaty are exactly the same for England and the country with which the extradition treaty is created.

Section 5: The Application of Human Rights in Law Courts.

4.34 While the Human Rights of the English person must always hold sway in any law proceedings in England and English Territories, it cannot be right that the usage of Human Rights in the law courts of England and English Territories, is allowed to bring about a situation where a criminal convicted of crimes, should profit from those crimes. Nor should said usage be allowed to put the rights of said criminals above the rights of the victims of the crimes said criminal(s) has/have committed. Should one or the other or both situations take place, the application of human rights as a defence is not applicable and shall be considered a miss use of the

application of human rights if applied in those situations only.

Section 6: Other Legal Matters.

The City of London.

4.35 The City of London and all other cities, boroughs, towns, and ports shall enjoy all their liberties and free customs, by land, air and water, as established by law, custom and ancient and new charters.

English Traditions and Customs.

4.36 It will be illegal to prevent or otherwise curtail any English custom or tradition merely on the basis that it might offend someone. Nor is any name change or disruption or vandalism, designed to shout down or subdue said English customs and traditions be allowed.

The Signage of England.

4.37 The flag of England and other signage that is associated with this Constitution of England, and England shall be the flag and other signage that represents England and the English people, unless otherwise decided by the people of England in a national referendum. See (APPENDIX D).

4.38 All English people shall have the right to purchase and display prominently the Flag of England in any way in order to show their love, dedication and respect for their country.

4.39 It shall be illegal for anyone (English people or not), to harm the flag of England in public or before a public gathering in any way, as a form of protest either by stamping on the flag, ripping or tearing or cutting the flag, setting fire to the flag, or any other action against the flag in a manor designed to cause offence against the flag of England, England or the English people. Such action if proved in court shall carry a penalty of five (5) years in prison without the possibility of parole.

4.40 It shall be illegal for any political organisation, be it a political party, protest group or other such groups to use the Flag of England to represent them or be a part of their cause. The penalty for such usage shall be a heavy fine for the organisation in question. Continuation of such misuse of the Flag of England shall result in heavy fine or imprisonment for the group organisers or political parties organisers. The only organisations that can use the Flag of England shall be the English government, English businesses and local authority installations (such as Council buildings, schools, etc.). Similar penalties shall be imposed on any individual, while feigning personal use, who should bring along the Flag of England to political rallies or group gatherings. This paragraph shall not however, prevent the use of the Flag of England in the usual manner on St. Georges' Day celebrations, or for personal use as indicated above in this section of The Constitution of England 2014.

4.41 The only proper way to dispose of the Flag of England when it has become thread bear or in any other way damaged by continual usage, is to fold that flag into a small square, place it at a safe spot, and then set it to fire, while onlookers stand with heads bowed in reverence as the flag burns.

Past Deeds of a Nation.

4.42 The people of England as individuals and as a nation cannot and shall not be held responsible for the past deeds of previous generations and therefore shall not be required to apologise or make recompense for said past deeds.

Foreign Criminals & Illegal Immigrants.

4.43 The deliberations of the English courts in sentencing criminals of a foreign origin, shall not take into consideration the state of law and order or human rights issues of other nations, when determining if a criminal or criminals of foreign origin should be repatriated to their country of origin. This shall also be the same for the consideration of the repatriation of illegal immigrants or illegal asylum seekers etc.

Freedom of the Press.

4.44 The freedom of the press shall always be protected by this Constitution of England. However, nothing in this constitution shall protect the press from the consequences of breaking the law, or disregarding the high standards of decency and truth, that should be aimed for by the press. The following shall detail those things that the Press must or must not do.

4.44a The press, is redefined and shall be those organisations that produce news via newspapers or magazines in hardcopy (printed newspapers and magazines), online via the internet, or distributed by digital data storage media or devices as well as news programs, news discussion programs or as documentaries etc., transmitted via television, radio, internet or satellite video/radio communications.

4.44b The press when purporting to report the news accurately or truthfully must do so. The press and other news media or investigative programs when reporting the news, the accuracy or truthfulness of which is in doubt, must ensure that this is indicated clearly in the same article, work or program at the time such reporting is produced. Failure to do so shall incur severe penalty when such matters are brought to court.

4.44c When the press, in any of its forms, wrongly reports matters in which a person or persons reputation is damaged or the same is done to an organisation, the offending press organisation must print, display and transmit any retraction and apology, promptly and prominently on the front page of newspapers or transmitted in a prominent manner over the tele/video/computer media. Judges or other persons who are judging such cases, should such cases come to court, shall give severe penalties if the press fail to make such prompt retractions etc., and are forced into court and found guilty of such wrongdoing.

4.44d Though the protection of privacy is guaranteed by this constitution, nothing shall impede the right of an investigative reporter or journalist or photographer to investigate any matter that brings to light any activities of a criminal, immoral or dangerous nature. However, such investigators must not break the law to do

so, and must be able to show reasonable cause for suspicion that such matters are taking place, or that those matters are clearly in the realm of public interest, that a court of law can recognise, if such matters are brought to court.

4.44e The news media in all it's forms, shall always be free to report the news to the general public, regardless of the subject, (social, political, royal, criminal, entertainment and conflict local, national and international, etc., etc.), as before. However, in all such matters, these paragraphs 4.44 to 4.45 of this Constitution of England shall always apply.

4.44f The news media community shall come together to set and agree to standards and ethics of news media coverage, storage and transmission to the public that all news media groups and organisations must agree to abide by. If the news media organisations and groups do not come together to create a set of standards and ethics, such ethics and standards shall be imposed. However, the imposition of such ethics and standards if imposed, shall not restrict the news media in any greater way than if the news media groups and organisations themselves had come together and created the ethics and standards themselves.

The Independent News Media Authority (INMA)

4.45 There is here established the Independent News Media Authority (INMA). The INMA shall be responsible for monitoring the news media in all it's forms for breaches of the law and news media standards and ethics, as established in this Constitution of England. The INMA shall replace all other authorities that deal with standards and ethics in the various news media.

4.45a The INMA shall be totally independent of the Government, political parties, organisations and affiliates, as well as all news media organisations, their owners, CEO's, senior managers and editors or other staff.

4.45b The method of funding for the INMA. (Under Consideration by the Author of this Constitution).

4.45c The formation of membership of the INMA and recruitment to the INMA shall be so organised as to be total independent as per paragraph 4.45a above.

4.45d The INMA shall monitor continuously and make frequent and un-announced investigations of all news media activities to determine if the laws of the land have been broken or if standards or ethics have been breached. If the law has been broken and clear evidence of law braking is found, such evidence shall be immediately despatched to the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP) for action.

4.45e The news media in all it's organisations shall come together to create a common set of standards and ethics for news media gathering, storage and dissemination, to which all news media organisations shall abide. Any news media organisation that requires a license to operate shall have that license revoked if said organisation does not sign up to and abide by the common set of standards and ethics. The INMA can only act against any news media organisation if they should break the terms of those ethics and standards. Similarly the INMA can only act if the law has been broken. The INMA cannot act under any other circumstances.

4.45f Though the Government cannot interfere in the work of the INMA, the INMA will attend the House of Commons Committee on press standards, regularly to report on it's work and to be questioned on it's activities, all of which must be done in public view.

4.45g If the INMA should fail to act when the criteria for action has clearly been reached, the INMA can be prosecuted for failing to act, or to accurately carry out it's work.

4.45h Where it is clear that the victims of press intrusion, improper reporting or wrongful remarks etc., are injured by such actions, such victims may seek out the INMA and give such evidence of wrongdoing as is possible to do. If such evidence is verified, the INMA shall take immediate action.

4.45i The INMA shall issue such fines and forfeitures as it deems necessary where press standards and ethics are breached and shall have the force of law behind them. The

INMA shall seek to obtain, from the judges of the court, that any fines for the braking of the law and other matters are both appropriate and severe when such law breaking or other wrongful matters are brought to the law courts.

4.45j When there is false accusations made against the press in all it's forms, or against any person of the press, the press organisation(s) or person of the press, may take such matters to the INMA, and if proved, the INMA shall take such action, through the courts, against them as they would against the press, in an appropriate and proportionate manner.

Political Correctness, Positive discrimination, and Censoring

Written Material.

4.46 It shall be illegal for any written material in any form, (book, novel, report, magazines, document, etc.,) once published, that will be viewed by the general public, to be redacted, altered or parts removed etc., for politically correct reasons, or where doubt that such material may or may not be considered racist. Nor shall any author of such material be forced in any way to change their work for the same reasons.

Audio, video, Television and internet material.

4.47 It shall be illegal for audio/video, television or internet material to be so changed as mentioned above for written material, and the authors of such material.

4.48 Nothing in the above material mentioned shall however, be free from the letter of the law, where it is blatantly clear that such material is grossly offensive, against the norms of decency recognised by the general public, or that is very obviously racist. If such material is found to be as stated in this paragraph, the veracity of such an accusation must be tested in a court of law, before such material can be removed from public view, if at all.

Censorship.

4.49 Censorship shall be continued as normal, and shall be used for the purpose of the protection of common decency and protection of the young and vulnerable. However, censorship shall not be used for the purposes of political correctness, such usage shall be illegal.

Positive Discrimination.

4.50 Positive discrimination is a process whereby, a person or persons are put in a place of work or responsibility, not because they know how to do the job associated with the position they are placed in, but because of their gender, race, ethnicity, religion or politics. This does not foster equality, rather the opposite and shall therefore at all times be illegal.

Article. 5.

Shire Councils.

5.1 There are here established a system of Councils to take charge and manage what were once called Counties of England after the Norman invasion of 1066 until now. These Counties shall be renamed Shires as they were once called before 1066. The County Councils shall be renamed Shire Councils. Their primary roles shall be to maintain standards in the Shires over which they control. Such standards shall be, but not necessarily restricted to, the upkeep and maintenance of the lands, properties, public highways and footpaths, as established by law and custom prior to the establishment of this the Constitution of England and the issue and maintenance of various local licenses, and other documents and associated activities, in accordance with national and local laws.

5.2 The various Shire councils shall have a duty of care to the people living in the Shire under those councils' jurisdiction. The Shire councils shall not outsource jobs outside of the Shire Council or the shire. The County Court shall now be known as the Shire Court. The most senior judge or chief magistrate of the Shire Court shall be known as the Sheriff of the Shire Court from the old English term - shire-reeve -. They shall be referred to as the Sheriff of Derbyshire for example.

5.3 Shire councils shall build and maintain council housing for renting by people within the Shire. Such rents shall be as low as possible for people who are on low incomes. All persons renting a property have a right to be permanently housed, providing they do not cause trouble to neighbours or use the property they rent for criminal or other wrongful acts. Other housing for renting by people of higher incomes shall also be provided for by the shire councils.

5.4 Shire councils shall be formed of senior executives of the council called councillors, and shall be voted to office by referendum of the citizens of the shire who normally live there, according to custom, practice, and the law in accordance with this Constitution of England 2014. The chief council officer shall be the Alderman of the shire.

5.5 Borough councils and other authorities shall be so organized and operated in the same way to Shire councils in accordance to custom, practice, the law and The Constitution of England 2014.

5.6 Though the national government has a responsibility to ensure that all parts of England have equal opportunities to benefit from investment in businesses of all kinds in relation to the national economy, it is incumbent upon each shire council to promote the internal economies of each shire and to take what actions are legal and necessary to attract inward investment to that shire for local businesses and the local economy. Any reasonable legal measures should be taken to facilitate such inward investment.

Article. 6.

Social Security, Pensions and Taxation

Section 1 Social Security.

6.1 For the purposes of supporting the English people, the social security services of the UK shall become the English Social Security Service.

6.2 The social security service shall have a duty of care to the people of England and shall provide support in either finding work or providing financial support while finding work, or providing financial support when work cannot be found, or if the person in question is ill or disabled enough not to be able to work.

6.3 No English person can claim benefits of any kind if they do not live in England or English territories but live abroad permanently as expats, either working or not. They can continue to claim benefits if they go abroad on holiday for a total of one month in any given year.

6.4 No person visiting England to work on a temporary basis can claim full benefits if unemployed while in England, nor can they claim benefits for a spouse and or children if they do not reside in England with the temporary worker while they find work or is working.

6.5 Where disputes concerning the right to social security benefits exist, such benefits shall not be removed from the English person, weather they have a family or not, until such time as the outcome of the dispute is decided. Even so, unless direct evidence is present to show that alternative finances exist, such benefits shall not be removed from a claimant or claimants with families.

6.6 It shall be the responsibility of the social security service to ensure that people claiming benefits with children or not, regardless of age, or disability, do not go without claimable financial benefits support, if or when they are unable to find or go to work.

Section 2 Pensions.

6.7 All pension schemes that are operated by the National Government on behalf of the nation, or by any other

business or organisation, shall be ring-fenced, and shall not be used for any other activity than the purpose for which they were created. Such other usage shall be illegal.

6.8 All pensions shall be protected by law when a company goes into liquidation or in some other way cease operating as a business. The contributors to said pensions shall be considered as a creditor of the business and shall be first in line for pay outs, before any other creditors.

6.9 All pension schemes shall be linked to inflation.

Section 3 Taxation.

6.10 The government of England shall have the right to levy taxes on moneys earned by employees regardless of the work they do. They shall have the right to charge import duty on goods imported to England. They shall also have the right to operate the nation's National Insurance Scheme on all persons working or unemployed. The Government of England shall also provide funding for disability benefits.

6.11 The body tasked with the administration of these various levies shall be Her Majesty's Department for Taxation and Revenues (HMDTR).

6.12 The HMDTR shall be divided into various sections, they are:

6.12a Department of Social Security (ESSS). This department is in charge of benefits paid to people dependent upon their circumstances.

6.12b Department of Taxation. This department is in charge of the taxes and national insurance levied against the people of England.

6.12c Department of Revenues. This department is in charge of taxation and other duties on goods and services including import duties.

6.13 Taxes levied on the people of England shall be collected in every shire. However, said taxes shall be divided into two parts. The first part of the taxies collected (50%), will be paid to the shire councils in

the shires where those being taxed live. The other part of the taxes (50%), shall be paid to the national government. National insurance contributions shall be paid and collected in exactly the same manner. The mechanisms to make this happen shall be created and implemented as soon as possible.

6.14 The HMDTR, in the pursuance of collecting taxes can only investigate a person's or company's or other organisation's bank account after a warrant has been issued for such an investigation. No moneys can be removed from any persons account without a court order on which the accused has the right of defence prior to such removal.

Article. 7.

Human Rights in England.

This Article and all other references to human rights elsewhere in this Constitution of England 2014 shall override all current Human Rights Legislation.

Section 1: Rights of the Individual.

7.1 The following rights as set out below details the rights of the English person, regardless of age, whether living in England, or other English territories. The definition of an English person mentioned below , are given in Appendix A of this Constitution of England. It is right that the personal rights and freedoms set out below and in other sections of this Constitution of England 2014 where the rights of the people are described, those rights must always come above science and technology.

7.2 All English persons, regardless of age, are free and have a right to life, liberty, safety, security and the attainment of happiness, without the fear of harassment or intimidation of any kind.

7.3 All English persons shall have the right to own property, either by themselves or with others.

7.4 All English persons, regardless of age, have a right to free health care, clean drinking water, nutritious food and a clean environment, as well as a right to protection from any activities that can harm welfare and development.

7.5 All English persons have the right to the following freedoms:

7.5a Freedom of thought.

7.5b Freedom of speech, regardless of offence given or taken. It shall not be right that when an English person makes a comment or airs an opinion in public, or makes comments regarding such things as immigration etc., that ethnic or other minorities can necessarily claim such comments are racist, or homophobic, etc.

7.5c The freedom of peaceful assembly in public places, and all associated action without fear of intimidation, harassment or loss of life as a result of such freedoms.

7.6 All English persons have the right to peaceful, non-violent protest.

7.7 All English persons or other persons in England and other English Territories have the right to privacy.

7.8 All English persons have the right of consent and be treated as an adult, at the age of 18 years and over, so as to be able to agree with or not agree with any contract or other agreements made between them and another person or persons or organisations. All such forms of consent must be informed and explicitly given. Implied consent is not recognised as legal and binding.

7.9 All English persons have the right of self defence in all cases when they come under immediate attack from another person or persons. They shall also have the right of defence of the family , if they and other members of that person's family come under attack in the same way. However, this does not give any English person the right to take the law into their own hands. At all times where the opportunity arises all English people should seek the help of the Police first.

7.10 Nothing in this Constitution of England shall give the English person the right to bear arms for self defence or defence of the realm, except under the current rules for fire arms licensing.

7.11 No English person shall be deprived of their English nationality or denied the right to change said nationality if they so wish.

7.12 No English person shall be tortured or subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

7.13 The English government shall help to restore an English person's health, self-respect, and dignity, regardless of age, after abuse or neglect.

7.14 All English persons have the right to take part in the government of England, directly or through freely chosen representatives (i.e. MP's), and shall have equal

access to public services in England. The free will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government and shall be expressed in periodic and genuine elections and referenda for other important matters, which shall be universal and equal and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures.

7.15 Every English person has the right to freely participate in English cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits, and have the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he/she or they is/are the author(s).

7.16 The right to a social life in England and other English territories shall also apply to persons or groups of persons visiting England and other English territories, only for the duration of their stay in England and other English territories. No part of this Constitution of England 2014 giving rights to the English people shall be used by non-English people to stay in England who, under normal circumstances, would not be allowed to stay in England or other English territories, regardless of being married or not to an English person.

7.17 Only the English people have the right to dictate the direction in which English society, and England in general shall go in terms of cultural, social and political development, and the way their country is governed.

7.18 Any person who wishes to become a Naturalized English Person is assumed to be someone who wishes to become part of the English community and live in the English community as an English Person. Therefore, the requirements of Appendix A, shall apply without being regarded as discriminatory. Similarly, the requirements for TSEM's as stated in Appendix A cannot be considered discriminatory as they assist TSEM's to better function in English society. Refusal to abide by requirements in this Constitution of England 2014 in regards to Appendix A shall itself be considered discriminatory against the English People.

Section 2: Rights of the Family.

7.19 When an English man and an English woman are married they shall be referred to as husband and wife, not partners and have a right to found a family and have a family life in England and other English territories, and when they have children they shall be referred to as mother and father and or the parents.

7.19a The right to found a family in England or other English territories, shall reside with English people only. The right to found a family for people coming to England on a temporary basis, regardless of length of time spent in England, shall remain in the countries from which temporary visitors have come, and shall not be used as a reason to remain in England.

7.19b When two gay men or two lesbian women or two transgender persons are married it is referred to as a Civil Partnership and is supported by the terms of the Civil Partnership Act 2004 as recorded under British rule, including updates prior to adoption, and adopted by this English Constitution 2014 covering same sex marriages, etc for the LGBT community.

7.20 The new born child's nationality shall be English, except where the child is born to parent's of another nationality staying in England for short periods of time. For example, holiday makers, person's visiting England for short periods of time as a result of work, or for Temporary Stay Economic Migrants, or Asylum seekers. The nationality shall be that of the mothers and fathers, except if either the mother or father dies during or after child birth, in which case the nationality of the child shall be that of the remaining parent.

7.21 The state of marriage must only take place between freely consenting adults, conducted by those persons legally empowered to do so. The family is the primary social unit of English society and is entitled to protection of society and the state. In same sex relationships, (Civil Partnership Registry Office), and church marriages (in gender neutral churches), shall be allowed and shall have the same status and legality as a marriage between a man and woman in a Registry office or other churches.

7.22 Only the names of the mother, father and child shall appear on the birth certificate of the new born child or

English passport, if applied for, as well as other things such as place and date of birth and nationality etc.

7.23 In same sex relationships, where a child is adopted by a lesbian mother, only the lesbian or other partner in a relationship with the mother at the time of the birth, can have their name placed on the birth certificate as the other parent or on an English passport in the same way, provided that both persons or other partner have been in a continuous relationship with each other for one or more years, or have been married in a civil marriage.

7.24 In gay or lesbian relationships where an adoption of a child has taken place, only the names of the gay or lesbian couple who were together when the adoption took place can have their names plus the child's name and other details on the adoption papers. In all other cases adoption shall take place as normal according to the law.

7.25 The rights and authority of parents or guardians over their children shall always be greater than that of the state or of any other person, authority or organisation including the health profession for any child under the age of 18 years. However, no parent or parents and other relatives shall force children or older relatives into marriages against their will, and forcing children into both marriage and sex shall always be illegal. See Appendix B.

7.26 Parenting and childhood in England are entitled to special care and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, shall enjoy the same social protection. Mothers who wish to breast feed in public are free to do so. However, it is incumbent upon the part of the mother breastfeeding to exercise common sense in public areas.

7.27 The state shall refrain from interfering in family life through the imposition of law or any other means. All families have the right to be together, as in the case for holiday makers, except in the case of TSEM (Temporary Stay Economic Migrants), or other temporary visitors.

7.28 The rights of children based on common sense, shall always be protected by this Constitution of England 2014. However, the right by parents to chastise their children for doing wrong must also be protected. Nothing in this

Constitution of England 2014 shall diminish the rights of children insofar as their health and welfare is concerned, however the rights of children shall not overshadow the rights of their parents or other adults.

7.29 If the social services have investigated a family and consider that a child or children are at risk, a family court must be set in motion to prove their case, before the child or children are removed from that family. Said social services must prove that they have properly investigated such a family, with the correct formalities and evidence. The family shall have the right to defend themselves in such family courts, and if one or both family members are out of work or on low income, they can receive free legal aid. Anonymity of the entire family shall be maintained until the conclusions of any court case and if older members of that family are responsible for wrongful actions against a child or children then and only then shall their identity be publicised, except for the children.

7.30 In all cases, where the Social Services in conjunction with doctors and the police and other child welfare agencies, having proven to be wrong, shall make full unreserved apologies, collectively and individually, and shall return any children wrongly or inappropriately removed, back to their parents immediately.

7.31 If it is patently clear that the removal of children from a caring loving parent(s), who have had no clear indication of wrongdoing to the child or children, will put them with another parent of less caring attitude, or that a child will suffer psychologically or physically as a result of such removal in the same circumstances, such a removal shall not take place.

7.32 Where it is considered, after initial observations, by a doctor or other medical professional, that harm by any person to a child is suspected, a full and complete medical examination should be made, to ensure that a pre-existing medical condition is not the cause of such harm or injury, before necessarily apportioning blame.

Section 3: Social Services Inspectorate.

7.33 A Social Services Inspectorate is hereby established to investigate any actions by social services in all shires deemed to be wrong or inappropriate. The

Inspectorate shall have authority above all such social services and have the powers to bring prosecutions against such social services, as well as restructuring of social services, including child welfare services, it found to be in the wrong.

7.34 Any person, groups of persons, parents or families can bring evidence to the Inspectorate of any wrong doing or inappropriate activities by social services including child services and the inappropriate removal of children from parents.

7.35 The Inspectorate shall have the powers to repatriate children to the parents they have been taken from inappropriately.

Section 4: Rights of the Workers.

7.36 All English people and others who wish to work in England and English territories have the right to apply for work. They have the right to expect to work in decent working conditions, work in a reasonable number of hours per day, and receive a reasonable wage for work done. There shall be a set of minimum wages worked out by the English government for work done depending on age and experience. These rules shall apply to flexible hours and part-time workers as well.

7.37 All English people and others who work in England or English territories, whether they be man or woman, white, black, asian or any other ethnic group shall do so as equals, regardless of religious belief. The wages paid to said workers shall reflect this equality as anyone shall be paid the same wages for the same job in the same conditions.

7.38 All workers have a right to form and or join a workers union so that the workers can have a form of protection in the workplace against unfair practices. Such a workers union shall have the right to form peaceful meetings out side working hours for the purposes of it's activities.

7.39 No workers union or any other kind of union can be active in a political sense and cannot use block voting to support a political party of any kind. Any person who

is a member of a union cannot be forced by that union to vote for that union's preferred political party.

7.40 A work force cannot go on strike unless they have first heard representatives from their respective union(s), and a representative of the works management, and a workers referendum has been taken to determine such action. Wildcat strikes, etc. are forbidden.

7.41 All persons who work as unpaid volunteers for any organisation, including charitable organisations, shall be treated as any other worker in relation to working conditions and health and safety etc., even though they are not paid for such work. They can at all times claim expenses for traveling to place of work etc.

7.42 There shall be a retirement age for both men and women, this being 60 years of age. However, for those who wish to continue work after that age, they can do so without loss of state pension.

7.43 Any person(s) who is/are dismissed from their work in any manner from any organisation and for any reason shall have the right to appeal such a decision in court. If such a person or persons who are on low wages or social benefits shall be eligible for free legal aid. Such an appeal can be made only once.

Section 5: Rights and duties of The Employer.

7.44 All English persons who own or operate businesses have the freedom to employ any persons they wish to work for them, but must do so in good healthy and safe conditions, subject to the conditions set out below.

7.45 No organisation that operates a business in England, shall outsource jobs in a foreign country, while there are people to employ in England. All businesses that operate in England shall not operate call centres outside England.

7.46 An employer must organise a works pension scheme for the benefit of employees, such pensions must be transferable in case a worker moves from one job to another. All such pensions, either works pension or the national pension shall be ring fenced. All pension

schemes shall have interest on them and it shall be linked to inflation.

7.47 It shall be illegal for any such pension schemes to be used for investment purposes, or the financial support or repair of an organisations finances.

7.48 No employer shall be abusive, aggressive, or make hostile intent towards their employees, either physically, mentally, sexually or socially.

7.49 It shall be illegal for any employer to knowingly employ black-leg (or scab) workers, be they English nationals, legal immigrants or illegal immigrants.

7.50 Covert slave labour, be it for sex or other activities, including people trafficking, shall at all times be illegal.

Article. 8.

Education.

8.1 The official language(s) of England shall be the Original English language developed and used by our Anglo-Saxon forbears, including the first English Runic

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alphabet, its meanings and origins, the Latin language and the modern Queen's English as taught and practiced in England during the reign of Queen Elizabeth II and later.

8.2 The structure of schools and colleges concerning what is taught in English Schools is given in Appendix C.

8.3 It is strictly forbidden for any educational establishment to finger print, or take DNA samples of their pupils without the explicit consent of that pupil's parent or guardian.

8.4 It shall not be the function of teachers to spy on the children they teach in school or anywhere else, in case they say or do something wrong or inappropriate over and above what would normally be the case, nor shall children be reported for their actions other than for the normal reasons of doing something wrong. The right to freedom of speech must always be upheld. Teachers shall not put in school records any such references to the above, except as would be normal in any school before 1997. The branding of children as racist or homophobic or any other such designations is banned. This form of political correctness is banned from all of England's education establishments.

8.5 All further and higher education students including University students shall not be liable to pay tuition fees, nor shall full time students be liable to pay council tax or any other non-educational fees.

Article. 9.

National Health.

9.1 All English people, in England and other English Territories, have the right to free medical treatment based on need, and not based on age.

9.2 The National Health Service shall provide that free medical treatment in England.

9.3 The National Health Service shall be so organized as to have medical services totally separated from NHS funding, so that hospitals, general practices, doctors and consultants can carry on their medical practices without concern for funding in accordance with the revised Hippocratic Oath below. This will apply to all aspects of medical services that are responsible for patient treatment, care and needs.

9.4 The National Health Service funding and organisation must be reorganised to prevent the continuance of or recurrence of Post Code lottery situations where a service is better in one part of the country than in another.

9.5 The National Health Service shall be divided in to Shire Health Authorities. Each Shire Health Authority shall be responsible for all National Health Hospitals and local surgery's in the shire under their control, and shall ensure that such services and facilities are maintained to the highest national principles and standards of medical service.

9.6 All medical personnel shall abide to the following code of conduct, based as it is on the Hippocratic Oath:

The Hippocratic Oath
Modern Anglo-Saxon English version.

I ..(medical person swearing oath).. swear by Almighty God, or by whichever deity I truly believe, or affirm, if I be an atheist or agnostic, by Health and all the powers of healing, and call to witness all the gods and goddesses that I may keep this Oath and Promise to practice my profession to the best of my ability and judgement.

I will pay the same respect to medical persons higher in the Science as to my parents. I will regard all people as my brothers and sisters and teach them the Science, if they desire to learn it, without fee or contract (except as wages). I will hand on precepts, lectures and all other learning to those pupils duly apprenticed and sworn, and to none other.

I will use my power to help the sick to the best of my ability and judgement regardless of age or status in society; I will abstain from harming or wronging any man or woman or child by it.

I will not give fatal medicines, etc., to anyone if I am asked, nor will I suggest any such thing. Neither will I give a woman means to procure an abortion, unless her medical condition deems it necessary.

I will not perform invasive medical procedures beyond my training and experience, but I will leave such procedures to the practitioners of that craft. I will never stop trying to resuscitate any person, unless there is an overriding medical, (not financial or other), reason to do so.

Whenever I go into a house or other building or places outside, I will go to help the sick and never with the intention of doing harm or injury. I will not abuse my position to indulge in sexual contacts with the bodies of women or of men.

Whatever I see or hear, professionally or privately, which ought not to be divulged, I will keep secret and tell no one.

If, therefore, I observe this Oath and do not violate it, may I prosper both in my life and in my profession, earning good repute among all people for my time.

If I transgress and forswear this oath, I know that I will be committing an offence in law and shall be duly punished.

9.7 The age of consent, for the act of sex between consenting adults young and old shall be set at the minimum age of 16 years.

Special Medical services.

9.8 There are certain medical practices and services that shall be restricted as a result of the consequences of their possible misuse.

Eugenics

9.9 The use of reproductive medicine and in particular Gene Manipulation Technologies and processes, in various forms, must be properly regulated to prevent the creation of a form of eugenics from taking place. Eugenics is the process whereby the manipulation, by various medical techniques, of the human or other genome for the purpose of improving the characteristics of humans and other life forms, (looks, strength, and intelligence, etc.,) beyond what is considered normally achievable by natural human or other life form development. Such use of eugenics techniques in their various forms shall be illegal, except for the following purposes:

9.9a The repair of bodily tissue, functions and structure as a result of illness or injury.

9.9b The assistance of IVF treatment for heterosexual couples where the woman of a relationship or marriage cannot conceive as a result of a pre-existing medical condition or accident. The same in relation for the man of the same relationship or marriage.

9.9c Any other medical practices where augmentation of the human body is not necessary but where gene therapy and other techniques can be used to eradicate hereditary diseases and the combating of other diseases.

9.9d The use of cloning to create a complete human being or group of humans, or complete human brain are strictly forbidden and illegal. Similarly the use of cloning to create augmented or enhanced human beings are also strictly forbidden and illegal. The use of cloning for the intension of creating replacement parts is permitted under strict regulation, but only if such parts do not give the recipient enhanced capabilities beyond what is expected from a normally developed human being or other life forms, if cloning is used for other live forms as well.

9.10 The use of IVF and other fertility processes or techniques shall not be available for same sex couples.

Cybernetics.

9.11 The use of cybernetics as techniques and technologies for human or other life form organ or other body part replacement, shall be available to all, but shall not be allowed to augment those body parts or other capabilities, beyond the normal strength or other capabilities the receiving patient would normally expect to have, if they had not lost those body parts, or were born without those body parts or capabilities.

Other possibilities.

9.12 The use of material of a medical, biological or technological nature and techniques or processes, shall not be allowed to create augmented humans or other life forms, (improved sight, looks, intelligence or strength, etc.,) beyond the human norm, or purely for cosmetic or other non-medical reasons. To do so shall be illegal.

Article. 10.

Religion.

Section 1: The Church of England.

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10.1 The cultural and traditional religion of England is Christianity, and the primary organisation for the promotion of Christianity is the CHURCH OF ENGLAND. It is the responsibility of the officers of the Church of England at all levels of authority to actively promote Christianity and the Church of England throughout England and English territories. It is not for the officers of the Church of England to question the word of God or the teachings of Christ, but to explain as plainly as possible the word of God and the teachings of Christ, so that the congregation can understand more clearly the word of God and the teachings of Christ.

10.2 All Christians in England and other English territories, shall have the right to wear the symbols of the Christian faith at their place of work and elsewhere without harassment or loss of job by employers, other persons or other organisations. However, nothing shall prevent other members of other faiths from wearing the symbols of their faiths.

10.3 All Christians shall have the right to refuse to do anything that they, in their conscience, is against their religion and /or religious faith, without harassment or loss of job by employers, other persons or other organisations.

10.4 The Monarch is the Head of the Church of England, and the defender of the Faith. The Church of England shall not be responsible for the protection of other faiths.

10.5 The original pagan religions of our early Anglo-Saxon forbears, shall be taught in the schools of England and other English territories as accurately as possible as part of history lessons.

Section 2: Other Religions.

10.6 Nothing in this Constitution of England stops anyone from being in a religion other than the Christian faith. However, no one shall attempt to impose other religions upon the English people in such a manner that is contrary to English law, custom and tradition or the wishes of the English people.

Section 3: Religion in general.

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10.7 All traditional and long standing Christian and other faiths' religious festivals that are usually observed in England and other English Territories, before or after becoming part of the UK, shall continue to be practiced. Non shall be changed, altered or removed for politically correct reasons. See also Article 11, Political Correctness.

10.8 All persons of religious or other beliefs have the right to express opinions and debate in private or in public, the merits of their chosen religion in relation to other religions. If done so with people of other religious belief or other persons, such comments, opinions or debate, must be done in an atmosphere of equality and peace.

10.9 All organisations that normally start the day with a period of prayer shall not be prevented from doing so. Any person or persons who do not wish to participate in such prayers, shall be vacant from the room where such prayers are said, until such prayers are finished when they can enter said room. Such persons shall not be rebuked, jibed or intimidated in any way because they do not wish to be part of such regular ceremonies.

10.10 Regardless of the laws of the land concerning marriage, any marriages that are done in Church Of England churches, shall be the sole responsibility of the Church of England. Therefore, the Church of England can decide on what type of services to provide, in consultation with those getting married, and who can get married in church and who cannot. This shall be the same for other faiths and their churches, meeting halls or Mosques etc. except where children are concerned.

10.11 It is a primary feature of the Christian faith that Sunday is a special day of the week, and considered to be a Day of Rest. Consequently, while some trading is carried out on Sundays, strict trading regulations keeping Sunday a special day of rest for most people shall be maintained, according to British Sunday Trading Laws prior to 1997. Therefore any one person or groups of persons who are Christians, can refuse to work on Sundays without penalty or loss of employment. This shall apply to other religions who have a special day set aside for rest or fasting etc.

10.12 There is here established a separate church for the gay, lesbian and transgender communities who wish to follow the Christian faith, but who find that the already established Church of England cannot cater for their religious needs. It shall be for the gay, lesbian and transgender communities etc., to come together and establish a name and rules of operation to suit their various religious needs within that one church.

10.13 The ritual slaughter of any animal life forms, which causes suffering and undue stress to such animal life forms prior to death, regardless of religion, is strictly forbidden and is illegal in England and other English territories.

Article. 11.

Other Matters.

Public Right of Way.

11.1 All laws regarding all public areas (footpaths, roads (public Highways), and other public rights of way), shall be as designated prior to 1997, under British rule. Any public or private company or organisation that has created public areas within the confines of their property shall accept that such public areas to be subject to the same laws as all other public areas outside such property or grounds under their care.

11.2 Notwithstanding, the above paragraph, all public areas are for the free and unrestricted use of the public for any activity that does not break the law, or cause a danger to the public.

The National Census.

11.3 A national census shall be held immediately after English Independence and then every ten (10) years to help monitor the growth, makeup of, and trends in the English population. It shall be required that all persons in England at the time of the national census shall fill in the National Census Form correctly and completely.

Immigration.

11.4 Limited immigration is allowed under this Constitution of England. The criteria for such immigration to take place is detailed in Appendix A of this Constitution of England 2014.

Repatriation of illegal immigrants and/or Asylum seekers.

England's Border Authorities shall operate a robust but humane repatriation system that shall ensure that people who should not be in England are removed quickly and efficiently.

Other English Territories.

11.5 All territories that were once British territories (except those retained by Scotland after Scottish independence, and Wales, including some small islands etc.), will become English Territories when England becomes an independent nation again. Those territories shall be, but not necessarily restricted to; a) all small islands around the British Isles that are not Scottish, or Welsh, b) Northern Ireland, c) Gibraltar, d) the

Ascension Island base, e) the Falkland Islands, and any other bases and territories that were once British and have not subsequently become independent after WWII.

Representing England.

11.6 Any person who is not an English person, (as shown in APPENDIX A), cannot represent England in international competitions of any kind, regardless of how long they have lived in England.

St. George's Day.

11.7 There is a special day on which the people of England can celebrate being English, English customs and traditions, and all things English. That day is the 23rd April, St. George's day and shall be a bank holiday. All national and local government institutions shall encourage such celebrations, and shall themselves set aside such funds as is necessary to support such organised public celebrations.

St. Edmund's Day.

England's First Patron Saint.

11.8 There is a special day on which the people of England can celebrate their Anglo-Saxon English Heritage, Anglo-Saxon English customs and traditions, and all things Anglo-Saxon English. That day is 20th November, St. Edmund's day and shall be a bank holiday. All national and local government institutions shall encourage such celebrations, and shall themselves set aside such funds as is necessary to support such organised public celebrations.

Time Keeping

11.9 The time keeping system used in England shall be that as used in the UK prior to 1997 and shall be centred on GMT (Greenwich Mean Time), nationally and internationally.

Science and Technology.

11.10 In the interests of the people of England and their protection now and in the future, the following paragraphs shall apply.

11.11 The application and scope of the Freedom of information Act and Data protection Act as established in law shall be to protect the individual English person and the wider English community by ensuring that information is properly and securely held, while at the same time ensuring that information that was once held confidential or secret is made free in a proper and safe manner after a proper period of time, as determined by the acts.

11.12 All life forms whether they originate on Earth or elsewhere in the universe, be they biological or bio-electrical or electro mechanical or other type in origin, that exhibit sentience, for the purposes of being recognised by this Constitution of England 2014, shall be considered as human and therefore shall be subject, when in England and other English territories, to English laws, customs and traditions.

11.13 It is expressly forbidden to clone a full and complete human being, or a complete human brain, except in the unusual circumstance that the human race has been so reduced in numbers as not to be self sustaining.

11.14 So as not to create an unusual form of slavery, any cloned person, machine intelligence (as indicated in the above paragraph, 11.12 & 11.13), or Extra-terrestrial life form shall be subject to the same conditions of employment, and considerations as to race, religion, colour, origin, sex or creed etc., indicated elsewhere in this Constitution of England 2014.

11.15 In the rush to develop science and technology, supposedly for the benefit of the human race, or just for England and the English people, scientists and engineers etc., must take care not to endanger those they wish to develop science and technology for. Don't ask if you could do something, ask if you should do that something. The development of artificial intelligence shall be to help improve the lot of mankind but shall not be used to make mankind lazy. There must always be included in all AI devices, equipment and technologies

etc., a safety measure to include a manual off switch, so that such technology can be turned off if it goes wrong.

Suicides.

11.16 Suicide and assisted suicide or any other form of suicide if such exists shall remain illegal in England. However, nothing in this Constitution of England 2014 makes it illegal for persons to travel abroad to commit suicide, or for close relatives or friends from assisting them except in the following situations:

11.16a That a person who may wish to commit suicide cannot transmit that wish in a form acceptable to a court of law and there is a possible chance of mistake, forgery or deception.

11.16b That a person who is very ill but has not yet decided to commit suicide, is still taken out of England in anticipation of or expectation of the wish to commit suicide.

11.16c That the suicide or attempted suicide is a clear indication that such an act is a cry for help.

11.16d Medical personnel cannot assist in the act of suicide in line with the Hippocratic Oath elsewhere in this Constitution of England.

Trading Standards

Weights, Measures, Currency and Alcohol Licensing, etc.

Section 1: Weights, Measures and Currency.

11.17 The Imperial Measurements system shall be the primary system of measurements of length, distance, weight and volume in England. Where necessary, metric weights and measures conversion charts can be used to assist in conversion with metrication values. Where necessary, on road signs and other number based signs, values shall contain both imperial and equivalent metric values.

11.18 The national currency shall be the English Pound sterling based on the Anglo-Saxon penny unit.

11.19 The currency units of English sterling shall be as in Britain 2011 but with indicated changes:

The two penny piece and the twenty pence piece shall be withdrawn.

One penny, silver. Diameter $26/32$, Thickness $2/32$

One five pence piece, silver. Diameter $28/32$,
Thickness $3/32$, 1 shilling

One ten pence piece, silver. Diameter $30/32$,
Thickness $3/32$, 2 shillings

One fifty pence piece, silver. Round, diameter 1 ,
Thickness $3/32$, 10 shillings

One pound coin, silver. Diameter $1 \text{ \& } 2/32$,
Thickness $4/32$, 20 shillings

Two pound coin, gold. Diameter $1 \text{ \& } 4/32$, Thickness
 $4/32$, 40 shillings

The side opposite the Monarch's side shall feature designs reflecting English heritage and culture, past and present.

New designs of the five pound, ten pound, twenty pound and fifty pound notes shall be so altered as to reflect the nationality of the currency.

11.20 From year one of English independence, a gradual change of currency from British currency to English currency shall take place. On the 31st of December of the third year of English Independence, British currency shall no longer be legal currency.

Section 2. Religious Food Preparation.

11.21 Where all food products that have been prepared for religious purposes prior to distribution in shops and superstores, or other foods stored that are safe for such religious purposes, such food products must be clearly and prominently marked on the shop/store counters and shelves as well as the food products packaging by the food producers. Not to do so is illegal.

Section 3. Food Standards.

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11.22 In addition to the requirements of section 2 for religious food preparation, all food products (pre-prepared meals, food ingredients, and all other types of food and drink), such food products must have their ingredients properly and accurately marked and itemized, including chemical breakdown and quantities. Not to do so shall be illegal.

Section 4. Trading Hours.

11.23 All trade regulations for the opening and closing of high street shops, on or off high street supermarkets and superstores shall remain as per legislation up to the year 1994, (under British rule,) including Sunday trading in accordance with the Sunday Trading Act 1994. The Sunday Trading Act 1994 shall be permanent.

Land Management.

11.24 There shall be developed a Land Management Program that sees the protection of Green Belt Land as the highest priority, including areas of outstanding natural beauty. However, the better usage of brown field sites as well as re-usage of built-on land sites shall be the key to development. The building on green field sites shall only be possible, if it can be proved that an outstanding case for usage is present, and there are no alternative sites possible, and no objections whatsoever, from any member of any of the locally affected communities. The valuation system classifies open space into seven categories. The most valuable is urban parkland. AONBs and other unspoiled natural land are the second most valuable and green belt land is the third most valuable category. This classification shall remain permanent in all such areas.

Environment and Resources.

11.25 There have been some concerns expressed, by many governments and agencies, with global warming and climate change to such an extent as to alter government policy concerning pollution and the environment. Those concerns seem to centre around the idea that global warming and/or climate change is some how affected by human intervention. As a result of this, governments around the world have committed themselves to reducing those

elements or so called "Greenhouse Gases" supposedly to be responsible for such changes. This involves support for recycling measures and and the development of renewable energy policies. This Constitution of England 2014 discounts totally the idea of human intervention of global warming and/or climate change as the basis for policies concerning recycling and renewable energy development.

11.26 Having discounted human intervention as being responsible for global warming and/or climate change, this Constitution of England 2014 nevertheless supports policies for the development of recycling and the use of renewable physical and energy resources development. However, the basis for such support is as follows:

11.26a That pollution of the environment must be reduced as much as is humanly possible to protect the environment and all lifeforms therein, including the human race, especially from pollution that causes diseases etc.

11.26b That all the physical resources on our planet are finite and cannot be continually relied upon for human consumption without permanent depletion.

11.26c That the use of energy also depletes physical resources, and forms of effective renewable energy must be found.

11.26d That the use of fossil fuel resources for short term energy production cannot be discounted entirely.

11.26e That the government must take steps to reduce dependency on non-reusable materials in favour of re-usable materials and other sources including manufacturing methodology and practice.

11.26f That carbon dioxide reduction, shall no longer be a priority as this is a major life giving gas not a harmful one.

11.26g Nuclear power as a domestic energy source shall no longer be a priority.

The English government shall form policies based on this paragraph (11.25) with a view to maintaining physical and energy resources for the benefit of the English people.

However, the over usage of wind farms, or other renewable energy sources, affecting the environment visually, shall not be permitted. Common sense at all times must be the watch word for energy procurement and usage, as for all other aspects covered by this paragraph.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

English identity, Naturalisation and Immigration.

English identity.

The people of England shall be those people, who are born within the borders of England and were/are brought up and educated in England, living by and promoting the laws, customs and traditions of England and by any reasonable consideration act and behave naturally as an English person would act and behave. Naturalised English people shall be those people who have emigrated permanently to England, and have successfully passed through the English Naturalisation process, their children's identity shall be governed by this Appendix. English people and naturalised English people shall be the people of England. Any other persons and their children, if they have any, shall be considered non-English persons.

The criteria for the Naturalisation process of people who are to become permanent members of the English Community.

(a) They must be in England for at least three(3) years, and actively learn the laws, customs and traditions of England to a reasonable level and at or near the end of the third year sit a naturalisation test, the passing of which will grant them naturalised citizenship.

(b) They must want to come and permanently live in England.

(c) They must take an oath to live by the laws, customs and traditions of England, and to help defend England and her people against her enemies and must not give monetary, physical or any other aid to the enemies of England and her people.

(d) They must not live in England as though they were still living in the country they have come from.

(e) They must, prior to coming to England, have a full grasp of the English language, (Reading, writing and speaking English), to an acceptable level.

(f) They cannot claim benefits for a spouse or children that have not come to England with them.

(g) They must have a personal income/savings, (at an acceptable level), before coming to England.

(h) They must have a recognized skill or profession that is needed in England.

Immigration.

Temporary Stay Economic Migrants.

The definition of Temporary Stay Economic Migrants (TSEM), (Green Card), is;

(a) Those people who wish to come to England to live and work on a temporary basis.

(b) That while they are here, must adhere at all times to English Law.

(c) Must respect English custom and tradition while in England.

(d) Must speak, read and write English to at least conversational level in a manner that can be clearly understood by English people.

(e) They must not live in England as though they were still living in the country they have come from.

(f) They must have a recognized skill or profession that is needed in the country.

(g) They must have a personal income/savings, (at an acceptable level), before coming to England.

(h) They cannot claim benefits for a spouse or children that have not come to England with them.

(I) They must be in possession of a temporary workers permit, (like the American green card), that is provided

by the Immigration Department, to be immediately produced on demand by officials at any time.

(j) They must find work within 6 months of arriving or they shall leave. The TSEM card id shall be used only initially to help TSEM'S find work. It can only be used after 6 months if the TSEM has found work, otherwise it is returned on leaving.

(k) TSEMs must go to an immigration department room at each Shire council building, in England, once a month to register their presence and have their TSEM booklet stamped to show they have attended. Failure to attend will automatically convert the TSEM(s) into Illegal immigrant status.

(l) TSEM status is 5 years maximum, and TSEM status can only be applied for twice in succession. Such persons in the second TSEM 5 year term should apply for NsdEP status if they wish. The application for NsdEP status can only be made in the third year of the second TSEM term if wanted. Otherwise the TSEM(s) must leave England after their second term of service is up. There is no guarantee that a second 5 year term will be granted.

This is necessary so that it can be more accurately determine who is an economic migrant and who is not.

Refugees.

Political Refugees in fear of life and limb.

Refugees are automatically provided with TSEM status (Orange Card).

Political refugees in fear of life and limb shall automatically be given TSEM status (orange card). These people will have a special status because of their circumstances. However, the terms and conditions of TSEMs in England shall apply to refugees while they stay in England.

Not all the conditions need to be initially met, but paragraphs b, c, d, e, h, I and k, should be met immediately, or over a short period of time dependent on the personal circumstances of each refugee and or their family.

APPENDIX B.

Punishment to fit the crime.

There is established a system of punishments for crimes committed in England of which many important crimes are listed below.

Mass Murder.

For the intentional killing of many persons in the same instant, up to and including ACTS OF TERRORISM and GENOCIDE, the automatic penalty is LIFE IN PRISON. In this case life means life without the possibility of parole. Early release on the grounds of compassion shall not apply.

Murder.

Murder, where by a person intentionally kills another person or series of persons, shall carry the penalty of LIFE IN PRISON. In this case life means life without the possibility of parole. Early release on the grounds of compassion shall not apply.

Manslaughter.

Manslaughter, shall be the unintentional killing of one or more persons by another person while that person was either, committing another crime, having an argument, or engaged in any other actions such as criminal negligence. The penalty shall be 30 years imprisonment with the possibility of parole after 15 years imprisonment.

Paedophilia.

Any person who is proven to have sexually assaulted a child or children the penalty shall be life in prison, in this case life means life without the possibility of parole. Early release on the grounds of compassion shall not apply. This shall also apply to children being forced into under age marriage and unforced sex. Such things can be a consequence of foreign law and custom which is contrary to the protection of children and of the laws, customs and traditions of England.

Child Abuse.

For serious and repeated physical assaults on children the penalty shall be Life in Prison, In this case life means life without the possibility of parole. Early release on grounds of compassion shall not apply.

Child Grooming.

The grooming of children, using any method, for sex, child trafficking, or any other activities inconsistent with the welfare of children is illegal and shall carry a mandatory sentence of 40 years without the possibility of parole. Early release on grounds of compassion shall not apply.

Sexual Violence & Molestation.

In the case of the sexual violence & molestation women or men, the penalty shall be 30 years in prison without the possibility of parole. Early release on the grounds of compassion shall not apply.

The definition of Sexual Violence & Molestation shall be as follows:

A man or woman shall be considered to have been Sexually Molested, if they have been forced into the act of sex, by the use of; violence to their person, incapacitated by use of such violence, drugs or physical restraint, and mental or physical coercion, or any other manner in which a man or woman is forced into sex against their free will. Sex by an adult with a child or children shall always be considered rape.

Rape.

In the case of the rape of men or women, the penalty shall be 40 years in prison without the possibility of parole. Early release on the grounds of compassion shall not apply.

Definition of Rape.

A man or woman shall be considered to have been raped, if they have been forced against their free will, (by the use of violence to their person, incapacitated by use of such violence, drugs or physical restraint, and mental or

physical coercion, or any other manner in which a man or woman is forced into sexual activity where sexual intercourse (penetration of sexual organs), has taken place. This may have been done in a natural way or with sex aids of various kinds who's purpose is to achieve sexual intercourse, or items have been used to imitate sexual intercourse with items not made for such a purpose. There is no such thing as Legitimate rape as has been stated by others.

Burglary or other acts of robbery.

Where a burglary or other type of robbery results in the victim or victims becoming permanently disabled, physically or mentally, the penalty shall be 30 years in prison without the possibility of parole.

Where a burglary or other type of robbery results in the victim or victims becoming temporarily but nevertheless seriously injured, physically or mentally, the penalty shall be 15 years in prison without the possibility of parole.

Where a burglary or other type of robbery results in the victim being slightly injured, physically or mentally or both, the penalty shall be 10 years in prison with the possibility of parole after 5 years.

Where a burglary or other type of robbery results in no injury to victims at all the penalty is 5 years in prison without the possibility of parole.

There shall be no mitigation of sentences of the above when a person or persons responsible for such serious crimes plead guilty, or where they have spent time in jail awaiting trial.

Repeat Offenders.

Where offenders on shorter sentences are known to be repeat offenders, and return to court for judgement, their sentences are automatically doubled every time.

False Accusation.

Where a person or persons or an organization make a false accusation against another person or other persons, with

the sole purpose of having that person or those persons sent to jail for crimes they have not committed, such a person or other persons or organisation making the accusation, shall have committed an offence, the penalty of which in general shall be 5 years in prison with the possibility of parole after 2 1/2 years. In the cases of murder, rape, paedophilia and child abuse, the penalty for false accusation shall be 10 years without the possibility of parole.

False evidence.

It shall be an offence to give false evidence or reports intended to mislead the police or otherwise to pervert the course of justice to either the police or in court under oath. The penalty for giving false evidence or committing perjury to the police or the courts shall be 5 years in prison, without the possibility of parole.

APPENDIX C.

The Rights of Children.

With the exception of the age of consent, the rights of children shall be the same as for the rights of the individual person, and other rights that are applicable elsewhere in this Constitution of England. In addition the following rights shall also apply.

Before the age of consent parents with advice from health workers shall be responsible for sex education with cooperation from the school the children attend, at the appropriate age as set out in this appendix. It shall not be right, that organisations supporting safe sex education enter into activities that undermine parental responsibility, such as approaching young children without consent of the parents or guardians. The minimum age for sex education shall be 14 years of age.

All organisations concerned with children should work towards what is best for each child.

Education.

EDUCATION SUBJECTS STRUCTURE.

NURSERY AND OTHER PRE-SCHOOL ACTIVITIES.

No change from previous structures while under British control. The formal education of children shall not begin until they are six years old.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Structured rudimentary teaching in the following core subjects;

Maths (no electronic calculators/computers), Anglo Saxon English (Including England's first Rune Alphabet as discovered by R. I. Page), Religion (Christianity), Science, Modern Queen's English, Latin, Geography, English History, World History, Art, P.E., Swimming.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

A continuance and advancement of original core subjects, plus the following additional core subjects;

Basic money management, Cooking, Relationships between people (general, non-intimate), ICT and Computer Programming.

HIGH SCHOOLS.

A continuance and advancement of the core subjects, plus the following additional core subjects;

Basic Electrical Engineering, Basic Mechanical Engineering, Economics in the Home, Higher financial management, Sex education and intimate relationships, Computer Programming and Basic Software Engineering.

Sex education and intimate relationships must not start before the age of fourteen (14) years.

Where religious education is concerned, while the Christian faith shall be taught in all English schools, children of other faiths shall be helped to study the faith to which they are born as required by their parents.

The First English Alphabet.

This is part of the official languages of the English People.

ANGLO-SAXON ENGLISH RUNES. (As discovered by R. I. Page)

EDUCATION HOLIDAY STRUCTURE.

The following holiday structure shall apply to all nursery, primary, secondary, and senior (High) schools in England.

Autumn term.

There shall be one staff training day at the beginning of term. All other staff training days shall be taken in the half-term school holiday.

The autumn term shall start in the first week of September and end in the usual manner for the Christmas and New Year. The half-term holiday shall be the last full week in October.

Spring term.

The spring Term shall start from the first full week of January to the end of the first full week of April. There shall be a one week holiday until the beginning of the third full week of April.

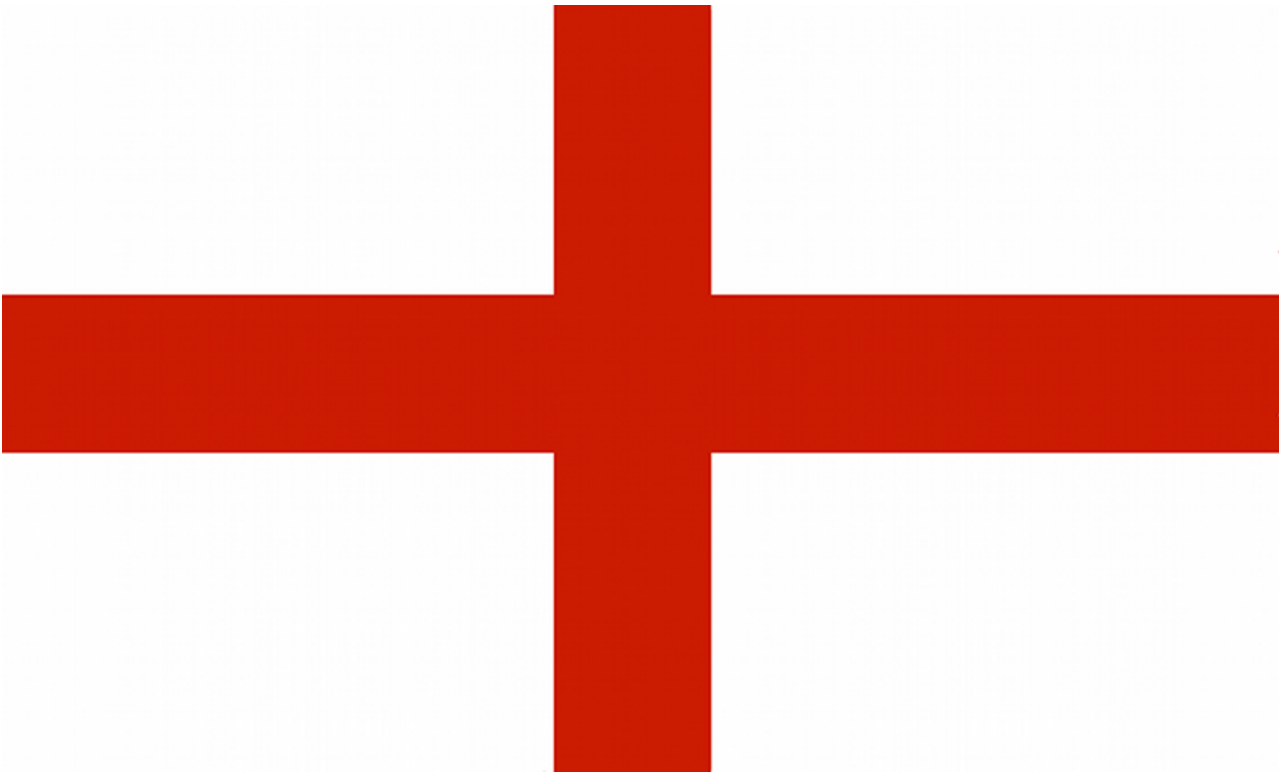
Summer term.

The summer term shall begin at the beginning of the third full week of April until the end of the last full week of July. All teacher training days shall take place in the one weeks holiday between the Spring and summer terms. Variations shall take place according to when dates fall at the weeks end as well as when the of bank holidays fall.

APPENDIX D.

The official Flag and signage of England.

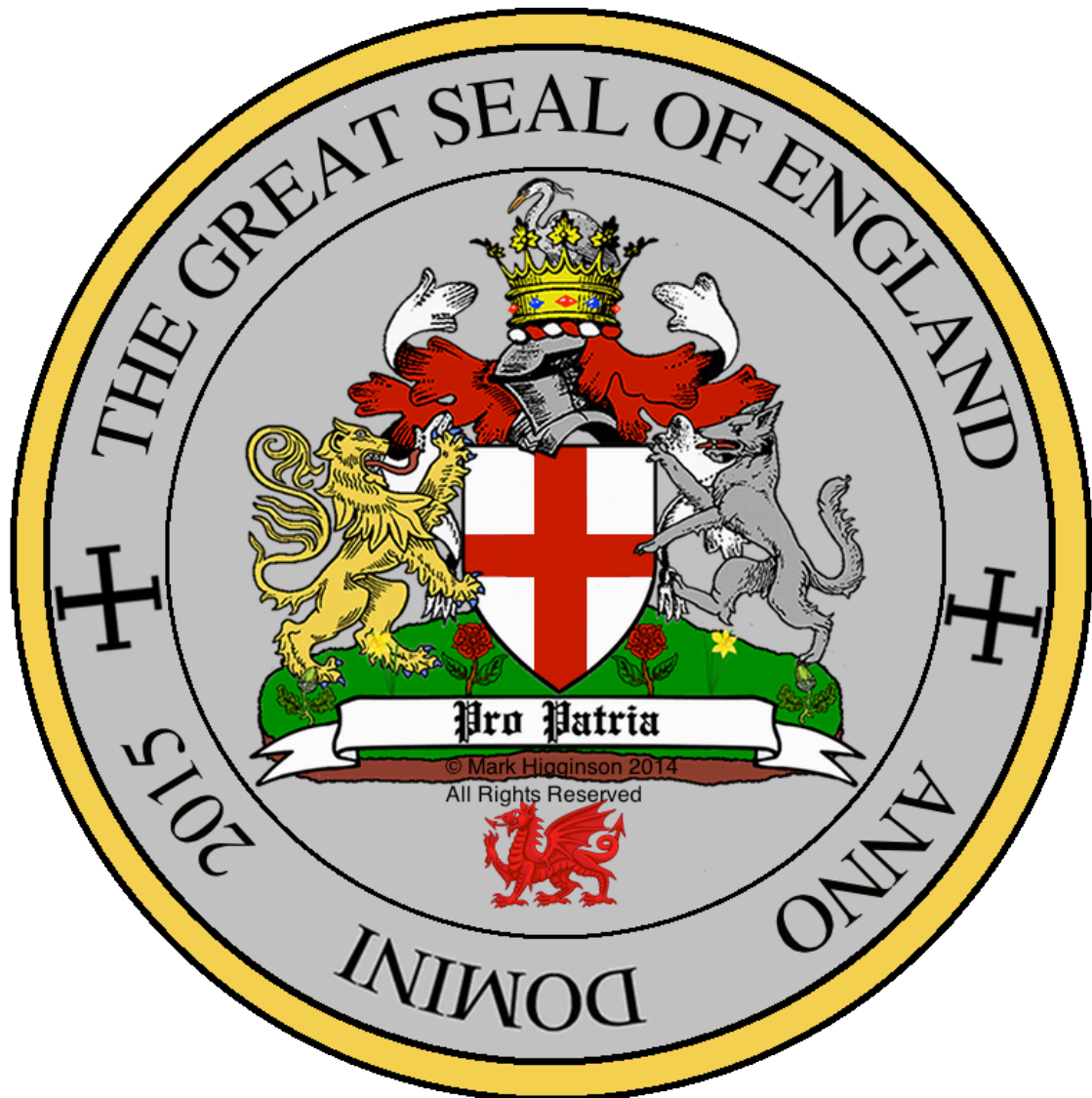
The Flag below is the St. George's Cross and is the official flag of England that has been accepted and used by England since as early as the 13th Century AD.



The following is the official Coat of Arms of England.



The Following is the Official Great Seal of England. Obverse (front). It shall come into force on 23rd April 2015 after Scottish independence.



Reverse side.



APPENDIX E

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL ANTHEM

The following is the National Anthem of England. It is a hymn and a song that seems to be liked by many English people, so I see no reason why it should not be used. If England becomes independent under this Constitution of England 2014, and the majority of England want another song instead, they shall have an opportunity five(5) years after to change to it in a national referendum.

Jerusalem

By William Blake (1804)

And did those feet in ancient time Walk upon England's
mountains green And was the holy lamb of God On England's
pleasant pastures seen

And did the countenance divine Shine forth upon our
clouded hills And was Jerusalem builded here Among those
dark Satanic mills

Bring me my bow of burning gold Bring me my arrows of
desire Bring me my spears o'clouds unfold Bring me my
chariot of fire

I will not cease from mental fight Nor shall my sword
sleep in my hand 'Til we have built Jerusalem In
England's green and pleasant land.

Sung to the music of Sir Hubert Parry (1916).

APPENDIX I

ENGLISH TERRITORIES AND OTHER INTERNATIONAL MATTERS.

An important desire of a people is the right of self determination, the decision either to be independent or to align themselves to another people politically, militarily and socially as well as economically. England shall always support the self determination of any people within the English territories or elsewhere in the world.

Insofar as the peoples of Gibraltar and the Falklands Islands and other British Territories have decided by their will to remain British, on Scottish independence they shall become English Overseas Territories, unless they decide otherwise by a referendum in those territories.

All other bases and territories around the world that were once British Territories, whether populated or not, shall become English Territories when Scotland becomes independent, or England becomes independent in some other way.

There shall be a Minister for Gibraltar, a Minister for the Falkland Islands, and a Minister for Remaining Overseas Territories in the English Government.

APPENDIX N

Northern Ireland.

Northern Ireland that was part of the Union of Great Britain shall become an English limited self-governing overseas territory with the same powers of governance and local responsibilities Northern Ireland had prior to Scotland becoming independent, or if England became independent in some other way.

All laws, national and local must comply with The Constitution of England 2014 as for any other English territories. However, the customs and traditions of Northern Ireland and those other matters that underpin the uniqueness of the Northern Irish people shall prevail in Northern Ireland.

Parliament.

Northern Irish MP's that have seats in the parliament of England can only vote on matters that involve both England and Northern Ireland together. On all other matters Northern Irish MP's cannot vote in the English Parliament.

Independence.

When England becomes independent as a result of Scottish independence, or England becomes independent in some other way, Northern Ireland shall become the Independent State of Northern Ireland. If however the people of Northern Ireland wish to stay aligned with England, Northern Ireland will be a self governing overseas territory, retaining the Northern Irish Assembly with full support of England. This will mean that the English Government shall have a Minister for Northern Ireland.

Finances of State.

Money allocated to the Northern Irish Assembly, shall be paid as so much per head of population and shall be calculated to be the same as for the rest of England. Income Tax and National Insurance collected by the state shall be split equally into two parts. One part shall be

collected by the English government, the other part shall be collected by the Northern Irish Assembly.

Appendix P

Policing

Additions to Policing in Article 4: Law and Order.

Use of Weapons.

The use of weapons by the police shall be restricted in use according to the following:

The deployment of weapons by the police must be under the strictest of regulation, to include, but not be restricted to the following:

The deployment of weapons of any kind including Tazers by the police in the form of individual officers or as an armed response unit, must not take place unless the use of or the holding of a weapon by a member of the public, or groups of members of the public, are confirmed. The mere assumption that a person is armed is not enough, confirmation must be the key to accurate suppression of armed aggression.

Tazers or other energy discharge weapons or lethal weapons of any kind must not be used as a replacement for negotiation. Warnings before use does not constitute negotiation. All possible use of negotiation techniques must be exhausted before the use of such weapons. Terrorism is no excuse for disregarding negotiation.

Such weapons as described above must not be used on the following age groups: any persons 16 years or below; any persons of pensionable age 60 years or above, or any persons being or appearing to be disabled persons or persons seemingly incapacitated or seriously ill.

Crowd control, Rioting and Looting.

The various police forces around England shall conduct such regular reviews as necessary to determine how best to deal with crowd control, rioting and looting. A co-ordinated national review shall be held every two(2) years by senior police officers responsible for riot control etc., so that co-ordination of effort and

information sharing can lead to better control and management of crowd control, riots and looting, can take place.

In the management of rioting and looting, it is recognized that in these volatile situations, both police officers and innocent bystanders will come under attack. The police officers on riot control duty, whether in riot gear or not, shall take whatever action is needed, subject to orders by senior police officers, to subdue rioters and looters within the law.

In the application of such orders, police officers shall use force that is both appropriate and necessary, but not excessively. Every effort must be taken to determine who are the rioters and looters, and who are the innocent bystanders or victims of rioting and looting, to reduce the occurrence of mistaken identity in such situations.

While it is essential to protect the peoples right to peaceful demonstration, where trouble takes place the police officers on crowd control duty shall take such action as deemed appropriate and necessary to remove such trouble in such a way that helps to reduce the trouble from spreading, while at the same time permitting the wider peaceful demonstration to continue.

When such troubles occur as described above, it is right that politicians and the public, become concerned that the right thing is being done. However, the people choose their politicians through general elections, while politicians are responsible for creating laws. The judiciary are responsible for the application of the law, and the police are responsible for protecting the peace and upholding the law. The police shall always operate on the principle of policing by consent. These lines shall not be crossed.

Though it is recognized that Health and Safety must by definition have a place in policing, where such Health and Safety rules prevent the police from performing their duty, such Health and Safety rules shall not apply.

APPENDIX W

Wales.

Wales was annexed by King Henry VIII in the 16th century and the Welsh people became part of England. In recent times as part of Great Britain the Welsh people have started to realise their cultural identity, and in 1997 were afforded devolution. This presents a problem for England, if Scotland achieves independence, or England becomes independent in some other way. This appendix tries to address these problems.

An Independent Wales.

If Wales becomes an independent country again, the problems are somewhat less. All lands, including the various islands around Wales that are considered by any reasonable person to belong to Wales, shall become Welsh land. All other lands and islands not part of Scotland, shall be English lands and islands, etc., with all the associated border controls as necessary where Welsh Territory resides next to English Territory.

All Welsh people who wish to live in England permanently and are first generation Welsh people, they shall automatically become Naturalised English persons as described elsewhere in this Constitution of England 2014. Their offspring, (Second generation, third generation, etc.,) shall automatically become English people as described elsewhere in The Constitution of England 2014.

A Non Independent Wales.

If the people of Wales do not want independence from England, then their continued existence within England shall be as a limited self governing region, retaining the Welsh Assembly, responsible for it's local affairs to a certain degree under this Constitution of England 2014. The following paragraphs shall detail the extent of those affairs. There shall be a Minister for Wales in the cabinet of the English Government.

The following are areas that shall be the affairs of interest and control of the Welsh Assembly. They are

basically the same as for devolution under the previous British Government, except where changes are indicated.

Welsh Assembly Powers

Agriculture, forestry & fishing; education; environment; health and social welfare; housing; local government; fire and rescue services; highways and transport; economic development.

In addition to the Welsh powers above, this Constitution of England 2014 shall at all times guarantee support and maintenance of all things of importance to Welsh history, culture, language, customs and traditions of the Welsh people.

Finances of State.

Money allocated to the Welsh assembly, shall be paid as so much per head of population and shall be calculated to be the same as for the rest of England. Income Tax and National Insurance collected by the state shall be split equally into two parts. One part shall be collected by the English government, the other part shall be collected by the Welsh Assembly.

Parliament.

Welsh MP's that have seats in the parliament of England can only vote on matters that equally involve both England and Wales. On all other matters Welsh MP's cannot vote in the English Parliament.

National Flag and Anthem.

The national flag and national anthem of Wales, shall at all times be a matter for the Welsh people, to be used to represent Wales in any Wales only matters. The flag of England and the English national anthem shall be used in matters that equally represent England and Wales together. The Flag of England, and the Welsh flags shall be flown together in Wales, with the flag of England in the higher position, on all official government buildings. This merely shows that Wales is within England and not a separate nation.

APPENDIX Z

Declaration of Independence of the People of England.

We the people of England, in the year of our sovereign Queen Elizabeth II, 2014, being dissatisfied with the position we hold within the United (devolved), Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the way in which we have been ignored as a people, being refused proper political representation as a nation within this devolved Union and perceiving many aspects of our lands, history, culture and our very existence as a people being diluted by various means, have resolved to take action.

It is the desire of the people of England having described above the concerns of and threats to, their very existence in the kingdom of England and as a nation of people, that by their free will and consent through free and open referendum or by any other freely and peacefully derived collective decision with which the majority have agreed to be free of British and European Union rule, do hereby declare themselves independent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the European Union, and on the date and time given below, the re-establishment of the Kingdom of England shall take place under the Governance of The Constitution of England 2014 and freely accept the consequences of this declaration.

signed

..

..

The establishment of the Kingdom of England as a self governing and independent state shall take place upon:

23rd April 12:00 noon, on the year following a referendum resulting in the majority vote in favour of the acceptance to Declare England's independence.