

A Policy on the Policies

A systems-lens SWOT analysis of Restore Britain's published programme: how the policies intersect, where the links between them can be strengthened, which gaps new policies can fill, and what an integrated 'if one wins, all win' model could look like

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How to read this document. Everything attributed to Restore Britain is drawn from its own official website (restorebritain.org.uk) and the policy-paper PDFs linked from it, read in full or in the relevant sections on 14 November 2026. Every proposal in Section 6 is marked **PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy)**. Where a statement is analytical inference rather than something Restore has written, it is labelled as such. Section 8 sets the programme against Stuart's own SovereignOS™ operating system and calculates a UK Systemic Friction Score (SFS) with the same method the live SFS tool uses for every country; the 7,000,000 illegal-immigrant figure used there is Stuart's working assumption, shown alongside the published estimates. Items that could not be verified are listed in Section 11.

The purpose of this work. It builds on Restore Britain's policies, viewing them through a systems lens to strengthen the links between them and fill the gaps, so that each policy reinforces the others. It is offered by a supporter, as a complement to Restore's programme.

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'British Government Budgets Are No Longer Opportunistic Looks into the Future; They Are Simply Autopsies of Past Mistakes.'

— Stuart M. Williams

'We are not adding new plays to a broken playbook; we are creating a new playbook for a British future.'

— Stuart M. Williams

The core problem this document solves. In my view this is one of the biggest mistakes all governments make, including US states. They do not use a systems lens to look at how policies act and react with each other, or whether they create new vital intersections, or strengthen or weaken existing ones. Most policies are reactionary: they may work for one segment or sector of society while destroying another. A Policy on the Policies is the answer: the intersections are as important as the nodes, and the Systemic Friction Score (Section 8.5) measures the friction that broken or missing intersections create. Every proposal here is stated with the intersections it creates or strengthens.

Foreword

I am a member and supporter of Restore Britain. I wrote this document because I want Restore to win, and because I believe we have a narrow window in which to regain our nationhood and our sovereignty while we still can.

Restore has done what no other party has had the courage to do. It has named the problems plainly and published the policies to stop the bleeding: secure borders, an end to benefits for those who should not receive them, and the removal of those who have no right to be here. Those policies are essential. But they are not the solution. They are the catalyst that allows the solutions to work. Stopping the bleeding is not the same as restoring the patient to health.

Restoration needs a system. Every policy has to strengthen the others, so that when one wins, all win. Education has to feed enterprise, enterprise has to feed investment, investment has to feed our towns, and our towns have to feed the tax base that pays for the next generation's education. Where no connection exists between two policies, one has to be created. That is what I mean by 'a policy on the policies'.

This analysis is built on a model that already works. SovereignOS™ has been live-tested for 13 years in Charleston, South Carolina, since 2013, and it has delivered results: more than 1,700 veterans served, more than 1,400 residents and more than 450 prison participants; of the 74 participants released from prison, none has returned. It integrates every sector of society across the entire human life cycle, starting with children as young as eight and running through education, work, business, investment, economic development and government. Its Systemic Friction Score measures what a country spends managing failure and what it could recover by curing it.

In the pages that follow I map Restore's 26 published documents as one system, show where they are strong, where they can be aligned more closely, and where new policies can fill the gaps, and I propose policies that create or

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strengthen the intersections between them. I also score the United Kingdom on the Systemic Friction Score. Every proposal is clearly marked as mine, not Restore's. I offer them as a supporter, in the hope that they help build on a strong catalyst to complete an engine for national renewal.

Stuart M. Williams

Charleston, South Carolina · November 2026

1. Executive summary

Forty-eight policies, one system. This document reads Restore Britain's programme, and the 48 proposals offered to strengthen it, as a single Sovereign Stack built from the ground up. **Nature** is the base: the land, soil, water and wildlife that feed us and that no one built (P34, expanded by P35–P39 on soil, food security, the Grandparent Renaissance, clean food and natural capital bonds, with P29 and P30 on how land is used). On it stand **the individual and the family**, and what they own: their skills, their homes, and now their own name, face and personal data (P33, with P1, P6, P7, P10 and P24) and their health: a free NHS Core, British-trained first posts and prevention (P40, P42, P45). Above them is **the community**: the towns, high streets and people the catalyst most affects (P5, P9, P11–P13 and the Build Britain Service, P26, with health routes, local pharmacies and Back to Work, Back to Health, P43, P46, P48). Then **the economy**: tax, capital, energy and enterprise (P2–P4, P20, P21, P23, P25, P27, P28, and British Medicines and Discovery, P47). At the top is **the state and the nation**: a smaller, accountable state and one standard of justice (P8, P14–P19, P22, P31, P32, and the 18-week legal maximum and Live Waits Dashboard, P41, P44). Each level rests on the one beneath it and strengthens the one above, so that when one wins, all win.

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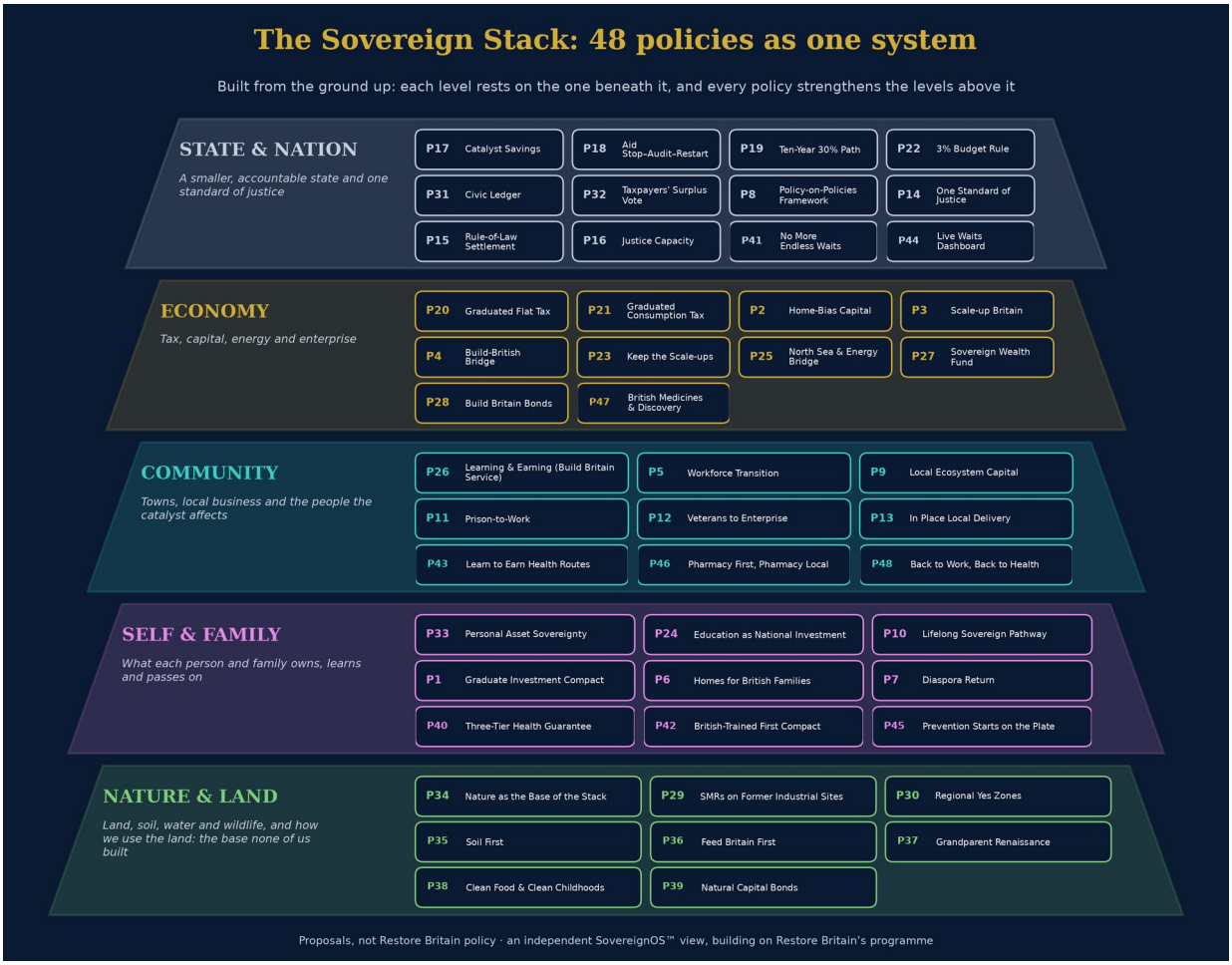


Diagram 3. The Sovereign Stack: all 48 proposals placed on the level each one builds, from nature at the base to the state and nation at the top. Proposals, not Restore Britain policy.

Restore Britain has published **26 official policy documents**: 10 'Objectives' pages (all dated 13 February 2026) and 16 policy papers (October 2025 to 9 November 2026). Read together, they contain a recognisable economic logic, and in places a genuinely systemic one. The Energy Security Outlook, for example, opens with an explicit 'system diagnosis' and closes with a national dashboard. What this document adds is the 'policy on the policies': a single account of how the clusters reinforce one another, in what order, and what each depends on, so the next links can be built.

This analysis follows Stuart's framing. **Border control, benefit reform and deportation are the catalyst layer.** They create the conditions: lower demand pressure on housing, services and wages, and fiscal headroom. **The solutions are the constructive policies** (tax, capital, education, skills, energy, housing, local business, family) and, above all, the intersections between them. Judged that way, the catalyst layer is the most fully specified part of the

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programme. The solution layer is the natural next stage to develop, and the bridges from catalyst to solution are where this document adds the most.

Where SovereignOS™ fits. Restore's diagnosis and SovereignOS™'s diagnosis are close to identical: decades of public money spent on 'palliative care' for problems (illegal immigration, prisons, dependency) rather than cures. Restore's programme is largely the catalyst, the removal of that spending. SovereignOS™, the heritage-centric socioeconomic operating system piloted for 13 years in Charleston, South Carolina, is built as a solution layer: it converts students, veterans, prisoners and underserved residents into economic contributors, keeps value local, and measures the result with the Systemic Friction Score. Section 8 maps the two cluster by cluster.

Headline findings

- **Strongest cluster: the fiscal engine.** Welfare savings (£70–80bn a year by the end of the first Parliament, Restore's estimate) feed a £155bn tax package that flows directly into small business (0% corporation tax on the first £50,000 of profit, VAT threshold £150,000, pub VAT relief), into families (inheritance tax abolition, a £16,000 personal allowance) and into relief for the NHS and schools (private health and school fees made tax-deductible). These links are explicit and mutually reinforcing.
- **Strongest systemic thinking: energy.** The Energy paper treats energy as the 'master variable' upstream of manufacturing, housing, AI and defence. It links to tax (ending the Energy Profits Levy), to capital (a sovereign wealth fund modelled on Norway's) and to planning. Its proposed national dashboard is already a systems framework for energy, and a ready model to extend to every cluster.
- **Biggest opportunity: Stuart's chain from education to capital to scale-up, which this document builds out.** No Restore document yet sets out a funding model for universities, the affordability of a degree for British families, international-student dependency, or research and development (beyond one sentence promising 'deductions or incentives' for research). Tax incentives for patient or scale-up capital are the natural next step. The Student Loan paper already relieves graduates, and an upfront route would complete it. The Caveat Emptor paper itself identifies the 1997 removal of pension funds' dividend tax credit as 'the first domino in the exodus of capital from Britain' and cites Arm's New York listing, and proposes deregulation; a reversal of that tax change would complete the remedy (P2).
- **Second opportunity: the catalyst-to-solution bridge, meaning workforce transition.** The deportation, welfare and citizenship policies will change labour supply quickly. A domestic workforce plan for care, hospitality (3.5 million jobs on Restore's own figures), construction, the NHS and the new energy build-out would complete the link, and social care is an area to add (P5, P26).
- **New policy area: the judiciary, and ending two-tier justice.** Stuart's view is that the judiciary 'has morphed into something that is unrecognisable', and that the big thing for Britons is to get away from a two-tier system that appears to favour illegal immigrants, although the problem is bigger than that. Restore's answer is the most

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legally detailed part of its programme (Section VI of the Mass Deportations paper: leave the ECHR, repeal the Human Rights Act, a 'Great Clarification Act' letting the Commons overturn rulings 'by a simple majority', and reforms to judicial review, judicial tenure and appointments), plus the defence of jury trial in the Castle paper and an 'Equality Before the Law standard' for the police. Tested as a system (Section 5.7), the design can be strengthened by adding several intersections it depends on: court and tribunal capacity (a record 80,829 Crown Court cases waiting in June 2026; 139,000 immigration and asylum appeals open), a domestic replacement for the ECHR in Great Britain, prison capacity for tougher sentences, a single standard of justice that reaches the courts as well as the police, and protection for the contract certainty that investors rely on. P14–P16 propose them.

- **UK Systemic Friction Score: 36 out of 100, 'Severe strain', on Stuart's working assumption of 7,000,000 illegal immigrants** (live SFS method, £38,000 per person per year). At the published estimates (about 0.67–0.9 million, 2017) the score is 45–46, and at Restore's own 'up to 2 million' it is 42, both 'Under pressure'. Even with no illegal immigration at all the UK scores only 48, because three-quarters of the score is fiscal stress (debt at 102% of GDP). In SFS terms, the catalyst removes leakage, but only the solution layer, growth plus lower debt, can lift Britain into 'Stable' (60+).
- **Points to align so the programme speaks with one voice:** energy-infrastructure ownership (a 'no foreign power' objective against a paper that allows foreign ownership 'because we need all of the capital resources we can get'); corporation tax ('lowest in Europe' against 19%, with 15% an aspiration); the capital gains tax allowance (£20,000 or £40,000 in the same paper); universities (the objective dismisses 'bogus' degrees and calls for closing courses, while the Student Loan paper treats graduates as the generation to rescue); and the cost of enforcement and detention, which can be netted into the fiscal model.

2. Scope, sources and method

- **Sources.** Restore Britain's Objectives index (https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/objectives), Policy Papers index (https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/papers), each objective page, each paper landing page and each linked PDF (16 PDFs, about 730 pages, about 160,000 words). The full list with URLs is in Section 3 and Appendix A. The unofficial explainer site restorebritain.vote was used only to cross-check the list and is not cited for any fact.
- **Clusters.** The 26 documents were grouped into 15 policy clusters (see the key below). Three of them, Borders & Deportation (IMM), Citizenship & Belonging (CIT) and Welfare Reform (WEL), form the **catalyst layer**. The other twelve form the **solution layer**, including Judiciary & Courts (JUD).
- **Intersections.** An intersection is graded **explicit (●)** when a Restore text states the mechanism linking two clusters (for example, 'our immigration policies will drastically reduce the pressure on the housing market'). It is graded **partial (○)** when the link is implied or only one side is developed, and **a link to align (✕)** when two

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clusters' policies pull in different directions and need aligning. A **gap** is a dependency that a published policy needs in order to succeed, which a new policy can supply.

- **SovereignOS™ and SFS lens.** SovereignOS™ facts are taken from sovereignos.world (the home page, the British Sovereignty page and the SFS tool) as read on 14 November 2026. The UK SFS is calculated with the published v3 engine that drives the live tool (Section 8.5), reproduced line by line and checked against the live tool's own output.
- **Framing.** The SWOT format is used: Strengths and Areas to strengthen are internal to the published programme; Opportunities are seeds already present in Restore's texts that could be developed into intersections; Threats are external or sequencing risks.

Code	Cluster	Layer
IMM	Borders & Deportation	Catalyst
CIT	Citizenship & Belonging	Catalyst
WEL	Welfare Reform	Catalyst
TAX	Tax & Fiscal	Solution
CAP	Capital Markets	Solution
EDU	Education & Skills	Solution
NHS	Health (NHS)	Solution
FAM	Family & Culture	Solution
HOU	Housing, Land & Water	Solution
ENG	Energy & Industry	Solution
DEF	Defence, Veterans & Maritime	Solution
LAW	Law, Order & Policing	Solution
JUD	Judiciary & Courts	Solution
LIB	Civil Liberties & Elections	Solution
LOC	Local Business, Pubs & High St	Solution

3. The published programme: all 26 documents

Dates are as shown on Restore Britain's indexes. One-line summaries paraphrase Restore's own wording; figures are Restore's.

#	Document & URL	Date	Clusters	One-line summary
1	**Reverse Mass Immigration** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/immigration_border_control	13 Feb 2026	IMM, CIT, WEL	Reverse, not just reduce, immigration: deport all illegal migrants (Restore estimates up to 2 million) and non-integrating legal residents, apply a 'Red List' of countries, abolish asylum, use tents rather than hotels, end Indefinite Leave to Remain (ILR) benefits, and revoke citizenship in defined cases.
2	**Reward the Nation's Grafters** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/economy_taxation	13 Feb 2026	TAX, WEL, LOC	Scrap IR35, abolish inheritance tax, set the 'lowest corporation tax in Europe' with tax holidays for new small firms and incentives for domestic manufacturing, research, training and infrastructure, tax remittances, require work for benefits, and investigate suspicious high-street businesses.

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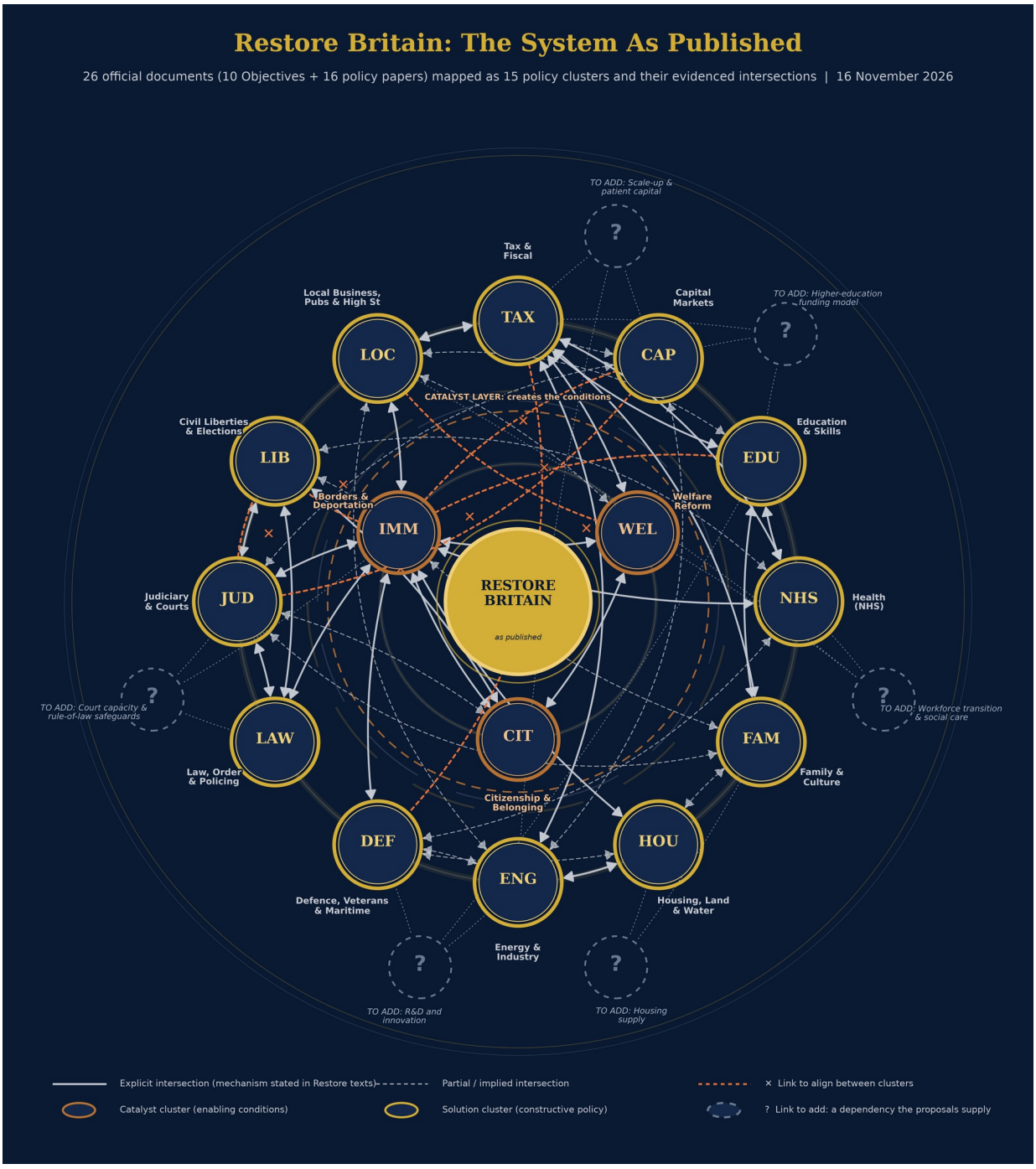
#	Document & URL	Date	Clusters	One-line summary
3	**Put British Interests First** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/foreign_policy	13 Feb 2026	DEF	Scrap foreign aid that does not serve the national interest, 'rebuild and rearm', end DEI in the armed forces, and focus recruitment on the native majority.
4	**Rebuild Britain's Industry, Infrastructure & Energy Security** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/environment_infrastructure	13 Feb 2026	ENG, HOU	Protect the countryside ('a population crisis', not a housing crisis), make energy cheap and scalable, repeal the Climate Change Act, bar foreign ownership of energy infrastructure, develop the North Sea and shale, make housing 'infrastructure first', reclaim the fisheries, build reservoirs, and automate the Tube.
5	**Restore Britain's Social & Cultural Foundations** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/cultural_identity_social_issues	13 Feb 2026	FAM, LOC, JUD	Put pro-family policy, including more affordable childcare, at the heart of everything; allow term-time holidays; reform family courts; restore town centres (abolish small-business rates); defund the BBC; repeal the assisted dying law; create a churches fund; ban the burqa and non-stun slaughter; and repeal the Gender Recognition Act.
6	**Make Britain Safe Again** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/law_order_criminal_justice	13 Feb 2026	LAW, IMM, JUD	Bring back widespread stop and search, hold a binding referendum on the death penalty, legalise pepper spray, run a national strategy against rape gangs, require CCTV in taxis, ban Islamist hate preaching, and investigate food-delivery platforms over illegal working.
7	**Restore the National Health Service** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/healthcare	13 Feb 2026	NHS, IMM, EDU	An NHS for British people first; accept only 'ultra-high skilled' migrant staff; free parking on permits; remove the caps on medical school places so the NHS employs British-trained doctors.
8	**Restore Civil Liberties** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/restore_civil_liberties	13 Feb 2026	LIB	Repeal the Online Safety Act, quash non-violent lockdown convictions, hold an independent inquiry into COVID-19 vaccines, strengthen self-defence law, block digital ID, and put free speech on a statutory footing.
9	**Restore a Pro-British Education System** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/education	13 Feb 2026	EDU, FAM	Fund apprenticeships 'instead of some bogus university degree', end school holiday fines (up to 5 days), and 'restore the university' as openly pro-British, removing staff and courses deemed anti-British.
10	**Safeguard Election Integrity** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/election_integrity	13 Feb 2026	LIB, CIT	Abolish postal voting on demand, review past fraud, and bar foreign nationals (including Commonwealth citizens) from voting or standing.
11	**Mass Deportations: Legitimacy, Legality, and Logistics** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/pp_mass_deportations_legitimacy_legality_and_logistics	Oct 2025	IMM, LIB, JUD	A 'Great Clarification Act', repeal of the Human Rights Act and Equality Act, exit from the ECHR, and abolition of asylum; about 500,000 voluntary departures plus 150,000–200,000 enforced removals a year; cost 'tens of billions over five years'.
12	**Restoring the British Pub** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/restoring_the_british_pub	07 Jan 2026	LOC, TAX, EDU	Business rates relief, 12.5% VAT on hospitality, duty reform, extension of the Enterprise Investment Scheme to rescue pubs, a higher NI threshold, apprenticeship completion and retention bonuses, licensing reform, and meat labelling.
13	**Retaking the English Castle** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policy_paper_retaking_the_english_castle	25 Feb 2026	LAW, LIB, JUD	Legalise pepper spray, enact the 'Stanley Amendment' on occupiers' liability, repeal Scotland's Hate Crime Act, protect jury trial, and require Attorney-General consent before self-defence prosecutions.
14	**Abolish Inheritance Tax** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policy_paper_abolish_inheritance_tax	17 Mar 2026	TAX, FAM	Abolish inheritance tax (about £9bn, 0.7% of receipts) to protect family farms and businesses, offset by cutting DEI roles, activist-NGO funding and charity-law privileges.

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#	Document & URL	Date	Clusters	One-line summary
15	**Energy Security Outlook: Cheap, Reliable & Abundant** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/energy_policy_paper	20 May 2026	ENG, TAX, CAP, HOU	North Sea and shale, a small modular reactor (SMR) programme, repeal of the Climate Change Act, an end to the Energy Profits Levy, a sovereign wealth fund, dynamic pricing, emergency planning reform, and a national dashboard (kWh per capita ÷ cost per kWh).
16	**Restoring British Policing** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policing_policy_paper	01 Jul 2026	LAW, JUD	A Police Restoration Act reinstating the Office of Constable; an Equality Before the Law standard; Police Accountability Boards; a National Police College; restoration of NCIS.
17	**Policy on School Fines** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policy_on_school_fines	24 Jul 2026	EDU, FAM	A right to a small number of authorised term-time absence days each year at the family's discretion.
18	**The Wealth of Our Nation (economic philosophy)** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/the_wealth_of_our_nation	03 Aug 2026	TAX, WEL, NHS, EDU, ENG	£178bn of spending savings fund £155bn of tax cuts: personal allowance of £16,000, basic rate to £100,000, 0% corporation tax on the first £50,000 then 19%, abolition of stamp duty, IHT, IPT and APD, VAT at 18%, the triple lock replaced by CPI, working-age benefits for citizens only and frozen, and Bank of England reform.
19	**Restore Britain's Philosophy of National Belonging** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/restore_britain_s_philosophy_of_national_belonging	02 Sep 2026	CIT, IMM	Citizenship is the legal boundary of Britishness; it will be granted 'only in the most minuscule numbers and only through marriage', and the 'pipeline must close almost entirely'.
20	**The Return of Caveat Emptor** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/the_return_of_caveat_emptor	10 Sep 2026	CAP, TAX	Repeal much of FSMA 2000; abolish the FCA and PRA where there is no systemic risk; self-regulating organisations working to four rules; abolish the Financial Ombudsman; revive London listings.
21	**Restoring Britain's Maritime Domain** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/restoring_britain_s_maritime_domain	24 Sep 2026	DEF, IMM	Create UK Borders & Coastal Command: £3.7bn to full capability and about £0.9–1.0bn net a year, under Royal Navy control in wartime.
22	**Abolish Student Loan Interest** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/abolish_student_loan_interest	25 Sep 2026	EDU, FAM, CIT	Abolish past and future interest for British nationals resident in the UK, including expatriates on their return; the cost is 'not currently calculable', with £5.46bn of 2025-26 interest given as an indicative figure.
23	**The New Illegal Arrivals Detention Estate** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/the_new_illegal_arrivals_detention_estate	12 Oct 2026	IMM, DEF	A 30,000-place secure detention estate delivered within 12 months of taking office.
24	**Regulating e-bikes for commercial use** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/regulating_e_bikes_for_commercial_use	20 Oct 2026	LAW, LOC, IMM	Commercial e-bike riders to be trained, licensed, insured and identifiable, with tougher enforcement, including against illegal working.
25	**A Home Fit for Heroes: Putting Britain's Veterans First** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/a_home_fit_for_heroes	30 Oct 2026	DEF, NHS, HOU	A Department of Veterans' Affairs and a statutory Veterans Charter; local Veterans Officers as a single front door to housing, health, retraining and employment.
26	**A Roadmap for Restoring Public Trust** https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/a_roadmap_for_restoring_public_trust	09 Nov 2026	LIB, NHS	Full public reckoning with the pandemic response; safeguards on emergency powers.

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4. Diagram 1: the system as published



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Diagram 1. Restore Britain's 15 policy clusters. The catalyst clusters (bronze rings) sit around the centre and the solution clusters (gold rings) form the outer ring. Silver arrows are evidenced intersections; orange ✕ lines are links to align; grey '?' circles are links to add, meaning dependencies that the proposals in Section 6 supply.

What the picture shows. The catalyst layer is densely wired: IMM alone has explicit links to eight clusters (ten including partial links), including the judiciary. Tax & Fiscal (TAX) is the main hub of the solution layer. Capital Markets (CAP), Education & Skills (EDU) and Local Business (LOC) are where the most new links can be built, and that is precisely where Stuart's chain runs. The links to add all sit on the outer rim, attached to solution clusters, which is where a systems lens adds the most.

5. SWOT analysis

5.1 Strengths: clusters that are strong and mutually reinforcing

- **The fiscal engine (WEL → TAX → LOC / FAM / NHS / EDU).** The Wealth of Our Nation is the closest thing to an integrating document. It explicitly matches spending savings to tax cuts and states that cuts will be introduced 'only when fully funded'. It links benefits for citizens only to the welfare budget (£70–80bn a year), private-provision tax relief to NHS and school capacity, and small-business thresholds to the high street. The Pub paper and the town-centres objective reinforce the same LOC node from different directions.
- **The security and borders complex (IMM ↔ DEF ↔ LAW).** Mass Deportations (legal route), Detention Estate (capacity), Maritime Domain (interception) and the e-bike and food-delivery measures (the illegal-working pull factor) form a coherent and largely costed operational chain. This is the most fully specified cluster in the programme. The Maritime paper is also the only one that promises an integrating strategy (a forthcoming National Security Strategy and an Integrated Border Security and Management Strategy).
- **Energy as an upstream variable (ENG → HOU, LOC, DEF, TAX).** The Energy paper names energy as the 'master variable' that every sector depends on, links tax (ending the EPL), capital (a Norwegian-style sovereign wealth fund) and planning reform, and proposes measuring national capability on a dashboard. This is systems thinking, applied to one domain.
- **Family and intergenerational logic (FAM ↔ TAX ↔ EDU ↔ HOU).** IHT abolition, student-loan interest abolition, term-time holidays, childcare and home ownership share a stated rationale of intergenerational fairness. The Student Loan paper explicitly links freed income to 'saving, home ownership, business formation'.
- **A detailed legal route for the catalyst (IMM ↔ JUD).** Section VI of the Mass Deportations paper names five specific statutes (a Great Clarification Act, a Judicial Review Reform Act, a Judicial Conduct and Tenure Act, a Judicial Appointments Reform Act and repeal of the HRA) and engages with serious sources (Lord

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Sumption, John Finnis, Douglas Carswell). The Castle paper's defence of jury trial ties the judiciary to civil liberties and self-defence. See Section 5.7.

- **Consistent institutional diagnosis.** The Policing, Veterans, Maritime and Caveat Emptor papers all diagnose fragmentation and propose a single accountable structure (the Office of Constable, a Department of Veterans' Affairs, Coastal Command, self-regulating organisations). That instinct for integration within a cluster is a natural base for integration between clusters.

5.2 Areas to strengthen: points to align

Cluster	Point to align (quoted or paraphrased from Restore texts)
Energy & Industry	Objectives page: 'No foreign power should own any component of our energy infrastructure' alongside Energy paper: foreign ownership allowed 'subject to obvious security checks, because at this time we need all of the capital resources we can get'.
Tax & Fiscal	Objectives page: 'lowest corporation tax in Europe' alongside Wealth of Our Nation: 19% (aspiration 15%); Energy paper refers to 'the standard 25% corporation tax'. CGT allowance stated as £20,000 in text, £40,000 in Figure 16 and £20,000-£40,000 in the summary.
Education & Skills	Education objective favours apprenticeships 'instead of some bogus university degree' and closing courses, while the Student Loan paper treats graduates as a productive generation to be relieved and the objective wants universities 'setting global standards in research'.
Housing, Land & Water	Environment page: young families can own homes 'without needing to build thousands of new houses' (demand-side only), while Wealth paper abolishes stamp duty to stimulate transactions and Student Loan paper documents an affordability ratio of 7.6.

5.3 Areas to strengthen: links to align between clusters

Intersection	Link to align
IMM ✕ CAP	Minimal citizenship and 'easily revocable' residency alongside the ambition to attract entrepreneurs and investors; stable founder terms would align them (P3)
IMM ✕ EDU	Lower overseas enrolment (implied by the immigration stance); a domestic university funding model would complete the link (P1)
WEL ✕ LOC	Rapid labour withdrawal and benefit conditionality; a sector workforce transition plan would complete the link (P5, P26)
IMM ✕ LIB	Mass enforcement and checks alongside blocking digital ID and a strong civil-liberties stance; to align
TAX ✕ DEF	Enforcement, detention and Coastal Command costs to be netted into the fiscal model (P8)
JUD ✕ CAP	Commons override of court rulings by simple majority and ministerial removal of judges, alongside the contract certainty and independent courts that investors, and Caveat Emptor's common-law enforcement, rely on; a commercial-law ring-fence would align them (P15)
JUD ✕ LIB	Defence of jury trial and civil liberties alongside a Great Clarification Act that would let any future Commons majority overturn rulings; prospective-only Correction Bills would align them (P15)

Notes. The IMM ✕ EDU link is an inference. Restore's texts do not mention international students, but their visa and citizenship stance (a Red List, citizenship 'only through marriage', residency 'easily revocable on our terms at any time') implies fewer overseas enrolments. The TAX ✕ DEF link arises because the Wealth paper's £178bn and £155bn figures are presented separately from the costs set out in the Mass Deportations ('tens of billions over five years'), Detention Estate and Maritime (£3.7bn establishment) papers.

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5.4 Areas to strengthen: links to add (dependencies new policies can supply)

Gap G1 + G2: Stuart's chain, worked through. Each link below is labelled with its evidence.

Step	Link in the chain	Evidence
1	British families struggle to afford university; the Student Loan paper documents graduate debt (average balance on entering repayment £47,730 in 2025-26) and a generational wealth crisis.	Restore, Abolish Student Loan Interest
2	Universities rely on overseas fees. In 2026 the OfS reported that 35.8% of English providers were in deficit in 2024-25, forecast to rise to 42.7% in 2025-26; it cites 'overreliance on fee income from international students' as a persistent risk, plus an estimated £570m international student levy from 2028-29.	Office for Students, Financial sustainability of HE providers in England 2026
3	Restore's immigration and citizenship stance would further reduce overseas enrolment, and a domestic funding model would complete the link (P1).	Inference from Restore texts
4	Graduates who innovate need patient and scale-up capital. UK pension funds hold about 4.4% of assets in UK equities, down from over half 25 years ago.	New Financial (2024/25 reports); LSEG
5	Restore itself names the 1997 removal of pension funds' dividend tax credit as 'the first domino in the exodus of capital from Britain' and cites Arm listing in New York, and proposes deregulation (repealing FSMA 2000); a tax incentive would complete the remedy.	Restore, The Return of Caveat Emptor
6	Corporation tax cuts help profitable firms. Scale-ups are typically pre-profit, so the main tax lever in the Wealth paper barely reaches them. Restore's EIS extension for pubs already shows the approach, and can be widened.	Analytical point; Restore, Wealth of Our Nation and Pub paper
7	The result, on Stuart's thesis: British innovations scale where the capital is, strengthening foreign ecosystems, and Britain's investment in its graduates leaks abroad.	Stuart's thesis (the specific foreign-investor tax claim and the £-millions lifetime figure are not verified here)

- **G3 R&D and innovation.** One sentence on the economy page ('deductions or incentives to companies that invest in domestic manufacturing, research, training, and infrastructure'). A mechanism, a university–industry link and a commercialisation route would build on this, and the Energy dashboard already counts 'compute capacity' and the SMR, Coastal Command and rearmament programmes would create large domestic demand.
- **G4 Workforce transition and social care.** This is the bridge between the catalyst and the solutions. Apprenticeships appear in the Education objective and the Pub paper, and the welfare page offers litter-picking and drain-clearing as work for benefits. The next step is matching labour supply to the sectors the catalyst policies will affect, and adding a social care policy.
- **G5 Housing supply.** The programme relies on reducing demand ('without needing to build thousands of new houses') plus an infrastructure-first rule. A supply mechanism for the young families the Student Loan and Wealth papers champion would complement it, since stamp duty abolition stimulates demand.
- **G6 Court capacity, a single standard of justice and rule-of-law safeguards.** Restore sets out what the courts may decide; the next links are how fast they can decide it, one standard for everyone, and how investors' contracts are protected while the constitution changes. The full list is in Section 5.7.

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- **The overarching link: a 'policy on the policies'.** The Wealth paper promises 'detailed sector-specific papers' and the Maritime paper promises a National Security Strategy; a document that integrates the programme, sequences it and consolidates its costs completes the picture, and this document offers one.

5.5 Opportunities: seeds already in Restore's own texts

- **The sovereign wealth fund** (Energy paper), which could seed domestic scale-up capital and close the ENG–CAP–EDU loop.
- **The EIS extension** (Pub paper), which shows Restore already accepts targeted investment reliefs. It could be generalised to growth firms.
- **The dividend tax credit diagnosis** (Caveat Emptor). Restore has already identified the cause, and the remedy follows from it.
- **Student-loan relief for returning expatriates** (Student Loan paper), together with the Wealth paper's statement that emigrant Britons 'will have every reason to return'. Together they give a diaspora-return lever, backed by Restore's figure of 246,000 British nationals leaving in the year to December 2025.
- **Removing medical school caps** (NHS objective), a working template for 'train British, employ British' that could be extended to engineering, nuclear, maritime and care.
- **The national dashboard** (Energy paper), which could be extended to become the programme-wide 'policy on the policies' scorecard.
- **Apprenticeship completion and retention bonuses** (Pub paper), which could be scaled into a national Workforce Transition Compact.
- **Parliament has already shown it can answer the courts.** The Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Act 2024 followed the Supreme Court's Rwanda judgment, and the Sentencing Guidelines (Pre-sentence Reports) Act 2025 overrode the Sentencing Council's 'two-tier' guideline. Restore can present its judicial reforms as a continuation of that tradition rather than a rupture, and pair them with a single, published standard of justice (P14).
- **The jury-trial promise as a capacity programme.** Restore's own Castle paper notes 'an existing backlog of around 80,000 untried cases'; keeping juries and clearing the backlog together (P16) is a popular, concrete offer.
- **A ready-made solution layer.** SovereignOS™ is already designed for Britain: city, county and regional licences held by British citizens with 20+ years in their community, Sentinels in every county, and free classes for veterans, prisoners, residents and young people. It can supply locally what complements Restore's national programme: the conversion of the people the catalyst affects into contributors (Section 8).

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5.6 Threats

- **Sequencing risk.** If the catalyst policies land before the solution policies are ready, the system goes through a shock (labour gaps in care, hospitality and construction, and lost university income) before any benefit arrives. Opponents will present the shock as the result.
- **Fiscal credibility.** Tax cuts depend on welfare savings, while enforcement costs sit in separate papers. A single consolidated model presents the case on Restore's terms.
- **Investor certainty.** Capital prices risk. Residency that is 'easily revocable on our terms at any time', rapid legal change (the Great Clarification Act, exit from the ECHR, repeal of FSMA) and mixed corporation tax signals could deter the inward and domestic investment the Wealth paper relies on.
- **Legal and delivery risk** around the deportation and detention timetable (removals within 'as little as two years'; 30,000 places within 12 months). If it slips, the fiscal savings slip with it.
- **Fiscal stress outweighs leakage in the score.** The SFS weights fiscal stress at 75%. With debt at 102% of GDP, the UK's fiscal sub-score is 36 whatever happens at the border, so removing spending is the first step, and growth and debt reduction (the solution layer) are what move Britain out of the bottom two bands.
- **Contestable inputs.** The 7,000,000 figure is about eight to ten times the published independent estimates. If it is presented without the sensitivity range in Section 8.5, opponents may debate the number rather than the argument.
- **Investor confidence in English law and British courts.** Restore's own Wealth paper names 'the rule of law' and 'the absence of arbitrary and unpredictable raids on livelihoods' as core to confidence. A Commons power to overturn rulings 'in real time' and ministerial removal of judges, with no carve-out for commercial law, risks the reputation that brings international litigants to London (Section 5.7).
- **One voice.** Aligning the points in 5.2 before an integrated model is presented gives opponents less to work with.

5.7 The judiciary and the courts: ending two-tier justice (new policy area)

Stuart's view, in his words. The judiciary 'has morphed into something that is unrecognisable', and 'a big thing for Brits is to get away from the two tier system that certainly appears to favor illegal immigrants. But of course it is bigger than that.' These are Stuart's judgements and a widely held public perception, not findings of this document. The evidence below shows why many Britons share them, together with the evidence that points the other way, so the reader can weigh both.

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What Restore has published on the judiciary

Restore position	What the text says	Source
Leave the ECHR and repeal the Human Rights Act (or, as a fallback, selectively disobey Strasbourg); keep 'a minuscule fraction of select ECHR precedents' relevant to Northern Ireland	'The European Convention on Human Rights and the Human Rights Act (1998) both have a well-known track record of blocking particular deportations, let alone mass deportations.' Cites the June 2022 Rwanda flight 'grounded due to an interim measure hailing from Strasbourg' and the 'living instrument' doctrine (Tyrer v UK, 1978).	Mass Deportations, Sections III and VI: https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/pp_mass_deportations_legitimacy_legality_and_logistics
Great Clarification Act (GCA) and Correction Bills	Would 'reiterate Parliament's full power to defeat troublesome court decisions in real time by a simple majority'; a Correction Bill needs 'a simple majority in the House of Commons', with the balance 'in favour of the Commons' in the Lords.	Mass Deportations, Executive Summary and Section VI
Judicial Review Reform Act (credited to Douglas Carswell)	Replace the 'sufficient interest' test (Civil Procedure Rules Part 54) with 'Only those personally and materially affected by the decision may apply.'	Mass Deportations, Section VI
Judicial Conduct and Tenure Act (Carswell)	'Full power to the Lord Chancellor to relieve senior judges of their office if they are thought to have displayed a persistent record of putting their own personal prejudices before the clear meaning of legal texts.'	Mass Deportations, Section VI
Judicial Appointments Reform Act (Carswell)	Restore the Lord Chancellor's role in appointments, replacing the 'unelected Judicial Appointments Commission' created by Part 4 of the Constitutional Reform Act 2005.	Mass Deportations, Section VI
Abolish 'time-consuming immigration tribunals'; repeal the Equality Act 2010	Stated objectives of the deportation programme.	Mass Deportations, Executive Summary
Preserve jury trial	'Restore Britain would therefore reinstitute jury trials for all criminal cases, if indeed they are abolished as planned'; the plan to replace juries with single judges would 'deliver trivial administrative savings at the cost of killing the fundamentals of English justice'. Notes 'an existing backlog of around 80,000 untried cases'.	Retaking the English Castle (25 Feb 2026): https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policy_paper_retaking_the_english_castle
Attorney General's consent before self-defence prosecutions; criticism of 'Left-liberal' judges and judges' DEI training	Self-defence cases 'face better odds before a jury of their peers than before a Left-liberal judge'; cites the Leveson review's reference to DEI training for judges.	Retaking the English Castle
One standard for the police	'Principle 8: Police enforce the law; courts determine guilt and punishment'; an 'Equality Before the Law standard'; 'an end to two-tier policing or the perception of policing as such'.	Restoring British Policing (1 Jul 2026): https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policing_policy_paper
Sentencing	A binding referendum on the death penalty; 'strict sentences for anyone caught carrying a knife'; for pandemic-era wrongdoing, prison sentences 'proportionate to the harm caused'.	Make Britain Safe Again objective; A Roadmap for Restoring Public Trust
Convictions and pardons	Quash non-violent lockdown convictions; 'pardon those unjustly convicted of lockdown infringement offences… and cancel any remaining backlog of prosecutions'.	Restore Civil Liberties objective; A Roadmap for Restoring Public Trust
Family courts	'Reform family courts, so that good fathers and mothers are not kept away from their children for malicious reasons.' (one line, no detail)	Social & Cultural Foundations objective
Citizenship deprivation	Bilateral agreements as 'a workable mechanism for dealing with exceptional cases in which deprivation of British citizenship is judged necessary'.	Philosophy of National Belonging

Areas to add (not yet covered in the 26 documents, as at 14 November 2026): a plan for court or tribunal capacity (the Castle paper already identifies the backlog); legal aid; the Sentencing Council and the 2025 'two-tier' guideline row; the Supreme Court as an

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institution (only the Constitutional Reform Act 2005 critique); magistrates; prison capacity and early release (the Detention Estate paper cites prison costs only as a comparator); the civil, commercial and Business and Property Courts; judicial statistics and transparency; what replaces the ECHR for citizens of Great Britain; and appeal routes once the immigration tribunals are abolished.

Two-tier justice: the perception, the evidence and the wider picture

Ending two-tier justice is the theme that ties this policy area together. The perception has two parts: that the system appears to favour illegal immigrants, and, more widely, that justice is applied unevenly depending on who you are and what you say. Both are presented below as public perception and Stuart's view, tested against real cases, polling and official data.

Dimension	Evidence	Source	What it shows
Appeals and human-rights claims delay removals	The First-tier Tribunal (Immigration and Asylum Chamber) allowed 36% of appeals determined in October–December 2025 (42% of human-rights appeals); 139,000 appeals were open, with a mean clearance time of 58 weeks. On Restore's figures, 50% of people leaving detention in 2024 (10,366) were granted bail by immigration judges or the Home Secretary.	MoJ Tribunal Statistics Quarterly, Oct–Dec 2025; Restore, Mass Deportations	Supports the perception that the system delays removals; a high allowed rate can also reflect poor Home Office first decisions.
Article 8 'family life' cases	Klevis Disha: the First-tier Tribunal accepted that deporting an Albanian offender would be 'unduly harsh' on his son, with evidence including the son's dislike of foreign chicken nuggets. The Upper Tribunal found an error of law and set that finding aside (January 2025), saying the example did not approach 'anywhere near the level of harshness' required.	Upper Tribunal, SSHD v Disha, UI-2024-004546	Shows how first-instance decisions fuel the perception, and also that the appeal system corrected it.
The Rwanda flight and Rwanda ruling	A Strasbourg interim measure grounded the first Rwanda flight in June 2022. On 15 November 2023 the UK Supreme Court unanimously held the Rwanda policy unlawful because of a real risk of onward return. Parliament responded with the Safety of Rwanda (Asylum and Immigration) Act 2024.	Restore, Mass Deportations; UKSC 2023/0093 [2023] UKSC 42	Evidence for Restore's case that courts can stop removals; also evidence that Parliament can already legislate in response.
Legal aid	The Immigration and Asylum Chamber's 2024/25 budgets were £54.2m for legal aid, £53.5m for judges and £31.4m for staff and administration, out of about £2.4bn of total legal aid spending.	UK Parliament written answer, 28 April 2025; Legal Aid Agency Annual Report 2024–25	Immigration legal aid is a small share of the total; the cost of the tribunal system as a whole is about £139m a year.
Sentencing guidelines	The Sentencing Council's Imposition guideline (published 5 March 2025) said pre-sentence reports would normally be needed for some groups, including ethnic, cultural and faith minorities. Critics called it 'two-tier'; Parliament blocked it with the Sentencing Guidelines (Pre-sentence Reports) Act 2025, and the Sentencing Bill (September 2025) proposed a 'democratic lock' requiring the Lord Chancellor and the Lady Chief Justice to approve guidelines.	GOV.UK; House of Lords Library; BBC	The clearest official case of a rule that treated groups differently, and of Parliament reasserting one standard.
Policing and protest	YouGov (August 2024): 36% of Britons thought the police were stricter with the far right and 11% more lenient; most Reform UK voters thought disorder by several other groups was treated more leniently. The Commons Home Affairs Committee (April 2025) found no evidence of 'two-tier policing' in the 2024 riots.	YouGov, 13 August 2024; BBC, 14 April 2025	The perception is real and divided by politics; the official inquiry rejects it for the riots.
Speech offences	The Times found 12,183 arrests in 2023 under s.127 of the Communications Act 2003 and s.1 of the Malicious Communications Act 1988 (37 forces), about 33 a day; these laws cover all communications, and many arrests do not lead to prosecution. Lucy Connolly received 31 months in October 2024 for inciting racial hatred in a post after Southport that urged people to 'set fire' to asylum hotels; she pleaded guilty and her appeal was refused.	The Times (via The Standard fact check); CPS, 17 October 2024; BBC, 21 August 2025	Cited widely as evidence of uneven treatment of speech; the cases are contested and the law, not only the judges, sets the outcome.

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Dimension	Evidence	Source	What it shows
Public confidence	78% of Britons trust judges to tell the truth (Ipsos Veracity Index 2025), against 60% of Reform UK supporters. The UK ranks 14th of 143 on the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index 2025 (score 0.78).	Ipsos; World Justice Project	Overall trust remains high; the gap shows the confidence problem is concentrated among the voters Restore speaks for.
Court delay as unequal justice	A record 80,829 Crown Court cases were open at the end of June 2026 (23,706 of them for a year or more), against 38,341 at the end of 2019; magistrates' courts held 380,230.	MoJ Criminal Court Statistics Quarterly, Apr–Jun 2026	Delay falls hardest on victims and on defendants who cannot pay; justice delayed is a second tier of its own.

Which intersections can be added to strengthen Restore's design?

Each row asks whether Restore's judiciary plans already build the connection another part of the programme depends on, and which proposal adds it.

Intersection needed	Already in place?	Evidence	Proposal that adds it
Deportation ↔ court reform (IMM–JUD)	Partly	Five reforms are named, but the Great Clarification Act is defined only as a simple Commons majority with the Lords balance 'in favour of the Commons' (the paper notes there is 'no strict category of 'Clarification Act' in British law'), and no appeal route, time limit or timetable replaces the tribunals it would abolish.	P15, P16
ECHR/HRA exit ↔ a domestic rights settlement (JUD–LIB)	To add (Great Britain); partly (Northern Ireland)	Select ECHR precedents are kept for Northern Ireland only; the paper sets aside 'a brand new Bill of Rights' and nothing replaces the Convention for citizens of Great Britain.	P15
Tougher sentencing ↔ prison capacity (JUD–LAW)	To add	Strict knife sentences and a death-penalty referendum, but no prison places, early-release or rehabilitation plan.	P16, P11
More policing ↔ court capacity (LAW–JUD)	To add	The Policing paper measures forces by arrests, charges and convictions; the Castle paper notes the 80,000-case backlog; no plan adds sitting days, judges or courtrooms.	P16
Jury trial for all ↔ the capacity to deliver it (LIB–JUD)	To add	Restore promises juries in all criminal cases, which needs more court time, but proposes none.	P16
One standard of justice ↔ the whole system (LAW–JUD–LIB)	Partly	The 'Equality Before the Law standard' covers the police only; nothing covers prosecutors, sentencing guidelines, courts or tribunals, and nothing publishes data to test 'two-tier' claims.	P14
Judicial accountability ↔ judicial independence (JUD–LIB)	Partly	Accountability is created (Lord Chancellor appointments and removal), but with no safeguard against a future government using the same power against Restore's own supporters.	P14, P15
Court reform ↔ contract certainty for investors (JUD–CAP/TAX)	To add	The Wealth paper calls 'the rule of law' and 'the absence of arbitrary and unpredictable raids on livelihoods' core to confidence, and Caveat Emptor replaces the FCA and PRA with 'common law enforcement', yet Correction Bills have no carve-out for commercial law.	P15
Citizenship deprivation ↔ due process (CIT–JUD)	Partly	Bilateral agreements are proposed; no appeal or review route is specified.	P14, P16
Family courts reform (FAM–JUD)	Partly	One line in an objective; no mechanism.	P16
Courts and prisons ↔ the fiscal model (JUD–TAX)	To add	Court, tribunal, legal aid and prison costs of mass removals and tougher sentencing are not in the Wealth paper's figures.	P8, P16
Police ↔ courts roles (LAW–JUD)	Yes	'Police enforce the law; courts determine guilt and punishment.'	—
Pandemic convictions ↔ courts (LIB–JUD)	Yes	Pardons, quashed convictions and cancellation of outstanding prosecutions.	—

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Links to add to the judiciary design

- **Capacity:** no plan for Crown Court, magistrates' court or tribunal backlogs, sitting days, judges or the court estate.
- **Prisons:** tougher sentences with no prison places, early-release or rehabilitation plan.
- **Appeals after abolition:** no replacement route or time limit once immigration tribunals go, so challenges may move to the High Court by judicial review.
- **Rights replacement:** nothing replaces the ECHR for Great Britain, and no statute protects the liberties Restore itself champions (jury trial, free speech, self-defence).
- **One standard:** the Equality Before the Law standard stops at the police; there is nothing on the Sentencing Council, prosecutors or courts, and no published data to test claims of two-tier justice.
- **Safeguards:** the GCA and the Lord Chancellor's removal power have no limits on retrospective use, no protected areas and no independent test. (Under the Senior Courts Act 1981, s.11(3), senior judges are removable on an address of both Houses of Parliament, not by a minister alone.)
- **Investors:** no statement on commercial courts, arbitration or contract certainty during constitutional change.
- **Legal aid, magistrates, family courts and the Supreme Court:** to be developed beyond a single line.
- **Costs:** the cost of litigation, courts and prisons can be added to the fiscal model.

SWOT for the judiciary

	Judiciary & Courts (JUD)
Strengths	The most legally detailed part of the programme; five named statutes; serious sources; a coherent link to the deportation chain; a popular defence of jury trial; a clear police–courts division of roles.
Areas to strengthen	Capacity, prisons, legal aid, sentencing guidelines and commercial courts are still to be added; the GCA needs defining; safeguards on ministerial removal of judges would answer the charge of politicisation; the 'one standard' promise can be extended beyond the police.
Opportunities	Parliament has already overridden the courts and the Sentencing Council within the existing tradition (2024 and 2025 Acts); a single, published standard of justice speaks directly to the public's concern; clearing the backlog while keeping juries is a concrete, popular offer; a 'British courts, English law' message for investors.
Threats	Damage to the international standing of English law (61.7% of parties in London Commercial Court cases in 2024–25 came from outside the UK, Portland); legal challenges and delays to removals; a future government using the same override against Restore's supporters; trust divided along political lines (78% overall against 60% of Reform UK supporters).

Which intersections a single standard of justice creates or strengthens. One published standard applied by police, prosecutors, sentencing guidelines, courts and tribunals (P14) strengthens LAW–JUD and LIB–JUD (equal treatment of speech and protest), IMM–JUD (the same rules and time limits for every appellant, with no group treated more favourably), CIT–JUD (due process for citizenship decisions) and CAP–JUD (predictable, impartial courts are what investors price). It also gives the P8 dashboard a measurable test of public confidence.

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6. Suggestions to strengthen and improve

6.1 Catalyst and solution: the sequencing principle

As Stuart puts it, closing the borders, cutting off benefits and deportation are not the solutions; they are the catalyst that allows the solutions to work. In systems terms the catalyst layer reduces load (on housing, services, wages and the public finances) and creates headroom. Only the solution layer converts that headroom into compounding national capability. The Systemic Friction Score expresses the same idea in numbers: the catalyst cuts 'palliative leakage' (the cost of managing failure), and SovereignOS™ then recovers part of it and turns dependants into contributors, which is what moves the fiscal side of the score. The programme should therefore commit, in writing, that every catalyst measure is paired with the solution measure that uses the space it creates:

Catalyst creates...	...which this solution uses
Fewer illegal and low-wage workers in delivery, hospitality and care	P5 Workforce Transition & Skills Compact; P9 Local Ecosystem Capital; SovereignOS™ Reclaim the Assets
Lower housing demand	P6 Homes for British Families (supply for young British families)
Welfare savings	Restore's tax package plus P2/P3 investment incentives (so savings build capital, not only consumption); SFS-tracked recovery of leakage (P8)
Fewer overseas students	P1 British Graduate Investment Compact (domestic places and a university transition fund)
A smaller citizenship pipeline	P7 Diaspora Return Programme (bringing British talent and capital home)

6.2 Proposed policies that fill the gaps

PROPOSALS: NOT RESTORE BRITAIN POLICY. The policies below (P1–P9 from the gap analysis, P10–P13 from the SovereignOS™ mapping, P14–P16 from the judiciary review in Section 5.7, and P24 Education as National Investment in Section 6.5; P17–P23 and P25 are set out in the companion paper, A Smaller State, a Graduated Flat Tax and a Ten-Year Path, and summarised in Section 6.6; P26 the Build Britain Service in Section 6.7; P27–P32 in Section 6.8; P33 and P34 in Section 6.9; P35–P39 in Section 6.10, set out in the companion paper Rooted in British Soil; P40–P48 in Section 6.11, set out in the companion paper A Healthy Nation) are offered as suggestions. They are designed to fit Restore's stated principles (low tax, small state, family, 'British first') and to build on seeds already in Restore's texts. P1–P16 have not been costed; P17–P48 carry the rough fiscal effects given with them, and all would need Treasury, DfE or OBR-style modelling.

P1 British Graduate Investment Compact (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G1; IMM × EDU link to align

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Item	Detail
Proposal	(a) A 'stay-and-build' write-down: a fixed share of student-loan principal written off for each year a British graduate works and pays tax in the UK, extending Restore's own interest abolition and its rule for returners. (b) A time-limited University Transition Fund that eases any fall in overseas fee income, conditional on expanding domestic places in priority subjects (medicine, which follows Restore's lifting of caps, plus engineering, nuclear, maritime and computing). (c) Degree apprenticeships co-designed with employers, bringing apprenticeships and degrees together in one route. (d) SovereignOS™ link: the Innovate to Graduate syllabus (Intercept the Pipeline) prepares school leavers for work or enterprise before they choose between a degree and an apprenticeship.
New or strengthened intersections	EDU–TAX, EDU–FAM, EDU–CAP, EDU–NHS
Builds on Restore text	Student Loan paper; NHS objective (medical school caps); SovereignOS™ Intercept the Pipeline

P2 Home-Bias Capital Incentive (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G2
Proposal	Reinstate a dividend tax credit (or equivalent relief) for UK pension funds on dividends from UK-incorporated companies, directly reversing the 1997 change Restore itself identifies. Add a UK-focused ISA allowance. It is voluntary and incentive-based, consistent with Restore's refusal to 'hijack' pensions. New Financial notes that Australia's high domestic allocation is 'a response to fiscal incentives'.
New or strengthened intersections	CAP–TAX, CAP–WEL (pensions)
Builds on Restore text	Caveat Emptor; Wealth of Our Nation (pensions principle)

P3 Scale-up Britain (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G2; IMM × CAP link to align
Proposal	Keep and widen EIS, SEIS and VCT to growth-stage firms (generalising Restore's pub EIS); taper CGT to zero on UK growth shares held for 5 years or more; make R&D relief payable to loss-making firms (giving substance to the economy page's 'deductions for research'); seed a British Growth Fund from Restore's proposed sovereign wealth fund. Founder and investor residence: stable founder and investor residence terms that are not 'easily revocable at any time' and that do not lead to citizenship, so the proposal respects Restore's citizenship boundary while giving capital the certainty it prices. The NHS objective already accepts 'ultra-high skilled' migrants, so the principle of a narrow, high-value route exists in Restore's own text.
New or strengthened intersections	CAP–ENG, CAP–EDU, CAP–TAX
Builds on Restore text	Energy paper (SWF); Pub paper (EIS); economy objective

P4 Innovation & Build-British Bridge (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G3
Proposal	Use the state's own large purchases (the SMR programme, Coastal Command vessels, aircraft and uncrewed systems, rearmament, reservoirs) as anchor demand for British firms and university spin-outs. Establish university–industry centres for nuclear, maritime and energy.

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Item	Detail
New or strengthened intersections	EDU–ENG, EDU–DEF, ENG–DEF
Builds on Restore text	Energy paper; Maritime paper; foreign-policy objective ('rebuild and rearm')

P5 Workforce Transition & Skills Compact (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G4; WEL × LOC link to align
Proposal	Sector-by-sector labour plans (care, hospitality, construction, NHS, energy, logistics) sequenced with the immigration and welfare changes; turn work-for-benefits placements into accredited training and apprenticeship pathways; scale the Pub paper's completion and retention bonuses nationally; create a social care workforce plan. SovereignOS™ link: Reclaim the Assets is built for exactly this conversion (veterans, prisoners and underserved residents certified into work or enterprise before they leave the system), delivered locally by licence holders.
New or strengthened intersections	WEL–LOC, WEL–EDU, LOC–EDU, NHS–EDU, IMM–LOC
Builds on Restore text	Pub paper; economy objective; Education objective; SovereignOS™ Reclaim the Assets

P6 Homes for British Families (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G5
Proposal	A supply-side complement to demand reduction: infrastructure-first brownfield and town-centre regeneration, self-build and custom-build routes, and starter homes tied to the pro-family and birth-rate goals, alongside stamp duty abolition.
New or strengthened intersections	HOU–FAM, HOU–TAX, HOU–LOC
Builds on Restore text	Environment objective; Social objective; Wealth paper

P7 Diaspora Return Programme (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	IMM × CAP link to align; G1
Proposal	Package Restore's student-loan relief for returners with a time-limited income-tax relief for returning British nationals with in-demand skills or capital, plus diaspora investor networks feeding P3.
New or strengthened intersections	CIT–EDU, CIT–CAP
Builds on Restore text	Student Loan paper; Wealth paper (246,000 emigrants)

P8 Policy-on-Policies Framework & National Systems Dashboard (SovereignOS™ integrating layer) (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	Overarching link; TAX × DEF link to align

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Item	Detail
Proposal	Publish an integration framework (this document is a first version), using SovereignOS™'s principle that 'where no intersectionality has existed, it needs to be created'. Make the Systemic Friction Score the headline indicator: one number that combines palliative leakage with fiscal stress, scored the same way for every country, so progress is comparable internationally. Extend the Energy dashboard to every cluster, for example: domestic HE participation; % of UK pension assets in UK equities; scale-up capital raised domestically; apprenticeship completions; home ownership at 30; net emigration of British nationals; energy cost per unit of GDP. Publish one consolidated fiscal model that includes enforcement costs. Require each new paper to include an 'intersections' section.
New or strengthened intersections	All clusters
Builds on Restore text	Energy paper (dashboard); Maritime paper (integrated strategies); SovereignOS™ SFS

P9 Local Ecosystem Capital (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	Strengthens LOC–CAP–FAM links
Proposal	Community share offers and a local EIS for high-street and pub ventures; partnerships between schools, apprentices and local businesses in town centres, so the abolition of business rates is matched by local investment. SovereignOS™ link: Close the Loop places certified local talent into the Sovereign Marketplace so more of every pound stays in the local economy, and family offices are among the intended licence holders.
New or strengthened intersections	LOC–CAP, LOC–FAM, LOC–EDU
Builds on Restore text	Social objective (town centres); Pub paper; SovereignOS™ Close the Loop

P10 Lifelong Sovereign Pathway (age 8 through the whole life cycle) (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G1, G4; adds a policy spanning the life cycle
Proposal	One pathway that follows every British citizen from about age 8 through school, work, enterprise, investment and later life: Innovate to Graduate in schools; free youth classes (Design Your Life; Sovereignty of Self and Country; British Impact Entrepreneurship); adult certification for career changers; and older and retired Britons as mentors and local investors. Delivered In Place through SovereignOS™ licence holders working with schools, colleges and employers.
New or strengthened intersections	EDU–FAM, EDU–LOC, EDU–CAP, WEL–EDU, LOC–CAP
Builds on Restore text	Education objective (apprenticeships); Student Loan paper; SovereignOS™ Intercept the Pipeline

P11 Prison-to-Work Pipeline (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	Adds a route from prison to work to LAW's enforcement
Proposal	Certified training and enterprise inside prisons before release, linked to local employers and the Sovereign Marketplace, with 12-month reoffending published on the P8 dashboard. In Charleston, SovereignOS™ reports more than 450 prison participants and that none of the 74 released has returned.
New or strengthened intersections	LAW–WEL, LAW–LOC, LAW–EDU

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Item	Detail
Builds on Restore text	Make Britain Safe Again objective; Policing paper; SovereignOS™ Reclaim the Assets

P12 Veterans to Enterprise (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	Adds DEF–LOC and DEF–CAP links
Proposal	Restore's local Veterans Officers refer veterans into SovereignOS™ certification and enterprise programmes; veteran-owned firms gain access to the P4 anchor-demand procurement (SMRs, Coastal Command, rearmament). Builds directly on A Home Fit for Heroes.
New or strengthened intersections	DEF–LOC, DEF–CAP, DEF–EDU, ENG–DEF
Builds on Restore text	A Home Fit for Heroes; Maritime paper; SovereignOS™ Reclaim the Assets

P13 In Place Local Delivery (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	Adds a local delivery mechanism to a national programme
Proposal	Councils and combined authorities partner with local SovereignOS™ licence holders (British citizens resident 20+ years) to deliver P5 and P9–P12 locally; each area tracks a local SFS; a share of recovered leakage stays in the area that recovered it, easing council finances where section 114 notices loom.
New or strengthened intersections	LOC–HOU, LOC–TAX, LOC–WEL, HOU–TAX
Builds on Restore text	Social objective (town centres); Wealth paper (spending savings); SovereignOS™ Sovereign Stack

P14 One Standard of Justice and Accountable Judges (Equality Before the Law Act) (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G6; two-tier perception; JUD ✕ LIB link to align
Proposal	(a) **One standard in statute:** extend Restore's 'Equality Before the Law standard' from the police to the CPS, the Sentencing Council, the courts and the tribunals; no guideline or practice may direct different treatment by ethnicity, faith, nationality or immigration status, building on the 2025 Pre-sentence Reports Act. (b) **Same rules for every appellant:** British citizens and foreign nationals alike face the same deadlines, evidential standards and one appeal, with no route that favours a claimant because of immigration status. (c) **Publish the evidence:** annual, anonymised data on charging, bail, sentencing, appeal success and time taken, by court and tribunal, and on speech and protest arrests, so claims of two-tier justice can be tested, not argued. (d) **Accountable appointments:** the Lord Chancellor chooses senior judges from a Judicial Appointments Commission shortlist and publishes reasons (meeting Restore's aim of restoring the Lord Chancellor's role), with pre-appointment hearings by the Commons Justice Committee for the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal on judicial approach, never on how a case would be decided. (e) **Removal with safeguards:** removal remains by address of both Houses (Senior Courts Act 1981, s.11(3)), on a defined test of persistent disregard of statutory text, assessed by a panel of senior judges and lay members. (f) Replace ideological training (Restore's DEI concern) with training in statutory interpretation.
New or strengthened intersections	JUD–LAW, JUD–LIB, JUD–IMM strengthened; LAW–LIB strengthened

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Item	Detail
Builds on Restore text	Policing paper (Equality Before the Law standard); Mass Deportations VI (appointments, tenure); Castle paper (DEI training)

P15 Sovereignty and Rule-of-Law Settlement (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	IMM–JUD and JUD–LIB gaps; JUD × CAP link to align; investor-certainty threat
Proposal	(a) **Parliament's last word, prospectively:** the Great Clarification Act changes the law for the future, by ordinary primary legislation with a fixed timetable and full Lords scrutiny, rather than reopening decided cases. (b) **A ring-fence:** contract, property, commercial and arbitration law and the Business and Property Courts sit outside Correction Bills, protecting the reputation that brings international litigants to London. (c) **A short British Liberties Act** alongside HRA repeal, protecting the liberties Restore champions (jury trial, free speech, self-defence, equality before the law), so leaving the ECHR strengthens rather than weakens the protection of British citizens; Northern Ireland keeps Restore's select precedents. (d) **A plain-meaning rule:** courts apply the ordinary meaning of statute, ending the HRA s.3 'reading down' power, while keeping s.4-style declarations as a signal to Parliament. (e) **An investor statement** published with the Bill: what changes (immigration and human-rights law) and what does not (contracts, property, arbitration, the commercial courts).
New or strengthened intersections	JUD–CAP, JUD–IMM, JUD–LIB strengthened; IMM–CAP new
Builds on Restore text	Mass Deportations III and VI; Wealth of Our Nation (the rule of law as a basis of confidence); Caveat Emptor ('common law enforcement')

P16 Justice Capacity Compact (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G6 (capacity); prisons; tribunal backlog; family courts
Proposal	(a) **Keep juries and clear the backlog:** lift sitting-day caps, recruit judges and recorders, reopen courtrooms and extend court hours until the Crown Court's open caseload (80,829 in June 2026) is back to pre-2020 levels (38,341 at the end of 2019). (b) **Fast, final immigration appeals:** statutory time limits and a single appeal, planned before the tribunals are abolished, so challenges do not simply move to the High Court. (c) **Prison places to match sentencing:** a costed prison-capacity plan for Restore's tougher sentences, with P11 (Prison-to-Work) cutting reoffending and so the demand on courts. (d) **Family courts:** a reform plan that builds out Restore's objective. (e) **Count it:** court, tribunal, legal aid and prison costs go into the consolidated fiscal model, and waiting times go on the P8 dashboard. (f) SovereignOS™ link: Reclaim the Assets (P11) reduces the number of people cycling back into court.
New or strengthened intersections	JUD–LAW, JUD–IMM, JUD–FAM strengthened; LAW–FAM new
Builds on Restore text	Castle paper (jury trial; 'around 80,000 untried cases'); Social objective (family courts); Mass Deportations; Policing paper

6.3 Every proposal: the gap it fills and the intersections it creates or strengthens

#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P1	British Graduate Investment Compact	G1; IMM × EDU link to align	CAP–EDU, CAP–FAM	EDU–TAX, EDU–FAM, FAM–TAX, CAP–TAX

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#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P2	Home-Bias Capital Incentive	G2	CAP–WEL	CAP–TAX, TAX–WEL
P3	Scale-up Britain (SWF-seeded)	G2; IMM × CAP link to align	CAP–EDU, EDU–ENG	CAP–ENG, CAP–TAX, ENG–TAX, EDU–TAX
P4	Innovation & Build-British Bridge	G3	EDU–ENG, DEF–EDU	DEF–ENG
P5	Workforce Transition & Skills Compact	G4; WEL × LOC link to align	NHS–WEL, EDU–WEL, LOC–NHS, EDU–IMM	LOC–WEL, IMM–WEL, EDU–LOC, IMM–LOC, EDU–NHS, IMM–NHS
P6	Homes for British Families	G5	HOU–TAX	FAM–HOU, FAM–TAX
P7	Diaspora Return Programme	IMM × CAP link to align; G1	CIT–EDU, CAP–CIT, CAP–EDU	—
P8	Policy-on-Policies Framework & SFS dashboard	Overarching link; TAX × DEF link to align	Every cluster to every cluster, through one framework and one score	All existing links, by measuring them
P9	Local Ecosystem Capital	Strengthens LOC–CAP–FAM links	CAP–LOC, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM	—
P10	Lifelong Sovereign Pathway	G1, G4; adds a policy spanning the life cycle	CAP–EDU, EDU–WEL, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM, FAM–WEL, CAP–LOC, CAP–WEL	EDU–FAM, EDU–LOC, LOC–WEL
P11	Prison-to-Work Pipeline	Adds a route from prison to work to LAW's enforcement	LAW–WEL, LAW–LOC, EDU–LAW, EDU–WEL	LOC–WEL, EDU–LOC
P12	Veterans to Enterprise	Adds DEF–LOC and DEF–CAP links	DEF–LOC, CAP–DEF, DEF–EDU, CAP–LOC, CAP–EDU	EDU–LOC
P13	In Place Local Delivery	Adds a local delivery mechanism to a national programme	HOU–LOC, HOU–TAX, HOU–WEL	LOC–TAX, LOC–WEL, TAX–WEL
P14	One Standard of Justice & Accountable Judges	G6; two-tier perception; JUD × LIB link to align	—	JUD–LIB, JUD–LAW, IMM–JUD, LAW–LIB, IMM–LIB, IMM–LAW
P15	Sovereignty & Rule-of-Law Settlement	IMM–JUD and JUD–LIB gaps; JUD × CAP link to align; investor-certainty threat	CAP–IMM, CAP–LIB	IMM–JUD, CAP–JUD, JUD–LIB, IMM–LIB
P16	Justice Capacity Compact	G6 (capacity); prisons; tribunal backlog; family courts	FAM–LAW	JUD–LAW, IMM–JUD, FAM–JUD, IMM–LAW, FAM–IMM
P17	Catalyst Savings Package	Catalyst savings never netted into a staged fiscal path	IMM–TAX, NHS–WEL	IMM–WEL, IMM–NHS, TAX–WEL, NHS–TAX
P18	Aid Stop–Audit–Restart	No order of operations for ending aid	IMM–TAX, DEF–TAX	DEF–IMM
P19	Ten-Year 30% Path	No year-by-year path from 45.6% to about 30% of GDP	FAM–WEL, CAP–WEL, CAP–FAM	TAX–WEL, FAM–TAX, CAP–TAX
P20	Staged Graduated Flat Tax	Flat-tax ambition with no staging or pensioner protection	CAP–FAM, FAM–LOC, FAM–WEL, CAP–LOC, CAP–WEL	FAM–TAX, CAP–TAX, LOC–TAX, TAX–WEL, LOC–WEL
P21	Graduated Consumption Tax	VAT reform for fairness	FAM–LOC	FAM–TAX, LOC–TAX
P22	3% Budget Accountability Rule	No consequence for budget misses	JUD–TAX, LIB–TAX	JUD–LIB
P23	Keep the Scale-ups & Frontier Builders	G2: founders trained here, financed and listed abroad	CAP–EDU, CAP–HOU, JUD–TAX, HOU–TAX, EDU–ENG, EDU–JUD, EDU–HOU, ENG–JUD, HOU–JUD	CAP–TAX, CAP–ENG, CAP–JUD, EDU–TAX, ENG–TAX, ENG–HOU
P24	Education as National Investment	G1: education treated as a cost, not an investment	CAP–EDU, CAP–FAM, CAP–LOC, FAM–LOC	EDU–TAX, EDU–FAM, EDU–LOC, CAP–TAX, FAM–TAX, LOC–TAX
P25	North Sea & Affordable Energy Bridge	Energy policy judged sector by sector, not as a system	ENG–WEL, DEF–LOC, CAP–LOC, DEF–WEL, CAP–WEL, DEF–TAX, CAP–DEF	ENG–LOC, ENG–TAX, DEF–ENG, CAP–ENG, LOC–WEL, LOC–TAX, TAX–WEL, CAP–TAX

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#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P26	Build Britain Service: Learning & Earning While Restoring Britain	G4 and G5: no paid route from school or welfare into the trades Britain's food, energy, defence, housing and care security needs	HOU–WEL, ENG–WEL, EDU–HOU, EDU–WEL, CIT–EDU, DEF–EDU, CAP–HOU, IMM–TAX	EDU–FAM, EDU–LOC, LOC–WEL, TAX–WEL, ENG–HOU, HOU–IMM, DEF–HOU
P27	British Sovereign Wealth Fund (home mandate)	G2: public capital and North Sea upside not kept working in British scale-ups and infrastructure	CAP–HOU, HOU–TAX	CAP–TAX, CAP–ENG, ENG–TAX, ENG–HOU
P28	Build Britain Bonds	No safe, fair retail savings route for pensioners into national rebuilding	DEF–FAM, HOU–TAX, DEF–TAX	FAM–TAX, FAM–HOU, DEF–HOU
P29	Small Modular Reactors on Former Industrial Sites	No firm, long-term power price for frontier builders and no skilled-jobs anchor for left-behind towns	EDU–ENG, CAP–LOC, CAP–EDU	ENG–LOC, CAP–ENG, EDU–LOC
P30	Regional Yes Zones with Statutory Planning Deadlines	Major consents take 4.2 years on average (2021), up from 2.6 years (2012)	CAP–HOU, HOU–LOC, CAP–LOC	ENG–HOU, CAP–ENG, ENG–LOC
P31	Civic Ledger: Public Accounts Dashboard	No live public view of each department's budget against outturn	LIB–TAX, JUD–TAX	JUD–LIB
P32	Taxpayers' Surplus Vote (working name)	Taxpayers have no direct say over how a surplus or clawed-back underspend is used	LIB–TAX, CIT–TAX, FAM–LIB, CIT–FAM	FAM–TAX, CIT–LIB
P33	Personal Asset Sovereignty	Name, likeness, contact and purchasing data earn money for brokers, not for the person they describe	FAM–LIB, CAP–LIB, LIB–TAX, CAP–FAM, FAM–LAW, CIT–FAM, CAP–LAW, CAP–CIT, LAW–TAX, CIT–TAX, CIT–LAW	LAW–LIB, CIT–LIB, FAM–TAX, CAP–TAX
P34	Nature as the Base of the Sovereign Stack	Land, soil, water and wildlife are not on the national balance sheet, and increasing them is not rewarded	HOU–LOC, CAP–HOU, HOU–TAX, CAP–LOC, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM, ENG–FAM	ENG–HOU, FAM–HOU, LOC–TAX, ENG–LOC, CAP–TAX, CAP–ENG, ENG–TAX, FAM–TAX
P35	Soil First: a National Soil Health Baseline	Soil, the base of food and water, is not measured nationally or counted as an asset; arable soils have lost about 40–60% of their organic carbon	—	CAP–HOU, HOU–LOC
P36	Feed Britain First: a Food Security Floor	Food production per capita is on Restore's dashboard but has no floor; Britain produced 60% of the food it supplied in 2025, down from 78% in 1984	—	HOU–LOC, FAM–LOC, ENG–HOU
P37	The Grandparent Renaissance for British Farming	Two fifths of farm holders in England are over 65 and 5% are under 35, with no route for grandparents' time, capital and knowledge into farming	—	CAP–FAM, FAM–LOC, CAP–HOU
P38	Clean Food and Clean Childhoods	Residue results are not published by product and origin in searchable form, and nothing joins clean food to family health	FAM–NHS, FAM–WEL	FAM–LOC
P39	Natural Capital Bonds	Natural capital, once counted, has no ring-fenced financing route to restore soil, water, peatland and woodland	—	CAP–HOU
P40	Three-Tier Health Guarantee	No defined free core and no affordable route to faster treatment: 4.92 million people, about 7%, hold private medical cover	CAP–NHS	NHS–TAX, FAM–NHS

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#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P41	No More Endless Waits	Only 65.8% of people waiting in England in September 2026 had waited under 18 weeks, against a 92% standard that the patient cannot enforce	—	NHS–TAX, LOC–NHS
P42	British-Trained First Compact	British graduates faced 1.86 applicants per specialty training post in 2026, and newly qualified nurses are shut out of many first jobs	—	EDU–NHS, IMM–NHS
P43	Learn to Earn Health Routes	No paid route from healthcare assistant to registered nurse, and no service-funded clinical degrees with a guaranteed first post	—	EDU–NHS, NHS–WEL
P44	Live Waits Dashboard	Waits, outcomes and spending for every hospital are not published live in one place	—	LIB–NHS, NHS–TAX
P45	Prevention Starts on the Plate	Obesity alone costs the NHS an estimated £11.4bn a year, and prevention is not yet part of the health plan	HOU–NHS	FAM–NHS, EDU–NHS
P46	Pharmacy First, Pharmacy Local	About 1,500 pharmacies have closed since 2017, and some 9.9 million people have lost their local pharmacy	—	LOC–NHS
P47	British Medicines and Discovery	Nearly £2bn of planned life-sciences investment in the UK was paused in 2025	CAP–NHS, ENG–NHS	NHS–TAX
P48	Back to Work, Back to Health	2.68 million people are economically inactive through long-term sickness	—	NHS–WEL, TAX–WEL

Intersections are listed between the clusters each proposal connects; 'new' means no published Restore text links the pair, 'strengthened' means a published link exists and the proposal deepens it. P10–P13 come from the SovereignOS™ mapping in Section 8; P14–P16 from the judiciary review in Section 5.7; P17–P25 from the companion paper (P24 is set out in Section 6.5); P26 in Section 6.7; P27–P32 in Section 6.8; P33 and P34 in Section 6.9; P35–P39 in Section 6.10; P40–P48 in Section 6.11. The two value chains that carry the growth case are ***education → talent → scale-ups → domestic capital → tax base*** *(P24, P23, P2) and* ***energy → industry → jobs → participation → welfare savings*** *(P25, P23, P5), drawn in lime in Diagram 2.*

6.4 Align the programme first

- **Energy ownership:** settle on one rule, for example 'foreign capital welcome, foreign control barred, with a golden share or step-in rights for critical assets'.
- **Corporation tax:** either restate 'lowest in Europe' as a long-run aspiration or publish the path to it; align the Energy paper's '25%' reference with the 19% plan.
- **CGT allowance:** state one figure.
- **Universities:** replace 'bogus degree' language with a quality-and-relevance test, and pair the 'restore the university' agenda with a funding model (P1).

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- **Juries versus the Commons override:** reconcile the Castle paper's defence of jury trial and ancient liberties with the Great Clarification Act, for example by limiting Correction Bills to prospective changes in the law, with protected liberties and commercial law outside their reach (P15).
- **Two-tier justice:** extend the Policing paper's 'Equality Before the Law standard' to prosecutors, courts, sentencing guidelines and tribunals, so the promise of one standard applies across the whole justice system (P14).
- **Fiscal model:** net the enforcement, detention and Coastal Command costs into the Wealth paper's figures (P8).

6.5 Education as a long-term national investment (P24)

Stuart's point: 'If British families can one day afford education for their children, it is a long-term investment in the UK. A British doctor would probably inject at least £5m into the economy over 40 years. This does two things regarding the velocity of capital: it keeps it in the UK, and it increases the rate at which a single unit circulates an economic ecosystem.' **The check.** On 2026-27 NHS England basic pay (FY1 £41,226 through ST8 £77,348, then consultant £113,565 rising to £150,569; BMA), a 40-year hospital career earns **£4.8m in today's money**, plus about **£0.7m** of employer NICs; with 1% a year real pay growth, **£6.1m**. Income tax and NICs over the career are about **£2.5m**. 'At least £5m' holds for a consultant once employer costs or modest real growth are counted (estimate; basic pay only).

Measure	Result	Source
National: GDP ÷ M4 money (a pound's 'turns' a year)	1.41 (1990) · 1.25 (2000) · 0.75 (2010) · 0.90 (2019) · 0.94 (2025)	ONS YBHA; Bank of England LPMAUYN (series breaks: indicative)
Vibrant local economy (80% re-spent locally)	£10 becomes £29.52 of local trade in four rounds	NEF, The Money Trail (2002)
Leaky local economy (20% re-spent locally)	The same £10 becomes about £12.50	Same arithmetic
Local supplier vs supermarket	£10 generates £25 locally vs £14	NEF, Plugging the Leaks
Local firms vs chains (Chicago, Andersonville)	$100 generates $68 locally vs $43	Civic Economics, as cited by the Oakland Institute

What it means. In a stagnant economy a pound changes hands less often and leaks away; in a vibrant one it circulates locally several times before it leaves. Keeping British-trained talent at home (rather than training founders whom others finance, the education-to-capital link in Section 5.4) raises both the stock and the speed of money circulating in Britain. **SovereignOS™ is the thread:** it integrates every sector across the life cycle, starting with children as young as eight (Innovate to Graduate, free youth classes), then adult certification, enterprise and investment, with older Britons as mentors and local investors. Each stage builds the talent, the founders and the locally anchored spending that the next stage needs, delivered In Place (P10, P13).

P24 Education as National Investment (PROPOSAL)

Item	Detail
Closes	G1; education treated as a cost, not an investment; EDU–CAP gap

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Item	Detail
Proposal	(a) Count education as investment on the P8 dashboard, tracking the share of British-trained graduates working and paying tax in the UK at five and ten years. (b) The P1 stay-and-build loan write-down. (c) SovereignOS™ Lifelong Pathway (P10) from age 8, delivered locally (P13). (d) Local procurement and community investment (P9), so each pound earned circulates locally. (e) Link to P23 (scale-ups) so founders trained here can raise capital and list here.
New or strengthened intersections	EDU–CAP–TAX (education → talent → scale-ups → domestic capital → tax base); EDU–FAM; EDU–LOC; LOC–CAP
Builds on Restore text	Student Loan paper; Education objective; Wealth of Our Nation; SovereignOS™ Intercept the Pipeline

6.6 The companion paper (P17–P25) and a worked example: Net Zero

The companion paper sets out a staged ten-year path from 45.6% of GDP towards about 30% (30.4% by 2036-37 at 2.75% real growth; 33.6% at 1.5%), with zero net migration, the state pension and triple lock protected, and a staged flat tax (Stage 2: one 20% income tax above £12,570 for people and company profits). Its proposals, with the intersections each creates or strengthens:

#	Proposal	Gap it fills	Clusters it connects
P17	Catalyst Savings Package	Catalyst savings never netted into a staged fiscal path	IMM–WEL–TAX–NHS
P18	Aid Stop–Audit–Restart	No order of operations for ending aid	TAX–IMM–DEF
P19	Ten-Year 30% Path	No year-by-year path from 45.6% to about 30% of GDP	TAX–WEL–FAM–CAP
P20	Staged Graduated Flat Tax	Flat-tax ambition with no staging or pensioner protection	TAX–FAM–CAP–LOC–WEL
P21	Graduated Consumption Tax	VAT reform for fairness	TAX–FAM–LOC
P22	3% Budget Accountability Rule	No consequence for budget misses	TAX–JUD–LIB
P23	Keep the Scale-ups & Frontier Builders	G2: founders trained here, financed and listed abroad	CAP–TAX–EDU–ENG–JUD–HOU
P24	Education as National Investment	G1: education treated as a cost, not an investment	EDU–CAP–TAX–FAM–LOC
P25	North Sea & Affordable Energy Bridge	Energy policy judged sector by sector, not as a system	ENG–LOC–WEL–TAX–DEF–CAP

A policy without a systems lens: Net Zero (summary; full worked example in the companion paper, Section 6). In Stuart's view the Net Zero programme, led by Energy Secretary Ed Miliband, is 'sheer madness'. The checkable facts: cost estimates range from **net 0.2% of GDP a year** (£26bn investment less £22bn savings; Climate Change Committee, 2025) and **£1.4tn investment** (CCC, used by the OBR), to an OBR fiscal cost adding **21% of GDP to debt by 2050-51** (43% if delayed), to critics' **£3tn–£10tn** (as cited by GWPF). The UK emits **0.82% of global CO_2** (2025); India's emissions rose 4.0% in 2024 alone. Systems test: it **weakens** ENG–LOC (industrial power 23.4p/kWh vs 13.9p in Germany), ENG–WEL (bills, pensioners), ENG–CAP (a 765GW grid queue) and North Sea jobs, and offshores emissions through imports; it **may strengthen** ENG–DEF (energy security: NESO estimates a 2022-scale gas shock would cost 0.3% of GDP in 2050 against 1.8% in 2022). P25 answers with a North Sea bridge and cheaper industrial power.

6.7 The Build Britain Service: Learning & Earning While Restoring Britain (P26)

Adapted from Stuart's essay 'Immigration & Infrastructure' (In Place Impact, 2022, updated 2025). The full design, figures and sources are in the companion design note (16 November 2026). It is a national service with a choice of how to serve, and first of all a way to move from school into work while earning and learning. It is another investment in Britain's future, in the same sense as P24.

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- **A two-way street, open to all citizens.** Britain helps those who serve to have a future, and they help Britain in return. School leavers and people leaving welfare are the main strands, but any British citizen can apply, including career changers and low-paid workers, with places allocated first to British citizens and then by a needs test.
- **Two routes, chosen freely.** Service is a choice of route and pillar, with defence one option among them; no route is compulsory. Route U (university) is **deferred compensation**: room and board, a £120-a-week stipend, and **one year of tuition paid per year served, one to four years**. Valued in cash it is worth about **£28,615 a year, or £14.67 an hour, against the £12.71 National Living Wage**, tax-free. It needs a statutory service-member status, outside minimum-wage rules like the armed forces' (NMW Act 1998, s.37), and **that requires primary legislation**. Tuition: England and Wales cap £9,790 in 2026/27; NI £4,985; no fee for Scottish students in Scotland, so the credit converts to a grant. Route T (trades): an apprenticeship at the **National Living Wage (£12.71) from day one, at every age**, against the £8.00 apprentice minimum, plus a **completion bonus** of £1.39 an hour (the gap to the £14.10 Real Living Wage, about £2,710 a year) banked and paid as a lump sum on qualifying, for as long as the trade takes to learn, with a full employment package.
- **Five national-security pillars.** Food and farming (production-to-supply ratio 60% in 2025), energy (import dependency 43.3%; P25), defence and resilience (6% below trained-strength requirement), infrastructure and housing (29% of the 1.5m homes target met; CITB needs 41,200 extra workers a year) and care (111,000 vacancies). About **490,000 places** at full scale (estimate).
- **School to work leads.** 981,000 young people were NEET in Apr–Jun 2026, and apprenticeship starts (353,500) are a third below their 2011/12 peak. The service is the next step of the age-8 Lifelong Sovereign Pathway (P10), with a decided five-year clawback if a graduate emigrates (brain drain; P1, P7).
- **Welfare to work is the second engine.** 1.6m UC claimants are searching for work and 4.3m have no work requirements. After six months, able-bodied claimants are offered a Build Britain job at the National Living Wage. Refusing it is already sanctionable (Welfare Reform Act 2012, s.26), and Reilly and Wilson [2013] UKSC 68 holds such conditions lawful. A voluntary track serves people on health-related UC who want to work.
- **Migrant strand: narrow and removal-linked.** Voluntary paid work inside the detention and reception estate (Detention Centre Rules r.17, £1.00–£1.25 an hour), with earnings banked in a Return Account paid only on departure. No status, no settlement credit, no delay to removal, no addition to net migration. Compulsory work is rejected because ILO Convention 29 binds the UK whatever happens to the ECHR.
- **Open-book delivery contracts.** A capped return, every invoice published on the P8 dashboard, and tax withheld at source, extending the Construction Industry Scheme.
- **Investment and return (estimates).** On a **net basis** (gross cost less welfare not paid, tax and NICs from wages, student-loan write-offs avoided and asylum support saved): gross cost of about £5.6bn a year at full scale.

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Central case: a small net cost for 4 years (at most £0.4bn), self-financing from 2031-32, and a net return of about **£1.9bn a year by 2036-37** (£5.5bn over ten years). Cautious case: a net cost of up to £3.6bn a year (about 0.1% of GDP), £26.4bn over ten years. The service fits inside the fiscal path without double counting the welfare savings already assumed.

- **America could take a leaf out of this book.** South Carolina is set to scale SovereignOS™ in all 46 counties, and Indiana's SovereignOS™ journey is just beginning in Muncie (Stuart's statements). Maryland's Service Year Option and California's College Corps already pay young people to serve and learn.

P26 Build Britain Service (PROPOSAL)

#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P26	Build Britain Service: Learning & Earning While Restoring Britain	G4 and G5: no paid route from school or welfare into the trades Britain's food, energy, defence, housing and care security needs	HOU–WEL, ENG–WEL, EDU–HOU, EDU–WEL, CIT–EDU, DEF–EDU, CAP–HOU, IMM–TAX	EDU–FAM, EDU–LOC, LOC–WEL, TAX–WEL, ENG–HOU, HOU–IMM, DEF–HOU

Node decision. P26 is a new proposal, not a sixteenth cluster: it is a delivery engine that occupies intersections, as P5 and P24 do, and it carries P5 forward from training to paid, pillar-based service. It also touches pensions and fairness (more people in work protects the triple lock in the path) and social cohesion (British young people from every background working on a shared task).

6.8 Six further proposals (P27–P32)

These six proposals came out of the review of P26 and the fiscal paper. Each is marked **PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy)**. Figures are sourced; estimates are labelled. None changes the ten-year fiscal path, which counts no North Sea revenue upside and no new borrowing beyond the path.

P27 British Sovereign Wealth Fund, with a home mandate (PROPOSAL)

What it is. One sovereign wealth fund that invests only in British scale-ups and British infrastructure, so that public capital and the returns on it stay at home. It would be fed by three sources: proceeds from sales of public assets; North Sea licence and tax receipts **above** the OBR forecast (the fiscal paper counts none of that upside, so the path loses nothing); and any net surplus from the Build Britain Service (P26). It is the vehicle for Restore's own idea of a sovereign wealth fund modelled on Norway's (Energy paper).

Why, and an honest comparison. Britain already has two public investors. The **National Wealth Fund** had **£27.8bn** of capital and had deployed **£9.5bn** by 31 March 2026; the 28 October 2026 Budget added **£15.4bn**, taking it to **£43.2bn**, including **£2bn for a new Energy Wealth Fund** to invest North Sea revenues in energy projects. The **British Business Bank**'s financial capacity rose by £5bn to **£30.6bn** at the same Budget. Both are policy banks, funded by government capital and borrowing, not wealth funds built from surpluses. **Norway's Government Pension Fund Global** was worth **NOK 22,683bn** at the end of June 2026 and is planned to fund about 27% of Norway's central government spending in 2026 (NOK 579.4bn, 2.8% of the fund), under a rule tied to

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an expected real return of 3% a year. It is invested **entirely outside Norway**, deliberately, to avoid overheating the home economy and to spread risk. A home-only fund gives that up: it concentrates risk on the British economy and invites political direction of investment. P27 answers this by consolidating the NWF, the Energy Wealth Fund and the BBB's equity arm under one board with a commercial-return mandate, independent governance, a 3%-of-assets spending rule like Norway's, and an annual public report on the P31 dashboard. It is an evolution of what exists, not a new bureaucracy.

Fiscal effect. Neutral to the deficit at creation: an asset sale swaps one asset for another, and North Sea receipts above forecast are not in the path. The P26 surplus could add £0.3bn to £1.9bn a year from 2031-32 (central case, estimate). Returns are not counted.

Intersections (P27). New: CAP–HOU, HOU–TAX. Strengthened: CAP–TAX, CAP–ENG, ENG–TAX, ENG–HOU.

P28 Build Britain Bonds (PROPOSAL)

What it is. Fixed-rate retail savings bonds sold by NS&I, ring-fenced to finance the five P26 security pillars (food and farming, energy, defence and resilience, infrastructure and housing, care), in the tradition of the wartime National Savings and War Bonds. They offer a fair, safe, government-guaranteed return, which matters most to pensioners and other savers who rely on interest.

Precedents. NS&I's **Green Savings Bonds** (launched 2021) pay **4.73% fixed for three years** (Issue 10, from 20 October 2026), from £100 up to £100,000 per person, and fund green projects under the Green Financing Framework outside NS&I's net financing target. The **65+ Guaranteed Growth Bonds** of 2015 offered pensioners **4% over three years** (2.8% over one year), with **£10bn** initially made available; more than a million savers put in over **£13bn**. Build Britain Bonds would follow the same model with a pillar label and an annual public report of projects funded.

Debt accounting, honestly. These bonds are **government borrowing** and count in public sector net debt exactly like gilts. They fit the debt path only by **replacing** gilt issuance within the existing financing remit (the DMO's 2026-27 financing requirement is **£251.2bn**; NS&I's 2026-27 net financing target is **£15bn**, ±£4bn), not by adding to it. Total debt is then unchanged; the cost is the difference between the bond rate and the equivalent gilt yield, plus NS&I's administration. **Estimate:** a premium of 0.5 percentage points over gilts on £10bn of bonds would cost about £50m a year. The fiscal paper's debt path (falling to about 61–70% of GDP by 2036-37) is unchanged.

Intersections (P28). New: DEF–FAM, HOU–TAX, DEF–TAX. Strengthened: FAM–TAX, FAM–HOU, DEF–HOU.

P29 Small modular reactors on former industrial sites (PROPOSAL)

What exists (verified). Rolls-Royce SMR was selected by Great British Energy – Nuclear (GBE-N) as preferred technology partner in **June 2025**. **Wylfa** on Anglesey was chosen in **November 2025** as the site of the UK's first

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SMRs: **three units, at least 1.4GWe**, with **£2.6bn** allocated in the 2025 Spending Review. GBE-N and Rolls-Royce SMR signed the contract on **13 April 2026**, and the National Wealth Fund has committed up to **£599m** to finish the generic design. The project is expected to support about **3,000 jobs at peak construction**, with power from the mid-2030s; GBE-N judges the site could host up to eight units.

The proposal. Build the next SMR fleet on **former industrial sites** (closed coal and nuclear stations, steelworks) that already have grid connections, cooling water and an industrial workforce tradition, and pair each with a long-term power contract for nearby energy-intensive and 'frontier builder' firms. UK industrial electricity costs **23.4p/kWh against 13.9p in Germany** (H2 2025, companion paper). SMRs give firm, low-carbon power and skilled jobs in left-behind towns, and host the P26 energy route (apprentices in nuclear trades). **Caution:** SMR costs are unproven until the first units are built; 'cheaper power' is a target to test, not a verified fact.

Fiscal effect. Wylfa is already funded (£2.6bn). Further units: **not costed**; financing through P27 and private capital, with the Regulated Asset Base model used for Sizewell C as an option.

Intersections (P29). New: EDU–ENG, CAP–LOC, CAP–EDU. Strengthened: ENG–LOC, CAP–ENG, EDU–LOC.

P30 Regional Yes Zones with statutory planning deadlines (PROPOSAL)

What it is. Within the existing freeports and investment zones, and in new regional 'Yes Zones', major consents carry a **statutory decision deadline**: if a decision is not made in time, consent is deemed granted on the published conditions, unless a minister calls the application in with reasons. This targets the time it takes to consent nationally significant infrastructure, which rose from **2.6 years in 2012 to 4.2 years in 2021** (National Infrastructure Commission).

What exists, and the evidence. The UK has **12 freeports** (eight in England, two in Wales and two green freeports in Scotland) plus investment zones. The government's 2025 programme report records **£6.4bn** of confirmed private investment, projected to create **7,200 jobs**. The Business and Trade Committee found about **5,600 jobs** created so far and warned that many may be displaced or deadweight rather than new, and the What Works Centre for Local Economic Growth finds displacement a recurring problem with enterprise zones. So P30 relies on **speed of consent, not new tax reliefs**: faster decisions add investment without simply moving it from one town to another.

Fiscal effect. Neutral: no new tax reliefs. Planning-capacity costs are not costed.

Intersections (P30). New: CAP–HOU, HOU–LOC, CAP–LOC. Strengthened: ENG–HOU, CAP–ENG, ENG–LOC.

P31 Civic Ledger: a public accounts dashboard (PROPOSAL)

What it is. A live public dashboard showing every department's budget against outturn each month, its percentage variance, a red/amber/green status against the 3% rule (P22: red over 3%, amber 2–3%), headcount over time, and

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the progress of the aid stop–audit–restart (P18). It would draw on data the Treasury and departments already hold (Estimates, monthly outturn returns, and the quarterly civil service and public sector employment statistics). It puts P22 into practice: the Accounting Officer for a red department explains it in public.

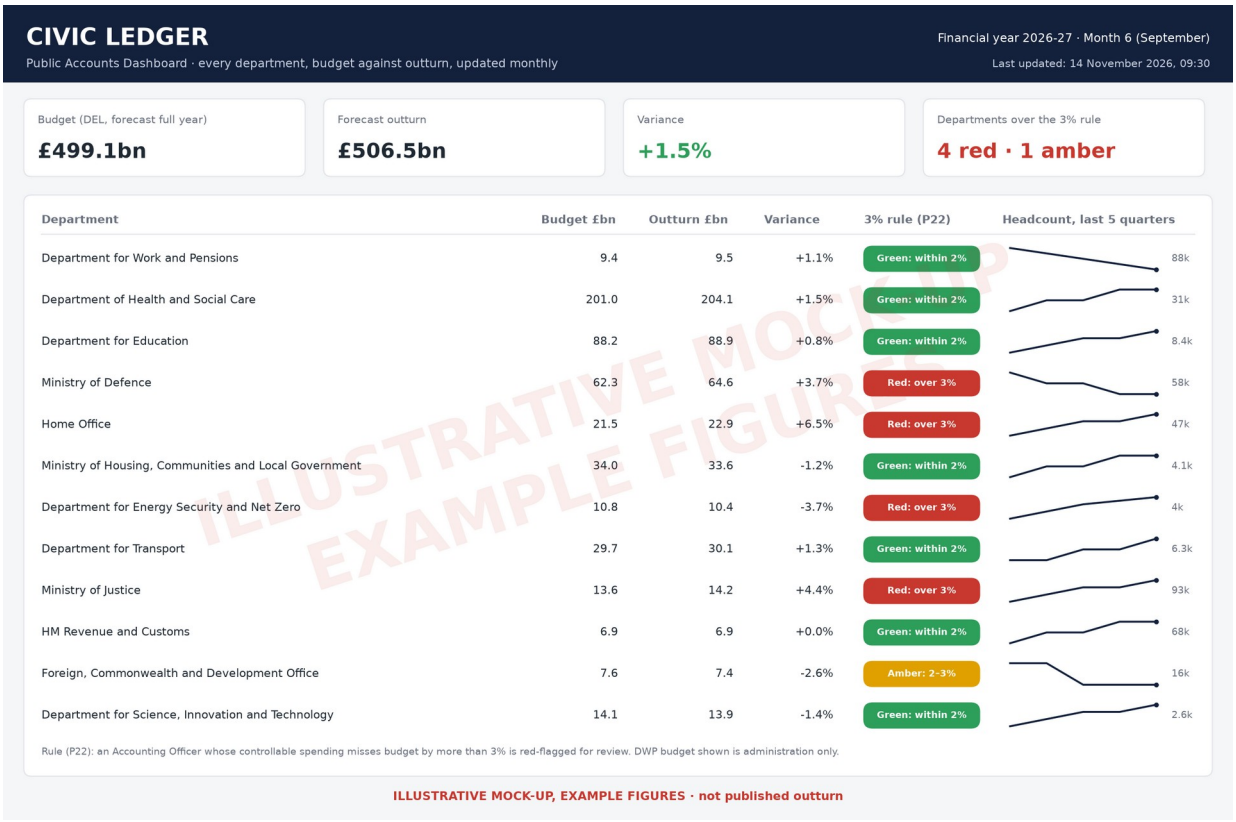


Figure. Civic Ledger: what the public accounts dashboard could look like. ***Illustrative mock-up, example figures****; real department names, invented numbers.*

Fiscal effect. Small administration cost, **estimate under £10m a year**, because the data already exist. Savings from better budget control are not counted.

Intersections (P31). New: LIB–TAX, JUD–TAX. Strengthened: JUD–LIB.

P32 Taxpayers' Surplus Vote (working name) (PROPOSAL)

Stuart's idea, as stated. When British people pay their taxes, they vote on where any excess or surplus is spent, almost like a referendum. They choose from ten options set up on a DAO (a decentralised autonomous organisation). As they vote, live tallies update on the P31 dashboard, and the government must act in accordance with what the majority wants.

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Design, constructively:

- **Who votes.** British citizens who are taxpayers, **one person, one vote**, not weighted by the tax paid (weighting by tax is possible but would give a few people most of the say, so it is flagged as an option, not recommended). A choice for Parliament: count only income-tax and NIC payers, or every adult citizen, since everyone pays VAT and other taxes.
- **What 'surplus' means.** Two pots: (1) the **outturn surplus** against the balanced-budget path once the deficit is closed (2028-29 in the high case, 2029-30 in the low case, on the fiscal paper's path), audited by the OBR and the NAO; and (2) **underspends clawed back** under P22. Nothing is spent until the surplus is certified, so the vote cannot create a deficit.
- **The ten options.** Set each year by an independent panel and approved by Parliament, tied to the five P26 pillars, pensioner fairness, and four fiscal choices: paying down the national debt, a tax rebate to every taxpayer, a top-up to the P27 fund, and a local community fund. Keeping debt repayment on the ballot keeps the vote consistent with the debt path.
- **DAO mechanics and safeguards.** The DAO principle (open rules, a public and auditable ledger, automatic execution) is kept. But a fully public blockchain would conflict with **ballot secrecy** and UK electoral safeguards, so the ledger would be permissioned and run under the Electoral Commission and the NAO, with end-to-end verifiable counting. Identity would be checked through **GOV.UK One Login** and HMRC records. Paper and Post Office voting would be available for people who are not online, and results would be published live on P31.
- **Binding, and parliamentary sovereignty.** One Parliament cannot bind its successors, and UK referendums are legally advisory unless a statute says otherwise. The workable route is an enabling Act that places a **statutory duty on the Treasury to allocate the certified surplus in line with the vote**, with any override needing a resolution of both Houses and published reasons. A two-thirds supermajority can be set in Standing Orders or by convention, but it cannot be entrenched against a later Act; this should be stated openly.

Precedents (verified). Porto Alegre in Brazil began participatory budgeting in 1989. **Paris** has allocated about **€100m a year, around 5% of its investment budget**, to projects chosen by residents since 2014, with online and paper voting. **vTaiwan** used open online deliberation in 2015 to reach consensus on regulating Uber. **Switzerland** lets 50,000 citizens force a national referendum on any new federal law within 100 days. None is a national surplus vote, so P32 would be a first, and should be designed carefully.

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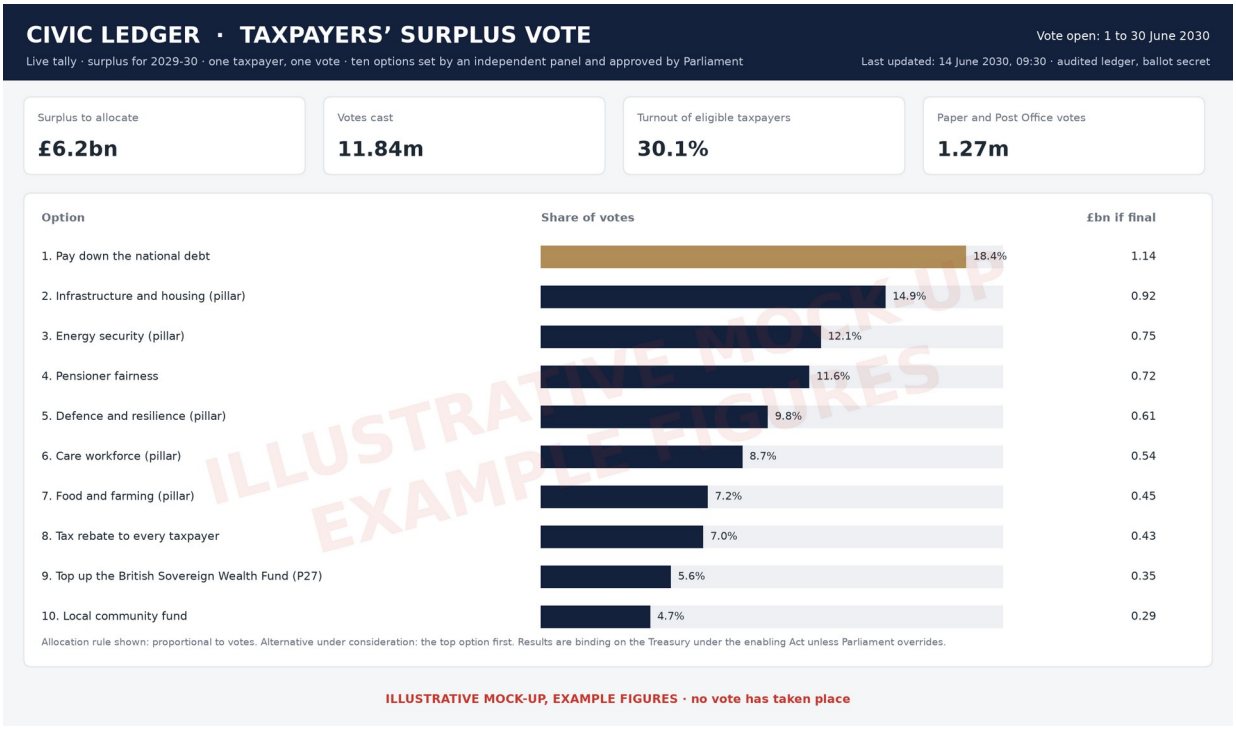


Figure. Taxpayers' Surplus Vote: a live-tally panel on the Civic Ledger. ***Illustrative mock-up, example figures; no vote has taken place.***

Fiscal effect. Neutral by construction, because it allocates only a certified surplus. The running cost of an annual national vote is **not costed** (estimate: tens of millions of pounds a year, lower if mostly digital).

Intersections (P32). New: LIB–TAX, CIT–TAX, FAM–LIB, CIT–FAM. Strengthened: FAM–TAX, CIT–LIB.

Wider intersections of P27–P32. P27 and P28 finance the P26 pillars and the scale-up chain (P23); P29 hosts the P26 energy route and strengthens P25; P30 speeds the homes (P6) and energy build-out; P31 and P32 add public trust and civic engagement to the fiscal path, P18 and P22.

6.9 Two foundation proposals: the person and the land (P33–P34)

P1–P32 build the economy and the state. These two proposals strengthen the two levels that everything else rests on: what each person owns of themselves, and the land beneath us all. Each is marked **PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy)**. P33 is set out in full in the third companion paper, **Owning Yourself: Personal Asset Sovereignty for a British Future**.

P33 Personal Asset Sovereignty (PROPOSAL)

The gap it fills. A person's name, face, voice, contact details and purchasing history are bought and sold every day, by data brokers, marketers and, increasingly, by people who build convincing fakes. The person they describe is

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rarely asked and almost never paid. Restore's programme defends free speech and opposes state overreach; P33 extends the same principle to the individual's own identity, so that a British citizen controls what is known and sold about them.

The legal position today (verified). UK GDPR and the Data Protection Act 2018 give individuals **rights** over personal data (to access it, to object to its use, and to have it erased in some cases), but **not ownership** of it. The UK has **no general image or personality right**: HMRC's own guidance says so (Capital Gains Manual CG68450), and the courts confirmed it in Fenty v Arcadia (2013, upheld by the Court of Appeal in 2015) and Douglas v Hello! (2007). A person's likeness is protected only indirectly, through passing off (as in Irvine v Talksport, 2003, where a false endorsement was found), copyright (which belongs to the photographer, not the subject), privacy and data protection. Two recent Acts open the door: the **Property (Digital Assets etc) Act 2025** (Royal Assent 2 December 2025) confirms that digital things can be objects of personal property rights, and the **Data (Use and Access) Act 2025** (Royal Assent 19 June 2025) created offences of creating, or requesting, purported intimate images including deepfakes (in force 6 February 2026).

Why it matters. Fraud and scams feed on traded personal data. UK Finance reports **£1.28bn** stolen through payment fraud in 2025, up 4%, with authorised push payment scams up 19% to **£576.4m**. The ICO's 2020 enforcement action against the offline marketing data-broking of a major credit reference agency was largely overturned on appeal (First-tier Tribunal 2023; Upper Tribunal 2024), which shows the limits of rights-based enforcement.

The proposal.

- **A property right in yourself.** A statutory personal property right in one's name, likeness, voice, contact details and purchasing data, building on the Property (Digital Assets etc) Act 2025, so each person can license it, be paid for it, or withhold it. Free speech, news reporting, satire and lawful public-interest uses are expressly protected.
- **Licensed data brokers on a public register.** Anyone trading personal data for profit holds a licence, is listed on a public register, and pays a fee that funds the regulator (building on the ICO's existing data protection fee, which about 1.2 million organisations already pay).
- **One click: 'delete me everywhere'.** A single, free, government-backed request that every licensed broker must honour within a set time, modelled on California's Delete Act platform (DROP), which opened on 1 January 2026 and requires brokers to process requests from 1 August 2026.
- **Real penalties.** Trading personal data without a licence, or after a deletion request, is treated in the way the law treats handling stolen goods (Theft Act 1968, s.22): a proportionate criminal offence for knowing or reckless trading, alongside fines of up to £17.5m or 4% of global turnover under the Data (Use and Access) Act 2025.

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- **Personal data vaults.** Open standards so each person can keep their own records in vaults they choose, and grant or withdraw access, rather than having their life held in someone else's database.

A working example of the first steps. Hearth & Charter™ by SovereignOS™ (sovereignos.world/PersonalSovereignty), the author's own company's product, shows what the first steps can look like for a family today: a free 9 Sovereign Lives Score (39 questions, about six minutes, covering nine layers of a household's life), free how-to guides, and a paid menu of done-for-you fixes such as data-broker removal requests (requested and tracked, not guaranteed). Its planned assistant, SovereignMe, is not yet built; its stated design is to flag data-broker listings, prepare opt-out requests, and keep a dated, exportable record, with nothing sent, spent or published without the person's yes. It does not pay people for their data; that is what the P33 property right would make possible. It is offered as an illustration, not as the delivery vehicle.

Fiscal effect. Broadly neutral. Register fees fund the regulator. A central 'delete me everywhere' service: **estimate £10–20m to set up and £5–10m a year** to run. Benefit (illustrative, not counted): every 5% cut in payment-fraud losses keeps about **£64m a year** in British pockets.

Intersections (P33). New: FAM–LIB, CAP–LIB, LIB–TAX, CAP–FAM, FAM–LAW, CIT–FAM, CAP–LAW, CAP–CIT, LAW–TAX, CIT–TAX, CIT–LAW. Strengthened: LAW–LIB, CIT–LIB, FAM–TAX, CAP–TAX.

Wider intersections of P33. It gives P31 (Civic Ledger) and P32 (Surplus Vote) a trusted identity layer the citizen controls; it carries Restore's free-speech and anti-overreach principles down to the individual (LIB); it turns data into an asset that families own and can pass on (FAM, with Restore's abolition of inheritance tax); and a licensed market in personal data is a new, taxable British market (TAX, CAP, P20).

P34 Nature as the base of the Sovereign Stack (PROPOSAL)

The gap it fills. Restore's programme covers the countryside, farming, water and fisheries, but nature itself does not yet appear as an asset. P34 is about **wealth, food security and rural jobs**, not about emissions targets: it treats land, soil, water and wildlife as national capital to be counted, protected and grown, and rewards the people who grow it.

The scale (verified). The ONS values the UK's natural capital at **£1.6 trillion** as an asset, delivering about **£41bn a year** in services, of which recreation and tourism (**£10bn**) is the largest (UK natural capital accounts 2025, data year 2023; official statistics in development, kept as satellite accounts rather than on the core national balance sheet). Enclosed farmland covers **52%** of UK land. Britain produced only **60%** of the food it supplied in 2025 (72% of food that can be grown here), down from 78% in 1984.

The proposal.

- **Natural capital on the national balance sheet.** Move the ONS natural capital accounts from satellite accounts onto the published public balance sheet, reported each year on the Civic Ledger (P31), so a fall in the nation's natural wealth is as visible as a rise in its debt.

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- **Reward landowners who increase it.** Within existing farm-support budgets, pay farmers and landowners for measured gains in soil, water, woodland and wildlife alongside food production, so stewardship becomes a source of income rather than a cost.
- **Back nature-led rural economies.** Use P30 Yes Zones and P9 local capital to speed consent for the businesses that rewilding creates (tourism, hospitality, local food, crafts), and route P26 participants into land, farming and conservation trades.

What it looks like in practice. Knepp (3,500 acres, West Sussex) turned an indebted arable and dairy estate into a nature-led one. Its owner, Charlie Burrell, reports that the estate went from about 23 people employed when it was farmed to about **80 full-time equivalent jobs**, with about 200 more working in businesses in its converted buildings (Kent Wildlife Trust, June 2024); it welcomed **10,000** safari visitors in 2025. Across 33 English rewilding projects, Rewilding Britain found full-time equivalent jobs rose from **173 to 267 (+54%)** and volunteering from 61 to 810. **Alladale** (23,000 acres, Sutherland), bought by Paul Lister in 2003, has planted about **920,000 native trees**, built more than **4,000 micro-dams** re-wetting about 550 acres, and released red squirrels; NatureScot assessed its native pinewood as in favourable condition in 2023. Its staff grew from 4 to 19 in its first years. **Disclosure:** the author is a friend of Paul Lister, and SovereignOS™ hosts private retreats at Alladale with his blessing.

Fiscal effect. Neutral: paid within existing farm-support budgets, and the balance-sheet change uses accounts the ONS already compiles. Not costed in detail.

Intersections (P34). New: HOU–LOC, CAP–HOU, HOU–TAX, CAP–LOC, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM, ENG–FAM. Strengthened: ENG–HOU, FAM–HOU, LOC–TAX, ENG–LOC, CAP–TAX, CAP–ENG, ENG–TAX, FAM–TAX.

Wider intersections of P34. It underpins the food-and-farming pillar of P26 and Restore's countryside policies (FAM, HOU); it guides where P29 reactors and P30 Yes Zones go, onto former industrial land first; it gives P27 a natural asset to invest in at home; and it puts natural wealth on the P31 dashboard. P35–P39 (Section 6.10) expand it: soil first, a food security floor, the Grandparent Renaissance for British farming, clean food and clean childhoods, and natural capital bonds.

6.10 Rooting the base: five nature proposals (P35–P39)

P34 set nature under the whole system. These five proposals expand it, and are set out in full in the companion paper, **Rooted in British Soil: Nature, Farming and Food Security as the Base of Britain's Sovereignty** (21 November 2026). Each is marked **PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy)**. Restore's programme already commits to protecting the countryside, abolishing inheritance tax, clear meat labelling and food production per capita on its national dashboard. We think Restore should give further consideration to soil, food security and clean food as measures in their own right, because the land's capacity to feed the nation is what every other level of the Stack stands on, and thus we see even greater opportunity for Restore's countryside and farming commitments to compound.

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The scale (verified). Arable soils have lost about **40–60%** of their organic carbon; England and Wales lose **2.9 million tonnes** of topsoil to erosion every year; and soil degradation was estimated in 2010 to cost England and Wales **£1.2 billion a year** (Environment Agency, The state of the environment: soil, 2019). Britain produced **60%** of the food it supplied in 2025, down from 78% in 1984, and 72% of food that can be grown here, down from 95% (Defra, Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2025). Two fifths of farm holders in England are over 65 and **5%** are under 35 (Defra, Farming evidence pack, September 2026). Of **3,482** food and drink samples tested in 2024, 51.26% contained none of the residues sought and 2.07% contained a residue above the legal maximum (PRiF annual report for 2024). Agri-environment schemes paid **£1.8 billion** of £4.9 billion total agricultural support in 2025, the budgets within which these proposals are designed to sit (Defra, AUK 2025).

#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P35	Soil First: a National Soil Health Baseline	Soil, the base of food and water, is not measured nationally or counted as an asset; arable soils have lost about 40–60% of their organic carbon	—	CAP–HOU, HOU–LOC
P36	Feed Britain First: a Food Security Floor	Food production per capita is on Restore's dashboard but has no floor; Britain produced 60% of the food it supplied in 2025, down from 78% in 1984	—	HOU–LOC, FAM–LOC, ENG–HOU
P37	The Grandparent Renaissance for British Farming	Two fifths of farm holders in England are over 65 and 5% are under 35, with no route for grandparents' time, capital and knowledge into farming	—	CAP–FAM, FAM–LOC, CAP–HOU
P38	Clean Food and Clean Childhoods	Residue results are not published by product and origin in searchable form, and nothing joins clean food to family health	FAM–NHS, FAM–WEL	FAM–LOC
P39	Natural Capital Bonds	Natural capital, once counted, has no ring-fenced financing route to restore soil, water, peatland and woodland	—	CAP–HOU

P35 Soil First: a national soil health baseline (PROPOSAL)

- **Measure the base.** A national soil health baseline and regular monitoring, answering the Environment Agency's call for investment in soil monitoring, published on the Civic Ledger (P31) and fed into the ONS natural capital accounts as a soil asset.
- **Know what goes onto the land.** Clear, published testing of what is spread on farmland, including sewage sludge (80% of which goes to agricultural soil), for the contaminants the Environment Agency lists.
- **Pay for measured gains.** Within existing farm-support budgets, pay farmers for measured gains in soil organic matter and structure alongside food production.

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P36 Feed Britain First: a food security floor (PROPOSAL)

- **A floor for Restore's own measure.** Set a floor for food production per capita, the measure on Restore's dashboard, alongside the production-to-supply ratio for food that can be grown here, reported each year on the Civic Ledger.
- **Keep the best land for food.** Keep Britain's best and most versatile land in food production, building on Restore's commitments to protect the countryside and to require wind and solar farms to restore the land they occupy.
- **Buy British.** Public kitchens (schools, hospitals, prisons and the armed forces) buy British food first within procurement law, and the P26 food-and-farming pillar trains the next generation of farm workers and managers.

P37 The Grandparent Renaissance for British farming (PROPOSAL)

- **Patient capital.** A farm and food investment relief, modelled on the Enterprise Investment Scheme that Restore would extend to pubs, and community share offers through P9 local capital.
- **Mentoring and succession.** A national matching service that pairs retiring farmers with new entrants, including P26 graduates, through share-farming and contract-farming, with Restore's abolition of inheritance tax keeping family farms intact.
- **Buy local, lead local.** Grandparent-led local food networks and the 'In Them, On Them, Around Them' toolkit: what to test for, what to ask for and how to organise.

P38 Clean Food and Clean Childhoods (PROPOSAL)

- **Open results.** Publish national residue-testing results by product and by country of origin in a searchable form.
- **Clear labels.** Extend Restore's meat-labelling principle to clear country-of-origin and production-method labelling, so families can choose clean British food.
- **Clean places for children.** Voluntary, locally led testing of school playing fields, school water supplies and the air around schools, reported openly.

P39 Natural Capital Bonds (PROPOSAL)

- **Count it, then finance it.** Once natural capital is on the public balance sheet (P34), issue ring-fenced Natural Capital Bonds through Build Britain Bonds (P28) and the British Sovereign Wealth Fund (P27), financing soil, water, peatland and woodland restoration on land that does not compete with food.
- **Pay on results.** Repayment linked to measured outcomes in the natural capital accounts, following the discipline of the Seychelles blue bond and the Belize debt conversion, backed by government credit and measured results, not by selling British land.
- **Private capital on British terms.** Biodiversity net gain and stewardship contracts bring private money to British farms and estates, under the same national-security checks Restore applies to strategic infrastructure.

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Fiscal effect. Designed to be neutral: paid within existing farm-support and procurement budgets, with the balance-sheet change using accounts the ONS already compiles. P37's investment relief has a revenue cost that has not been estimated. Not costed in detail.

Intersections (P35–P39). New: FAM–NHS, FAM–WEL (P38). Strengthened: HOU–LOC, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM, CAP–HOU, ENG–HOU.

Wider intersections of P35–P39. They underpin the P26 food-and-farming pillar, give P27 and P28 a home asset to invest in, put soil, food security and natural wealth on the P31 dashboard, and join family to health through clean food. In Diagram 2 they extend the green band at the base; in Diagram 3 they sit in the Nature and Land layer. P45 (Section 6.11) carries In Them, On Them, Around Them into health policy.

6.11 A healthy nation: nine health proposals (P40–P48)

Restore has said it will announce more detailed plans on healthcare 'in due course'. These nine proposals are set out in full in the companion paper, **A Healthy Nation: Free When It Matters, Fast When You Choose, British-Trained Throughout** (21 November 2026). Each is marked **PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy)**. Restore's programme already commits that the NHS 'will always remain free at the point of need for citizens', that emergency care stays free for all, that private health costs become tax deductible, that insurance premium tax is abolished and that medical school caps will be demolished. We think Restore should give further consideration to a legally enforceable maximum wait, a funded British-trained workforce and prevention, because 6.2 million people on NHS waiting lists in England need a guarantee they can hold the NHS to, and thus we see even greater opportunity: a free NHS Core for every citizen, care on time, and health as a source of national wealth as well as a cost.

The scale (verified). At the end of September 2026 there were **7.4 million** waits for planned hospital treatment in England, involving about 6.2 million people; only **65.8%** of those currently waiting had waited under 18 weeks, against a 92% standard, and 116,353 had waited more than a year (NHS England, Referral to Treatment, September 2026). In parts of Britain the longest wait for a knee has passed five years, and for a hip it is close behind (NHS Highland FOI data, 2024/25). **2.68 million** people are economically inactive through long-term sickness (ONS, July–September 2026). British graduates faced **1.86** applicants per specialty training post in 2026 (NHS England), and about 1,500 pharmacies have closed since 2017 (National Pharmacy Association). Obesity alone costs the NHS an estimated **£11.4bn a year** (DHSC). Optional Fast-Track Cover is priced at an indicative **£30–35 a month**, a SovereignOS™ estimate subject to actuarial review.

#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P40	Three-Tier Health Guarantee	No defined free core and no affordable route to faster treatment: 4.92 million people, about 7%, hold private medical cover	CAP–NHS	NHS–TAX, FAM–NHS

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#	Proposal	Gap it fills	New intersections created	Existing intersections strengthened
P41	No More Endless Waits	Only 65.8% of people waiting in England in September 2026 had waited under 18 weeks, against a 92% standard that the patient cannot enforce	—	NHS–TAX, LOC–NHS
P42	British-Trained First Compact	British graduates faced 1.86 applicants per specialty training post in 2026, and newly qualified nurses are shut out of many first jobs	—	EDU–NHS, IMM–NHS
P43	Learn to Earn Health Routes	No paid route from healthcare assistant to registered nurse, and no service-funded clinical degrees with a guaranteed first post	—	EDU–NHS, NHS–WEL
P44	Live Waits Dashboard	Waits, outcomes and spending for every hospital are not published live in one place	—	LIB–NHS, NHS–TAX
P45	Prevention Starts on the Plate	Obesity alone costs the NHS an estimated £11.4bn a year, and prevention is not yet part of the health plan	HOU–NHS	FAM–NHS, EDU–NHS
P46	Pharmacy First, Pharmacy Local	About 1,500 pharmacies have closed since 2017, and some 9.9 million people have lost their local pharmacy	—	LOC–NHS
P47	British Medicines and Discovery	Nearly £2bn of planned life-sciences investment in the UK was paused in 2025	CAP–NHS, ENG–NHS	NHS–TAX
P48	Back to Work, Back to Health	2.68 million people are economically inactive through long-term sickness	—	NHS–WEL, TAX–WEL

P40 Three-Tier Health Guarantee (PROPOSAL)

- **The NHS Core, free.** Tier 1, free at the point of need for every citizen: emergency and catastrophic care, cancer, GPs and pharmacy, long-term conditions, mental health, maternity and all children.
- **Fast when you choose; open prices.** Tier 2, optional British Fast-Track Cover for operations: a single pooled, community-rated product with no insurance premium tax, salary sacrifice and a join-young incentive, at an indicative £30–35 a month (subject to actuarial review), never replacing a free NHS place. Tier 3, Open Pricing: published self-pay package prices for common operations.

P41 No More Endless Waits (PROPOSAL)

- **A legal maximum.** The 18-week standard becomes a legal maximum; after 126 days the money follows the patient to any approved provider, NHS or independent, at the NHS tariff.
- **Longest waiters first.** The guarantee starts with the longest waiters and widens as capacity grows, building on Restore's principle of decentralised decisions and rewards for value.

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P42 British-Trained First Compact (PROPOSAL)

- **Train and hire at home.** Training and first-post numbers set to the nation's need, with prioritisation extended from doctors to nursing, midwifery and allied health first posts.
- **Taper, fairly.** Overseas recruitment tapered as British supply rises; nothing changes for any lawful worker already here, who will be treated fairly.

P43 Learn to Earn Health Routes (PROPOSAL)

- **Assistant to nurse.** Paid apprenticeships from healthcare assistant to registered nurse, with a guaranteed first post.
- **Service-funded degrees.** Medical and nursing places funded through the Build Britain Service (P26), with a five-year NHS tie-in; medical school places raised only together with the training posts to match.

P44 Live Waits Dashboard (PROPOSAL)

- **Live and public.** Every hospital's current waits for common operations, its outcomes and its spending, published live on the national dashboard (P31), so patients can choose and voters can see whether the guarantee is kept.

P45 Prevention Starts on the Plate (PROPOSAL)

- **In Them, On Them, Around Them for health.** Clean, labelled British food in schools and hospitals (P38), safe places to play, and clean air around schools and homes.
- **Grandparents.** The Grandparent Renaissance (P37) gives grandparents a role in food and children's health, and as volunteers in hospital discharge and community care.

P46 Pharmacy First, Pharmacy Local (PROPOSAL)

- **Keep the chemist local.** A stable contract that keeps local pharmacies open and widens what they can treat, as the front door to the NHS Core and taking pressure off GPs.

P47 British Medicines and Discovery (PROPOSAL)

- **Stable rules, fast trials.** Medicine price rules fixed for a decade, fast trials close to home, and safe, consented access to British data, building on UK Biobank.
- **A share of the upside.** Stakes in British discovery held by the British Sovereign Wealth Fund (P27) and financed by Build Britain Bonds (P28).

P48 Back to Work, Back to Health (PROPOSAL)

- **Back to work faster.** Fast-track musculoskeletal and mental health care for people who want to return to work, paid from the welfare savings when they do, linked to the Build Britain Service strand for people leaving welfare.

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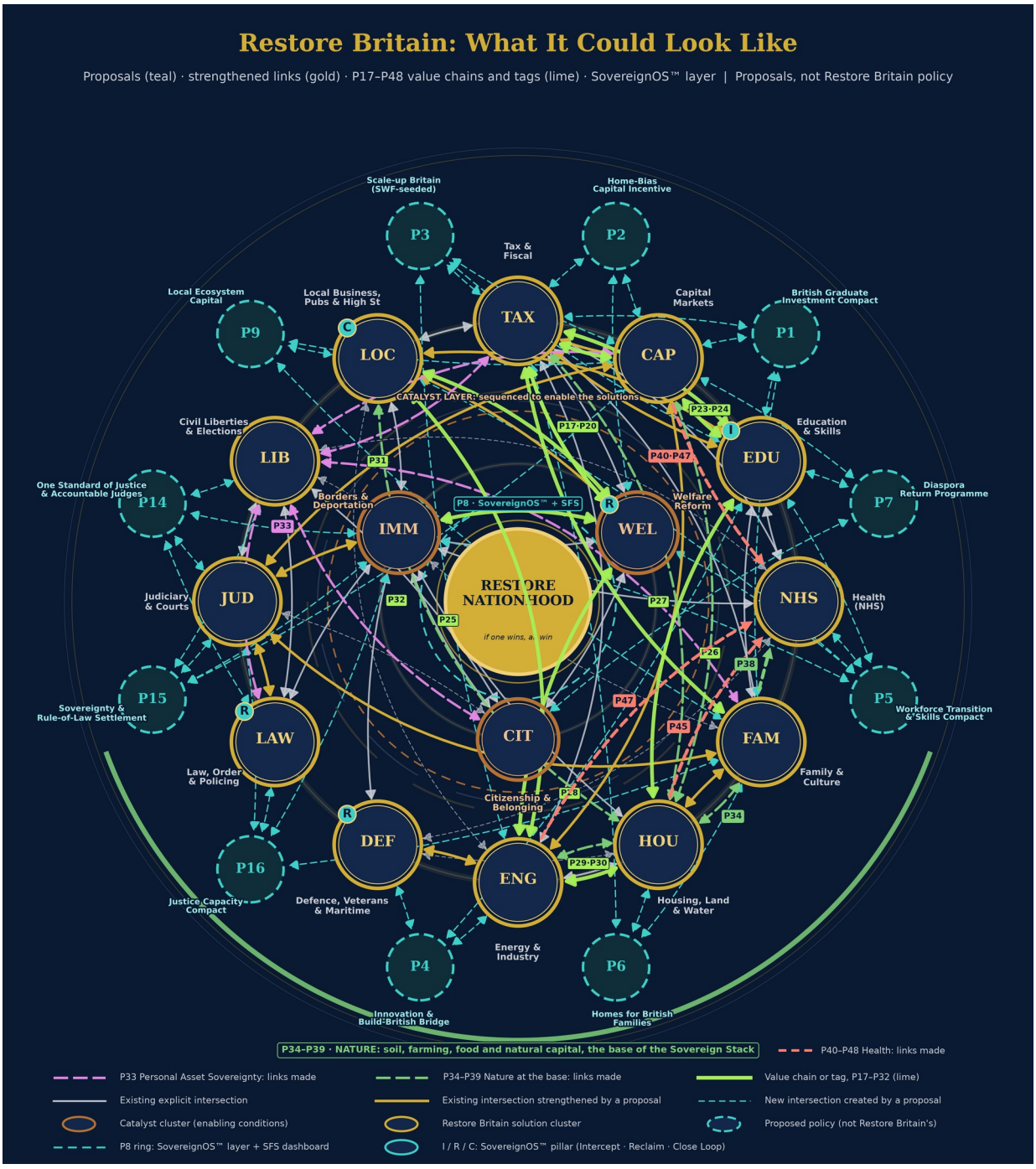
Fiscal effect. Not costed in detail. Fast-Track Cover premiums are paid by those who choose it; the 18-week guarantee pays at the NHS tariff but means more treatment while the backlog clears, a cost not yet estimated; Back to Work, Back to Health pays back through tax and lower benefits but is not costed. Restore estimates its own health measures would save or raise about £20bn a year (not independently checked); the Department of Health estimated a narrower 20% relief on private medical insurance at £1.7bn a year.

Intersections (P40–P48). New: CAP–NHS (P40, P47), HOU–NHS (P45), ENG–NHS (P47). Strengthened: NHS–TAX, FAM–NHS, LOC–NHS, EDU–NHS, IMM–NHS, NHS–WEL, LIB–NHS, TAX–WEL.

Wider intersections of P40–P48. They give the Build Britain Service (P26) a health strand, put hospital waits on the P31 dashboard, give P27 and P28 a stake in British discovery, carry P37 and P38 into health through prevention, and connect the NHS cluster to capital, land and energy. In Diagram 2 they appear as coral dashed links; in Diagram 3 they sit across the Self & Family, Community, Economy and State & Nation layers.

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7. Diagram 2: what it could look like



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Diagram 2. The same 15 clusters, with the proposals (teal, dashed, labelled P) occupying the former gaps, new intersections (teal dashed arrows), existing intersections strengthened by a proposal (gold), and P8 as a framework ring around the centre, which is also where SovereignOS™ and the SFS sit as the integrating layer. Teal I, R and C badges mark the clusters each SovereignOS™ pillar engages (Intercept the Pipeline: EDU; Reclaim the Assets: WEL, LAW, DEF; Close the Loop: LOC). The orange links to align are shown as aligned by P1, P3, P5, P7 and P8. ***Lime arrows*** *are the value chains created by the companion-paper proposals P17–P25 and the Build Britain Service (P26): education → talent → scale-ups → capital → tax base (P23, P24); energy → industry → jobs → participation → welfare savings (P25); catalyst → fiscal space → family incomes (P17, P19, P20); school → service → homes and energy → work (P26); and lime tags for P27–P32 (Section 6.8).* ***P33 (pink dashed links)*** *joins civil liberties to family, capital, tax, law and citizenship identity;* ***P34 (green dashed links and the green band at the base)*** *joins housing, land and water to local business, capital, tax, energy and family, and sets nature under the whole system (Section 6.9). The links are drawn as boldly as the nodes because they matter as much. P35–P39 extend the green band and add a green dashed link from family to health (P38, clean food) (Section 6.10). P40–P48 (coral dashed links) join health to capital, land and energy (Section 6.11).*

What changes. CAP, EDU and LOC move from the edge of the system to the middle of it. Stuart's chain (education → graduates → capital → scale-up → tax base → education) becomes a closed loop through P1, P2, P3 and P4, so the British investment in a graduate compounds inside the British economy. The catalyst layer stays where it is, now explicitly connected (through P5 and P7) to the solutions it enables.

8. Restore Britain, SovereignOS™ and the Systemic Friction Score

8.1 What SovereignOS™ is

SovereignOS™ is a heritage-centric socioeconomic operating system owned by In Place Impact, LLC and licensed to governments and qualified citizens. Its own site describes it as 'the world's first heritage centric socioeconomic operating system', piloted for 13 years in Charleston, South Carolina, since 2013. It brings students, veterans, entrepreneurs, investors, businesses and governments into one ecosystem, and is designed to fund itself from recovered 'palliative leakage' (public money spent managing problems rather than curing them), with 96% of the value it creates staying local. Its building blocks, as published on sovereignos.world:

- **The Sovereign Stack.** Sovereignty is built from the ground up: nature (the land), self, family, business, neighbourhood, city, state and country. 'True sovereignty at any level is not achievable unless every level beneath it is strong.'
- **Three pillars.** (1) **Intercept the Pipeline**: replace 'vanity graduation metrics' with the Innovate to Graduate syllabus for workforce readiness. (2) **Reclaim the Assets**: turn prisoners, veterans and underserved communities into certified economic contributors 'before they exit the system'. (3) **Close the Loop**: place that talent into the Sovereign Marketplace so more of every pound stays local (a stated 2–3× local multiplier).

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- **Intersectionality by design.** 'One to all, and all to one'; 'where no intersectionality has existed, it needs to be created.' This is the same principle as this document's 'policy on the policies'.
- **In Place delivery.** In Britain, licences for a city, county or region are open only to British citizens who have lived in their community for more than 20 years, with exclusive territories and Sentinels in each county. Free evening and online classes are planned for veterans, prisoners, residents and young people (Design Your Life; Sovereignty of Self and Country; British Impact Entrepreneurship).
- **The Systemic Friction Score (SFS).** A free diagnostic that scores any jurisdiction from 0 to 100 by combining palliative leakage with fiscal stress, and projects the effect of recovering part of that leakage over ten years.
- **Charleston results, as reported by SovereignOS™:** more than 1,700 veterans served, more than 1,400 residents and more than 450 prison participants; of 74 participants released, none has returned to prison.

8.2 How Restore's programme correlates with SovereignOS™

Area	Restore Britain	SovereignOS™	Correlation
Diagnosis	Governments have funded illegal immigration, dependency, quangos and activist NGOs	'Palliative care for societal problems': managing poverty, funding illegal immigration, cycling inmates through prisons, subsidising dependency	Aligned
Catalyst (IMM, CIT, WEL)	Stop the boats, deport, citizens-only benefits	The SFS counts these costs as leakage and shows the capital that returns when they stop	Aligned; the SFS quantifies Restore's case
Welfare to work (WEL, G4)	Work for benefits (litter-picking, drain-clearing)	Reclaim the Assets: certification into wage-floor work or enterprise	SovereignOS™ adds the conversion step (P5, P10)
Prisons (LAW)	Enforcement, sentencing, policing reform	Reclaim the Assets inside prisons; 74 released, none returned (Charleston)	Adds a route from prison to work (P11)
Judiciary (JUD, G6)	ECHR exit, HRA repeal, Great Clarification Act, judicial review, tenure and appointments reform, jury trial	No judicial component; Reclaim the Assets aims to cut reoffending (74 released, none returned, as reported), which lowers the demand entering the courts	Complementary on demand only; national reform needed (P14–P16)
Veterans (DEF)	A Department of Veterans' Affairs and local Veterans Officers	1,700+ veterans served; veterans as founders and mentors	Strongly aligned; ready delivery route (P12)
Education (EDU, G1)	Apprenticeships, a pro-British university, school-fine relief	Innovate to Graduate; youth classes from Design Your Life to British Impact Entrepreneurship	Fills the readiness and enterprise part of G1 (P1, P10); HE funding still needs national policy
Young people	Student Loan paper: a generation priced out	15.6% youth unemployment; 981,000 NEETs (figures quoted on the British Sovereignty page)	Aligned
Local business (LOC)	Pubs, business rates, the high street	Close the Loop: Sovereign Marketplace, 96% of value local	Complementary (P9, P13)
Capital and scale-up (CAP, G2)	Deregulation (Caveat Emptor); a sovereign wealth fund	Local investors and family offices as licence holders; self-funding from recovered leakage	Partial: local and early-stage capital only; national tax treatment still needed (P2, P3)
Nature, farming and food (HOU, FAM)	Protect the countryside; wind and solar farms to restore the land they occupy; abolish inheritance tax, which keeps family farms intact; clear meat labelling; food production per capita on the national dashboard; repeal the Climate Change Act 2008	Sovereignty of Nature: soil first, 'In Them, On Them, Around Them', the Grandparent Renaissance and natural capital on the balance sheet	Aligned; SovereignOS™ adds soil, clean food and natural capital (P34–P39)

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Area	Restore Britain	SovereignOS™	Correlation
Health (NHS)	The NHS 'will always remain free at the point of need for citizens'; emergency care free for all; private health costs tax deductible; abolish insurance premium tax; 'medical school caps will be demolished' and the NHS will employ British graduates; a Veterans Health Guarantee	The companion paper A Healthy Nation: a free NHS Core, an 18-week legal maximum, British-trained first and prevention through In Them, On Them, Around Them	Aligned; SovereignOS™ adds a legal maximum wait, a workforce plan and prevention (P40–P48)
Nationhood and localism	'British first'; citizenship as the boundary of belonging	The Sovereign Stack; delivery only by long-resident British citizens	Aligned; the Stack adds a bottom-up build order
Measurement (overarching link)	An energy-only dashboard	The SFS, scored the same way for every country	The SFS is the natural headline indicator for P8

8.3 The Sovereign Stack as a sequencing test

Mapping Restore's clusters onto the Stack shows where the programme is built. Its catalyst sits at the top, the country level, while the levels underneath (self, family, business, neighbourhood) are the least developed. On the Stack's own rule, the country level cannot hold unless those beneath it are strong, so the solution layer has to be built from the bottom up. That is what SovereignOS™ is designed to do.

Stack level	Restore clusters	Development in Restore's programme	Proposals that build it
Country	IMM, CIT, DEF, LIB (elections), JUD (courts and constitution)	Most developed; court capacity and rule-of-law safeguards to add	P14, P15, P16
State and nations	Union-level policy; devolved nations to be developed	To develop	P13, P41, P44
City	HOU (infrastructure first), council finance	To develop	P6, P13
Neighbourhood	LAW (policing), LOC (high street)	Medium	P9, P11, P13, P46
Business	TAX, CAP, LOC	Medium: tax strong, capital to build	P2, P3, P9, P12, P47
Family	FAM, IHT, childcare, term-time holidays	Medium	P6, P10, P33, P40, P45
Self	EDU, LIB (free speech), student loans	Skills and enterprise to build; personal assets (name, likeness, data) to add	P1, P5, P10, P24, P33, P42, P43, P48
Nature (land)	ENG, HOU (countryside, water, fisheries)	Medium; natural capital not yet on the balance sheet; soil health, a food security floor and clean food to add	P4, P29, P30, P34, P35–P39

8.4 Stuart's chain, run through SovereignOS™

The education → capital → scale-up chain (Section 5.4) is where SovereignOS™ and national policy have to meet. SovereignOS™ can build the local, human end of the chain now; the national, tax end needs Restore's legislation.

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Link in the chain	SovereignOS™ component	Proposal
1. From age 8: readiness and enterprise in school	Intercept the Pipeline; Innovate to Graduate; youth classes	P10
2. University or apprenticeship affordability	—	P1 (national)
3. Adults outside work, prisoners and veterans certified	Reclaim the Assets	P5, P11, P12
4. First customers for new British firms	Close the Loop; Sovereign Marketplace	P9
5. Local and patient capital	Local licence holders, family offices	P9, P13
6. Scale-up capital and its tax treatment	—	P2, P3 (national)
7. Wider tax base funds education	Recovered leakage tracked by the SFS	P8; P1

8.5 UK Systemic Friction Score: the working

Stuart's working assumption: 7,000,000 illegal immigrants in the UK. This is Stuart's figure, not an official one. The UK government publishes no estimate of the illegal or irregular population. Published independent estimates are much lower: the GLA (2017) central estimate is 674,000 (809,000 including UK-born children), and Pew Research's revised range for 2017 is 700,000–900,000 (its earlier 800,000–1.2 million estimate was withdrawn in March 2025). Restore Britain's own objective says 'up to 2 million'. All six are scored below so the reader can see how sensitive the result is.

Method. Exactly the v3 engine behind the live SFS tool at sovereignos.world/sfs, as used for every country preset. Nothing in the method was changed for the UK.

- **SFS** = 0.25 × Social Cost Pressure + 0.75 × Fiscal Stress.
- **Social Cost Pressure** = 100 ÷ (1 + (leakage ÷ revenue) ÷ 0.15).
- **Fiscal Stress** = 0.20 × D + 0.25 × I + 0.35 × G + 0.20 × S, where D = 100 ÷ (1 + (deficit ÷ revenue) ÷ 0.08); I = 100 ÷ (1 + (interest ÷ revenue) ÷ 0.06); G = 100 ÷ (1 + (debt % GDP ÷ 55)^2); S = 100 ÷ (1 + (government spending ÷ GDP ÷ 0.40)^2).
- **Illegal immigrants:** the tool adds the number entered × £38,000 a year to leakage (Home Office asylum support of £4.0bn in 2024–25 ÷ about 105,600 people supported).
- **Bands:** 80+ Strong; 60–79 Stable; 40–59 Under pressure; below 40 Severe strain.
- **Ten-year projection (2026–2035):** GDP grows at the IMF 2025–2030 rate; the debt stock reprices from today's effective rate to the 10-year gilt yield; with SovereignOS™, 20% of leakage is recovered (half in year 1, all from year 2) and newly working dependants add tax revenue.

UK inputs (live tool preset, data as of 15 October 2026).

Input	Value	Source
General government revenue	£1,145bn ($1,532bn at 0.747 £/$)	IMF Fiscal Monitor / WEO 2025
Baseline leakage (prisoners, school drop-out cohort, working-age dependants; no illegal immigrants)	£30.9bn	SFS v2 leakage engine; preset counts of 89,000 inmates, 9.8m students, 14.5m dependants
Deficit ÷ revenue	13.88% → D = 36.6	IMF 2025
Interest ÷ revenue	6.90% → I = 46.5	IMF 2025
Gross debt	102.1% of GDP → G = 22.5	IMF 2025
Government spending	43.46% of GDP → S = 45.9	IMF 2025

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Input	Value	Source
Fiscal Stress	36.0 (unchanged in every case below)	Calculated
10-year gilt yield	5.42%	countryeconomy.com, 14 October 2026
GDP growth; tax ÷ GDP	5.25% a year (nominal); 38.19%	IMF WEO 2025

Results.

Case	Illegal immigrants	Added cost a year	Total leakage	Leakage ÷ revenue	Social sub-score	SFS 2026	Band	2035: baseline → SovereignOS™ 20%	Interest avoided, 10 years	Year-1 deficit offset
No illegal immigrants (field left at 0)	0	£0.0bn	£30.9bn	2.7%	84.7	**48**	Under pressure	43 → 44	£28.5bn	4%
GLA central estimate, 2017	674,000	£25.6bn	£56.5bn	4.9%	75.2	**46**	Under pressure	42 → 43	£39.5bn	6%
Pew Research, revised range low (2017)	700,000	£26.6bn	£57.5bn	5.0%	74.9	**46**	Under pressure	42 → 43	£39.9bn	6%
Pew Research, revised range midpoint (2017)	800,000	£30.4bn	£61.3bn	5.4%	73.7	**45**	Under pressure	41 → 43	£41.5bn	6%
Pew Research, revised range high (2017)	900,000	£34.2bn	£65.1bn	5.7%	72.5	**45**	Under pressure	41 → 43	£43.1bn	6%
Restore Britain: "up to 2 million"	2,000,000	£76.0bn	£106.9bn	9.3%	61.6	**42**	Under pressure	39 → 41	£61.0bn	9%
Stuart's working assumption ◄	7,000,000	£266.0bn	£296.9bn	25.9%	36.6	**36**	Severe strain	33 → 37	£142.1bn	21%

Checked against the live tool on 14 November 2026: entering 0, 800,000 and 7,000,000 in the live UK calculator returned 48, 45 and 36, with £28.5bn, £41.5bn and £142.1bn of interest avoided, matching the figures above. Nothing was saved or submitted on the site.

What the score says about Restore's programme.

- **On Stuart's assumption, Britain scores 36: Severe strain.** 7,000,000 people at £38,000 adds £266bn a year of leakage, about 23% of all government revenue. Recovering 20% of total leakage through SovereignOS™ would avoid about £142bn of interest over ten years, offset about 21% of the year-1 deficit, and leave debt in 2035 at about £5.1tn instead of £5.9tn.
- **The catalyst alone cannot reach 'Stable'.** Even with every illegal immigrant gone (the 0 case), the UK scores 48. Fiscal Stress, at 75% of the weight, is stuck at 36 because debt is 102% of GDP. To reach 60, Fiscal Stress would need to rise to about 52. That only happens through the solution layer: growth, a wider tax base and lower debt.
- **Restore's own small-state goal helps, and the solution layer multiplies it.** As an illustration only, cutting government spending from 43.5% to 33% of GDP, with everything else unchanged, would raise S from 45.9 to 59.5 and the SFS by about 2 points. The large gains come from shrinking the deficit and debt, which in turn depend on more Britons working, building and investing.

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- **Restore removes the leakage; SovereignOS™ converts it.** This is Stuart's catalyst principle in numbers. The deportation and welfare policies cut the cost of failure. SovereignOS™, delivered In Place, is designed to turn the people and money released into contributors and capital, the part of the system the score rewards most.

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9. Intersection matrix

● explicit intersection in Restore texts · ○ partial / implied · ✕ link to align · + new intersection created by a proposal (P1–P48) · blank: no published intersection. The matrix is symmetric.

	IMM	CIT	WEL	TAX	CAP	EDU	NHS	FAM	HOU	ENG	DEF	LAW	JUD	LIB	LOC
IMM		●	●	+	✕+	✕+	●	○+	●		●	●	●	○✕+	●
CIT	●		●	+	+	+		+				+	○	●	
WEL	●	●		●	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			○✕+
TAX	+	+	●		○+	●	●	●	+	●	✕+	+	+	+	●
CAP	✕+	+	+	○+		+	+	+	+	○+	+	+	○✕+	+	+
EDU	✕+	+	+	●	+		●	●	+	+	+	+	+		○+
NHS	●		+	●	+	●		+	+	+	○			○	+
FAM	○+	+	+	●	+	●	+		○+	+	+	+	○+	+	+
HOU	●		+	+	+	+	+	○+		●	○+		+		+
ENG			+	●	○+	+	+	+	●		○+		+		○+
DEF	●		+	✕+	+	+	○	+	○+	○+					+
LAW	●	+	+	+	+	+		+					●	●	+
JUD	●	○		+	○✕+	+		○+	+	+		●		●✕	
LIB	○✕+	●		+	+		○	+				●	●✕		
LOC	●		○✕+	●	+	○+	+	+	+	○+	+	+			

Current connectedness (number of evidenced intersections per cluster): IMM 10, TAX 7, JUD 6, NHS 5, FAM 5, ENG 5, LIB 5, LOC 5, CIT 4, WEL 4, EDU 4, HOU 4, DEF 4, CAP 3, LAW 3.

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10. Overall strength assessment

Ratings are this analysis's judgement, based on the depth of the published material (detail and costing), connectedness (from the matrix) and whether the cluster's critical dependencies are covered.

Cluster	Depth	Connectedness	Critical dependencies covered?	Assessment
IMM / CIT / WEL (catalyst)	High: four dedicated papers, costed operations	High	Covered on the enforcement side; the bridge to solutions (workforce) is the next link	Strong as a catalyst; ready to connect
TAX (fiscal engine)	High: a costed £178bn / £155bn package	High (hub)	Enforcement costs to net in; investment incentives to add	Strong
ENG (energy & industry)	High: a 42-page paper with a dashboard	Medium	Workforce, capital and the domestic supply chain only implied	Strong, ready to connect further
LAW (policing & self-defence)	High: a 140-page paper plus Castle paper	Medium (mostly within the security cluster)	Largely self-contained	Strong within its domain
JUD (judiciary & courts)	Medium–High: Mass Deportations Section VI (five named reforms) plus the Castle and Policing papers	Medium (IMM, LAW, LIB; partial CIT, FAM, CAP)	Capacity, a domestic rights settlement, a single standard across the courts and investor safeguards to add	Strong on powers; capacity and safeguards to add
DEF (defence, veterans, maritime)	Medium–High: Veterans and Maritime papers	Medium	Defence industry and procurement to add	Moderate
LOC (local business, pubs, high street)	Medium: Pub paper plus objectives	Medium	Local capital and workforce	Moderate
FAM (family & culture)	Medium	Medium	Housing supply and childcare detail	Moderate
LIB (civil liberties & elections)	Medium–High	Low–Medium	To align with enforcement	Moderate, to align
NHS (health)	Low: a short objective plus principles in the Wealth paper; detail 'in due course'	Medium	Workforce and social care; a legal maximum wait, a British-trained workforce and prevention (P40–P48)	To develop (detail 'in due course')
HOU (housing, land, water)	Low–Medium	Medium	Supply mechanism; soil health, food security and natural capital (P34–P39)	To develop
CAP (capital markets)	Medium: Caveat Emptor (deregulation only)	Low	Tax incentives for domestic and scale-up capital	Key link to strengthen
EDU (education & skills)	Low–Medium: objective, school fines, student loans	Medium	HE funding, R&D, skills pipeline	Largest opportunity relative to its importance

Bottom line. The programme is strongest where the state removes or restricts something: migration, benefits, regulation, taxes and Net Zero. Its next stage is where the state, or the tax code, helps British people and British

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capital build something: graduates, scale-ups, skills, homes and care. Stuart's systems model turns that around. It treats the first group as the catalyst and judges the programme by whether the second group, and the intersections among them, compound. On that test the published programme is a strong catalyst, ready for the engine that builds on it. The forty-eight proposals (P1–P48, including the companion paper's P17–P25) and the matrix show where the new connections would go, and SovereignOS™ offers a tested way to build several of them from the ground up. The judiciary follows the same pattern: Restore sets out what the courts should no longer do, but not the capacity, the single standard of justice or the safeguards that would make the new settlement work (P14–P16).

11. Limitations and items not verified

- All Restore figures (savings, tax costs, deportation volumes, Coastal Command and detention costs) are Restore's own estimates and have not been independently checked.
- Stuart's thesis that the tax code makes Britain unattractive to foreign investors, and the '£-millions over 35–45 years' value of a British graduate, are presented as his argument and have not been quantified or verified here.
- The claim that Restore's policies would reduce international-student numbers is an inference: no Restore text mentions international students.
- The point that scale-ups are typically pre-profit, so corporation tax cuts barely reach them, is an analytical observation, not a sourced statistic.
- The 16 PDFs total about 730 pages. The Objectives, Wealth of Our Nation, Student Loan and Caveat Emptor documents were read in full; the others were read through their summaries, recommendations and keyword searches (for example universities, students, R&D, venture, apprenticeships and social care). A detail buried in a long annex could have been missed.
- Restore may publish further papers; the Wealth paper promises sector papers (including on QUANGOs and the NHS) and the Maritime paper promises a National Security Strategy. This analysis is current to 14 November 2026.
- **SFS: the 7,000,000 figure is Stuart's working assumption.** It is roughly eight to ten times the published independent estimates (GLA 2017: 674,000; Pew 2017: 700,000–900,000), which are themselves nine years old; the UK government publishes no estimate.
- **SFS: £38,000 per person** is the Home Office's average asylum-support cost per supported person (2024–25). The live tool applies it to every illegal immigrant entered, although many illegal immigrants receive no asylum support; this is how the published method works and it was not altered here.
- **SFS preset inputs** (IMF 2025 fiscal data, the 10-year gilt yield as of 14 October 2026, and the preset counts of inmates, students and dependants) are the live tool's data as of 15 October 2026 and were not independently re-sourced for this document.

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- **SovereignOS™ results** (Charleston participant numbers, the 20% capital recovery, 2–3× multiplier, 85%+ workforce readiness and 70% recidivism reduction) are as reported by SovereignOS™ on sovereignos.world and have not been independently audited here.
- The illustrative 33%-of-GDP spending case in Section 8.5 changes one input only and is not a projection of Restore's programme.
- **Judiciary.** 'Morphed into something unrecognisable' and the description of a two-tier system that 'appears to favour illegal immigrants' are Stuart's views, presented with evidence on both sides; they are not findings of this document. Statements that a topic is not yet covered in Restore's texts rest on keyword searches of all 26 documents as at 14 November 2026.
- **Judiciary sources.** The Sentencing Bill's 'democratic lock' is described as introduced in September 2025; whether it has since been enacted in that form was not verified. Tribunal allowed rates are shares of appeals determined at a hearing, not of all appeals. The detention-bail figure (50%, 10,366 people in 2024) is Restore's own figure. Legal aid statistics were interrupted after a 2025 cyber incident, so the immigration legal aid figure used is the Ministry of Justice's 2024/25 budget given in a parliamentary answer. The Senior Courts Act 1981 s.11(3) point (removal on an address of both Houses) is this document's reading of the statute.
- **Two-tier cases.** The Disha and Connolly cases are cited because they are widely used in the public debate; the facts given are those reported by the tribunal, the CPS and the BBC, and neither case on its own proves or disproves a two-tier system.
- Restore's index lists 15 papers; the Mass Deportations paper (October 2025) is linked separately on the site and is included here, making 16.
- **Rooted in British Soil (P35–P39).** The figures in Section 6.10 are taken from the companion paper, where each was re-opened at its source on 21 November 2026. The Environment Agency soil figures (£1.2 billion, 2010; 40–60% carbon loss) are the latest official estimates but are not recent; the production-to-supply ratio is measured by farm-gate value, not volume or calories; and the ONS natural capital accounts are official statistics in development, with the 2026 edition due on 7 December 2026. P35–P39 and their intersections are SovereignOS™ suggestions and analytical judgements, not Restore Britain policy.
- **A Healthy Nation (P40–P48).** The figures in Section 6.11 are taken from the companion paper, where each was checked at its source on 21 November 2026. The British Fast-Track Cover premium of about £30–35 a month is an indicative SovereignOS™ estimate, subject to actuarial review: it is built from 2022/23 National Cost Collection data scaled by NHS budget growth, assumes a single community-rated national pool and covers procedures only. Health is devolved, so waiting and workforce figures are for England unless stated, and the NHS Highland figures are FOI data reported by a newspaper. Restore's £20bn a year is Restore's own estimate, and the £1.7bn Department of Health figure is not a costing of Restore's marginal-rate relief. There is no published evidence that people with no right to remain hold NHS posts in material numbers, so no claim is

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made that removals create NHS vacancies. P40–P48 and their intersections are SovereignOS™ suggestions and analytical judgements, not Restore Britain policy.

Appendix A: Sources

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