Rooted in British Soil

Nature, Farming and Food Security as the Base of Britain's Sovereignty

An independent SovereignOS™ companion paper on Restore Britain's published policies · Final · 21 November 2026

Sources: Restore Britain's official website and policy-paper PDFs, and official UK statistics, each re-opened and checked on 21 November 2026

'Sovereignty of Nature starts with what's in the soil. What goes into the soil ends up in our water, our food and our children.'

— Stuart M. Williams

An independent view. This paper is the independent view of SovereignOS™, written by a Restore Britain member and supporter. It builds on Restore Britain's published policies, viewing them through a systems lens, and draws on more than 30 years of experience. It is not Restore Britain policy and it has not been endorsed by Restore Britain. Everything attributed to Restore is drawn from its official website and policy papers. Suggestions are marked as proposals; facts are sourced with numbered references [n] to the list in Section 9, and analytical judgements are labelled as such.

Executive summary

Bottom line. Every other kind of sovereignty stands on land, water and food. A nation that cannot feed itself cleanly from its own soil is not fully sovereign, however strong its borders or its balance sheet. Restore Britain already sees this: its Energy Security Outlook names food alongside people and energy as the 'base inputs' of a modern nation and puts 'food production per capita' on its national dashboard [2]. This paper builds on that foundation. It argues that nature, starting with the soil, is the base of the Sovereign Stack; that British farming and British farmers are the people who hold that base; and that food security belongs alongside energy, defence and infrastructure security.

- **Soil first.** What goes on or into the soil ends up in our water and our food. Intensive agriculture has cost arable soils about 40 to 60% of their organic carbon, and soil degradation was estimated in 2010 to cost England and Wales £1.2 billion a year [9].
- **Food security is national security.** Britain produced 60% of the food it supplied in 2025, down from 78% in 1984; for food that can be grown here the figure fell from 95% to 72% [7].
- **British farmers hold the base.** Agriculture employed about 446,000 people in 2025, and two fifths of farm holders in England are over 65, with just 5% under 35 [7][8]. Succession is a national question, which is why Restore's pledge to abolish inheritance tax matters so much to family farms [3].

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- **The Grandparent Renaissance.** Grandparents often have time, money, contacts and a clear purpose. Directed to British farming (investment, land, mentoring and buying local), they can lead the 'In Them, On Them, Around Them' movement for clean food, clean playing fields, and clean water and air for children.
- **Net zero is the wrong policy.** The UK emitted 0.82% of global CO_2 in 2025 [13], yet British industry paid the highest electricity prices of the reporting IEA countries in 2024 [16], which Restore attributes to net zero policy [2]; solar has moved onto farmland [5]; and emissions have been offshored with industry [13]. We agree with Restore: repeal the Climate Change Act 2008 [1][2].
- **Nature belongs on the balance sheet.** The ONS values the UK's natural capital at £1.6 trillion, with £41 billion a year in services (2023) [5], but it sits in satellite accounts, not on the national balance sheet. Counted properly, it can be protected, grown and even used to back finance.
- **Five proposals (P35–P39),** numbered on from A Policy on the Policies and set out as expansions of P34 (Nature as the base of the Sovereign Stack): Soil First; Feed Britain First; the Grandparent Renaissance for British farming; Clean Food and Clean Childhoods; and Natural Capital Bonds. All are designed to be fiscally neutral within existing budgets and none has been costed in detail.

1. Why nature is the base of the Sovereign Stack

A Policy on the Policies sets out Restore Britain's programme, and the 34 SovereignOS™ proposals that 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. On it stand the individual and the family, then the community, then the economy, and at the top the state and the nation. Each level rests on the one beneath it [24]. Proposal P34 treats land, soil, water and wildlife as national capital to be counted, protected and grown, and it rewards the people who grow it. It is about wealth, food security and rural jobs, not emissions targets [24].

Restore's own analysis points the same way. Its Energy Security Outlook says a modern nation 'ultimately depends upon a small number of base inputs: people, food, and energy', and that with 'self-sustaining agriculture (biological energy)' and abundant power 'everything else becomes a matter of speed and organisation' [2]. Its policies already oppose 'plowing up and paving over the glorious British countryside', end hosepipe bans with new reservoirs, reclaim Britain's fisheries, defend family farms against inheritance tax, and call for clear meat labelling to support British farming standards [1][3][4].

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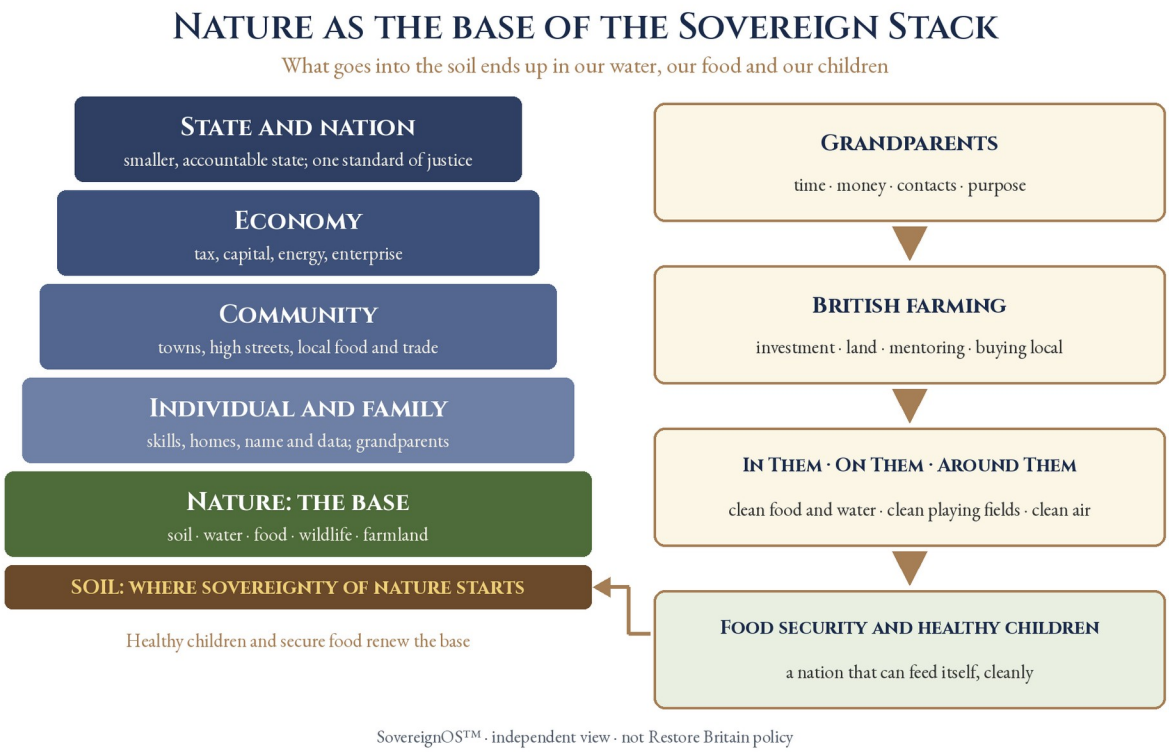


Diagram 1. Nature, starting with the soil, is the base of the Sovereign Stack. The Grandparent Renaissance links grandparents to British farming and to the 'In Them, On Them, Around Them' movement, and healthy children and secure food renew the base.

Where we see even greater opportunity. We think Restore should give further consideration to bringing its food, farming and countryside policies together in one paper, because they currently sit across several papers (inheritance tax, pubs, fisheries, water and the energy dashboard), and thus we see even greater opportunity: a single British food and farming strategy that treats food production as a pillar of national security, as Restore already treats energy.

2. Soil: where the sovereignty of nature starts

Soil is where the chain begins. What goes on or into the soil ends up in our water and our food, and so in our children. The Environment Agency's most recent full assessment, The state of the environment: soil (June 2019), found [9]:

- **Lost fertility.** Intensive agriculture has caused arable soils to lose about 40 to 60% of their organic carbon.
- **Erosion and compaction.** England and Wales lose 2.9 million tonnes of topsoil to erosion every year; over 2 million hectares are at risk of erosion and almost 4 million hectares at risk of compaction.
- **Cost.** Soil degradation in England and Wales was estimated in 2010 to cost £1.2 billion a year.
- **Contamination.** Some 80% of treated sewage sludge in the UK is spread on agricultural soil. The EA notes it can contain metals, microplastics, persistent organic pollutants and pharmaceuticals, and that several studies show pharmaceuticals accumulating in crops; the long-term risk is 'not fully known'. Microplastics are 'widespread in soil with unknown consequences'.
- **Too little measurement.** In the EA's words, 'there is insufficient data on the health of our soils and investment is needed in soil monitoring'.

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The good news is that farmers have already moved. Nitrogen and phosphate fertiliser application rates have fallen since the late 1990s, and pesticide usage fell 14% in 2024 [7]. The case for soil is not a case against farmers: it is a case for measuring the asset they look after and paying them when it improves. Rewilding (Section 5) shows how quickly soil and water can recover when land is managed for them.

Where we see even greater opportunity. We think Restore should give further consideration to soil as the first link in food security, because its water policy (reservoirs, leakage and accountable water firms) does not yet reach the land the water runs off, and thus we see even greater opportunity: Restore's strong stand on water companies can extend to a clean, measured soil base for British farming.

3. British farming, British farmers and food security

Britain must rebuild four securities: food, energy, defence and infrastructure. Food comes first because no other security lasts without it. The official figures [7][8]:

Indicator	Figure	Year	Source
Food production-to-supply ratio, all food	60% (78% in 1984)	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 ch.14 [7]
Ratio for indigenous-type food (food that can be grown here)	72% (95% in 1984)	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 ch.14 [7]
Food, feed and drink trade gap	£42.1bn (imports £67.8bn, exports £25.7bn)	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 [7]
Utilised agricultural area	17m hectares, 69% of UK land	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 [7]
Agricultural workforce on commercial holdings	446,000 people	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 [7]
Farm holders in England aged over 65 / under 35	two fifths / 5%	2025	Defra, Farming evidence pack [8]
Total Income from Farming	£8.4bn (37% below the 1973 high in real terms, as at 2024)	2025	Defra, AUK 2025 [7]
Farms in Great Britain with no positive Farm Business Income	21%	2024/25	Defra, AUK 2025 [7]

Table 1. British farming and food security in figures. Defra notes that the production-to-supply ratio is measured by value and is not a definitive measure of food security, since diverse, stable import sources also matter [7].

Two facts stand out. Britain has gone from producing more than three quarters of its food to six tenths, and for food it can grow, from 95% to 72%. And the people who produce it are ageing: two in five farm holders in England are over 65 and only one in twenty is under 35 [8]. Whoever takes on Britain's farms over the next fifteen years will decide whether the base of the stack holds.

Restore has already acted where it matters most to family farms. It would abolish inheritance tax in full, noting that the 20% charge on agricultural assets announced in the autumn 2024 budget (threshold since raised to £2.5 million) bears on farms that are 'asset-rich but cash-poor' [3]. It would reclaim Britain's fisheries [1], require clear meat labelling to support British farming standards [4], and track food production per capita on its national dashboard [2]. These are strong foundations.

Where we see even greater opportunity. We think Restore should give further consideration to a target for its own dashboard measure, food production per capita, because a measure without a floor cannot guide decisions on land, planning or trade, and thus we see even greater opportunity: a British food security floor that every department must respect, in the way the 3% Budget Accountability Rule (P22) disciplines spending.

4. The Grandparent Renaissance and 'In Them, On Them, Around Them'

Stuart M. Williams designed the Grandparent Renaissance around a simple observation: grandparents often have time, money, contacts and, very clearly, purpose [25]. They have a stake that is as personal as it gets, and the standing to make a council, a water company or a school take them seriously. The movement has been designed but not yet launched.

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The numbers bear the observation out. Median household wealth in Great Britain peaks at £502,500 for households whose head is aged 65 to 74, 33 times that of households headed by someone aged 16 to 24 (April 2020 to March 2022) [12]. Grandparents already carry much of family life: Age UK and Grandparents Plus valued grandparents' informal childcare at £7.3 billion a year, and found that 63% of grandparents with a grandchild under 16 look after their grandchildren (2013 analysis of 2010/11 data) [11].

4.1 The link chain: grandparents, then farming, then clean childhoods

- **Grandparents to farming.** Investment (patient capital in British farms and food businesses), land (where families own it, through share-farming and tenancies), mentoring (two fifths of farm holders are over 65 [8], and their knowledge needs a next generation) and buying local (the household shopping basket is the farm's first market).
- **Farming to 'In Them, On Them, Around Them'.** What is in our children (food and water), what is on them (the fields and parks they play on) and what is around them (the air they breathe) all start on the land. Farms that are measured, rewarded and bought from locally are the surest route to clean food.
- **Back to the base.** Healthy children and secure food renew the base of the stack, and grandparents are the generation with the time to see it through.

4.2 Clean food: what the UK measurements show

The honest picture matters, because the movement's rule is 'measure first, then act' [25]. In 2024 the UK national surveillance programme tested 3,482 samples of food and drink for up to 419 pesticide residues: 51.26% contained none of the residues sought, 46.67% contained residues at or below the legal maximum, and 2.07% contained a residue above it [10]. The expert committee notes public concern that multiple residues may combine, and says there is little evidence that they exceed safety thresholds, while identifying specific cases where combined effects are possible [10]. Separately, the EA reports pharmaceuticals from sewage sludge accumulating in crops and microplastics in soil, with long-term effects not yet known [9].

British food is among the best-regulated in the world, and Restore is right that British husbandry is 'second to none' [4]. The opportunity is to make clean food visible and local: to let a grandparent, a parent or a school know where food came from, how it was produced and what it was tested for.

Where we see even greater opportunity. We think Restore should give further consideration to extending its meat-labelling principle to clean food more widely, because informed choice is the market's best protection and the data already exist, and thus we see even greater opportunity: clean, labelled British food that families choose because they can see the difference.

5. Rewilding alongside productive farming

Rewilding is not a substitute for farming. It belongs on land that farms least well, and alongside productive farms, where it restores soil and water, brings back wildlife and creates rural jobs in tourism, hospitality and local food. Three British estates show what is possible.

- **Alladale Wilderness Reserve, Sutherland (23,000 acres).** Between 2009 and 2012 Alladale planted 920,000 mixed native trees along its riparian areas to reduce runoff, erosion and flooding. In 2012 it began restoring 550 acres of damaged peatland, installing over 4,000 micro dams to block 20 kilometres of hill drains. In 2013 it released 36 red squirrels with the Roy Dennis Wildlife Foundation, and it bred wildcat kittens for the Saving Wildcats programme [19]. It grows food on site in 1.5 acres of aquaponic gardens and three greenhouses, powered by its own hydro turbine, and hosts guests in fully staffed lodges [19]. Disclosure: the author is a friend of Alladale's founder, Paul Lister, and SovereignOS™ hosts private retreats at Alladale with his blessing.
- **Knepp Estate, West Sussex (3,500 acres).** Knepp could not make its home farm compete with 'larger, industrialised farms on better soils', so in 2000 it sold its dairy herds and put its arable land out to contract, and from 2001 it turned to rewilding [18]. This is rewilding where it fits: on land that farms poorly. Its owner, Charlie Burrell, says the estate has gone 'from 23 people when we were

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just farming' to 80 full-time equivalents, with converted farm buildings now housing businesses that employ 200 people (Kent Wildlife Trust, 18 June 2024) [18]. Knepp still produces food: it sells beef, venison and pork through its own butchery, alongside its restaurant [18]. In 2025 it welcomed 10,000 visitors on safaris [18].

- **Somerleyton Estate and Hall, Suffolk (5,000 acres).** Lord Somerleyton has turned 1,000 acres of the estate, centred on Fritton Lake, back to nature as a nature recovery project, alongside the Hall, accommodation and hospitality that bring visitors to the estate. He co-founded WildEast, a regional initiative to return land to nature across East Anglia [20].

The lesson for national policy is the one P34 draws: count what these estates create (soil, water, wildlife, jobs and visitors), pay landowners for measured gains alongside food production, and site rewilding where it complements, rather than replaces, Britain's best farmland [24]. Our view: Britain's best and most versatile land should stay in food production.

6. Net zero: the wrong policy for a sovereign nation

In Stuart's words, the net zero programme is 'absolute rubbish'. The case against it rests on proportion, cost, land and security, and every figure below is from an official or standard source. This is a critique of a policy, shared by Restore Britain, which would repeal the Climate Change Act 2008 and remove the levies, subsidies and pricing mechanisms associated with net zero [1][2].

Measure	Figure	Source
UK share of global CO_2 emissions (territorial, fossil and industry)	0.82% in 2025 (China 31.8%, India 8.2%)	Global Carbon Budget via OWID [13]
UK CO_2: emitted at home vs embedded in what the UK consumes	318 Mt vs 494 Mt in 2024 (about 176 Mt more, our arithmetic)	Global Carbon Budget via OWID [13]
Investment the CCC says net zero needs	£26bn a year on average, 2025–2050	CCC, Seventh Carbon Budget [14]
CCC's own net cost estimate, after assumed savings of £22bn a year	about £4bn a year, around 0.2% of GDP	CCC, Feb 2025; letter of 2 Feb 2026 [14]
OBR fiscal cost (early action scenario)	adds 21% of GDP to public sector net debt by 2050-51 (£469bn in 2021 terms)	OBR, Fiscal risks report, July 2021 [15]
Industrial electricity prices, including taxes and levies	UK highest of 25 reporting IEA countries in 2024 (IEA median 15.79p/kWh)	DESNZ, Quarterly Energy Prices, Sept 2025 [16]
Solar electricity generated on enclosed farmland	71% in 2023 (9,851 GWh), up from 32% in 2011	ONS, natural capital accounts 2025 [5]
England's farmland that may move toward climate and nature uses by 2050	788,000 ha, 9% of utilised agricultural area, plus 155,000 ha for renewables	Defra, Land Use Framework, 2026 [17]

Table 2. Net zero: the UK's share of emissions against the cost, power prices and land it demands.

- **Proportion.** Britain emits less than one percent of the world's CO_2 [13]. Whatever view one takes of climate science, no British policy can change the global total in a way that justifies the cost to British households, industry and farms.
- **Offshoring, not abatement.** The UK's consumption-based CO_2 was 494 Mt in 2024 against 318 Mt emitted at home [13]. When steel, chemicals or food are made abroad instead of here, the emissions move and the jobs go with them. Restore makes the same point about importing liquefied natural gas instead of using Britain's own reserves [2].
- **Cost.** Even on the Climate Change Committee's own figures, net zero needs £26 billion of investment a year for 25 years; its low net cost depends on £22 billion a year of assumed savings [14]. The OBR estimated that net zero would add 21% of GDP to public debt by 2050-51 and that delaying action by ten years could double the overall cost [15].
- **Power prices and industry.** In 2024 British industry paid the highest electricity prices, including taxes and levies, of the 25 IEA countries that reported [16]. High energy costs hollow out the manufacturing base, which Restore's Energy Security Outlook describes as the opportunity cost to 'our car industry, our pottery industry, our chemicals industry' [2].
- **Land and food.** In 2011 a third of Britain's solar electricity came from farmland; by 2023 it was 71% [5]. Defra's Land Use Framework expects 788,000 hectares of England's farmland (9%) to move mainly to climate and nature uses by 2050, and 155,000

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hectares to renewables [17]. Defra says this need not reduce food production, but only if production rises in line with historic averages [17]. Meanwhile the ONS cites evidence that planting trees on organic soils does not deliver net carbon sequestration for decades [5]. Food security should not be traded for carbon accounting.

Restore's alternative fits the systems lens: cheap, reliable, dispatchable power from oil, gas and nuclear; no new subsidies for wind; a legal duty on wind and solar farms to restore the land they occupy 'to its initial pre-installation state'; and a dashboard that measures real capability, food production per capita among it [2]. SovereignOS™ adds one principle: count nature, not carbon. Measure soil, water, food and wildlife directly; where carbon is stored, it is a by-product of healthy land, not a target that takes land out of food.

7. Nature on Britain's balance sheet

The ONS publishes UK natural capital accounts as official statistics in development. The latest edition (5 December 2025, data year 2023, 2024 prices) values the services nature provides at £41 billion a year and the asset value of those services at £1.6 trillion [5]. These are partial, minimum values: they cover 16 ecosystem services and exclude others, such as flood protection [5]. Of the habitats, enclosed farmland covers 52% of UK land and carries an asset value of £237 billion; woodland carries £359 billion [5].

Ecosystem service (UK, 2023, 2024 prices)	Annual value	Asset value
Recreation (health benefits)	£7.9bn	£508bn
Recreation and tourism (expenditure)	£9.7bn	£347bn
Recreation and aesthetic (house prices)	£7.5bn	£204bn
Agricultural biomass (food and feed crops, grazing)	£5.4bn	£175bn
Air pollution regulating	£2.8bn	£143bn
Oil and gas	£5.6bn	£73bn
Renewable electricity	£3.2bn	£48bn
Timber	£0.3bn	£14bn
Fish	£0.2bn	£3.9bn
Greenhouse gas regulating (net emitter: degraded peat)	–£0.3bn	–£22bn
All 16 services measured	£41bn	**£1.6tn**

Table 3. Selected values from the ONS UK natural capital accounts 2025, summary tables 3 and 4 [5]. Rows do not sum to the total because some services (water, minerals, coal, woodfuel, noise, urban heat) are not shown. The ONS publishes its 2026 accounts, with revised methods, on 7 December 2026 [6]; these figures should be refreshed then.

Two features of the accounts strengthen the argument for this paper. First, the value of food (agricultural biomass) is measured, but soil itself is not valued as an asset; the ONS names 'the productivity of soils' as natural capital, yet no soil service appears among the 16 [5]. Second, the accounts sit outside the core national balance sheet, so a fall in Britain's natural wealth is far less visible than a rise in its debt. P34 proposes moving them onto the published public balance sheet and reporting them each year on the Civic Ledger (P31) [24].

7.1 How natural capital can back finance

Small island developing states (SIDS) have shown that natural capital, once measured and protected, can lower the cost of national borrowing. In October 2018 Seychelles, with World Bank support, issued the world's first sovereign blue bond, raising money for marine protection and fisheries management [21]. In November 2021 Belize repurchased US$553 million of debt, a quarter of its public debt, at a 45% discount through a US$364 million 'blue loan' arranged by The Nature Conservancy, creating an estimated US$180 million for conservation over 20 years and committing to protect 30% of its ocean [22]. At home, England already has a private market in nature: developers of sites that need planning permission must deliver a 10% biodiversity net gain, and land can be registered as a biodiversity gain site [23]. Britain's lesson is not to copy a debt swap, which it does not need, but to use the same discipline: measure the natural asset, commit to protecting it, and let that commitment attract private capital to British land on British terms.

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8. Proposals P35–P39: expanding P34

Numbered on from A Policy on the Policies (P1–P34) [24]. Each is marked PROPOSAL (not Restore Britain policy) and each expands P34, Nature as the base of the Sovereign Stack. None has been costed in detail; all are designed to sit within existing budgets, including the £1.8 billion paid through agri-environment schemes and £4.9 billion of total agricultural support in 2025 [7].

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

- **Measure the base.** A national soil health baseline and regular monitoring, answering the EA's call for investment in soil monitoring [9], with results 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 EA lists: metals, microplastics, persistent organic pollutants and pharmaceuticals [9].
- **Pay for measured gains.** Within existing farm-support budgets, pay farmers for measured gains in soil organic matter and structure alongside food production, as P34 proposes for soil, water, woodland and wildlife [24].

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 [2], alongside the production-to-supply ratio for indigenous-type food (72% in 2025, 95% in 1984) [7], 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 [1][2].
- **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 [24].

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 [4], and community share offers through P9 local capital, so grandparents can invest directly in British farms and food businesses.
- **Mentoring and succession.** A national matching service that pairs retiring farmers with new entrants, including P26 graduates, through share-farming and contract-farming agreements, with Restore's abolition of inheritance tax keeping family farms intact [3].
- **Buy local, lead local.** Grandparent-led local food networks and the 'In Them, On Them, Around Them' toolkit (Section 4): what to test for, what to ask for and how to organise, using the movement's 'measure first, then act' approach [25].

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, building on the HSE surveillance programme [10].
- **Clear labels.** Extend Restore's meat-labelling principle [4] to clear country-of-origin and production-method labelling, so families can choose clean British food.
- **Clean places for children.** Voluntary testing of school playing fields, school water supplies and the air around schools, led locally and reported openly, covering what is in, on and around children.

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 the Build Britain Bonds programme (P28) and the British Sovereign Wealth Fund (P27), financing soil, water, peatland and woodland restoration on land that does not compete with food [24].

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- **Pay on results.** Repayment is linked to measured outcomes in the natural capital accounts, following the discipline of the Seychelles and Belize transactions [21][22], and bonds are 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 [23], under the same national-security checks Restore applies to strategic infrastructure.

Fiscal effect (P35–P39). 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. (Our judgement.)

Intersections. The proposals strengthen the links between land and housing, local business, family, capital, tax and energy that P34 opened (HOU–LOC, FAM–LOC, CAP–FAM, CAP–HOU, ENG–HOU) and add family to health and welfare through clean food (FAM–NHS, FAM–WEL). They underpin the P26 food-and-farming pillar, give P27 and P28 a home asset to invest in, and put natural wealth on the P31 dashboard [24]. (Our analysis.)

9. Sources, caveats and items not verified

Every figure was re-opened at its source on 21 November 2026 and checked for value, year and units. Restore Britain's positions are quoted from its own website and papers.

[1] Restore Britain, Environment & Infrastructure policies: https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/environment_infrastructure

[2] Restore Britain, Energy Security Outlook (42 pp.) and launch page: https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/energy_policy_paper

[3] Restore Britain, Abolish Inheritance Tax (policy paper): https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/policy_paper_abolish_inheritance_tax

[4] Restore Britain, Restoring the British Pub (policy paper): https://www.restorebritain.org.uk/restoring_the_british_pub

[5] ONS, UK natural capital accounts: 2025 (5 December 2025; corrected 19 May 2026) and summary tables 1, 3, 4, 7 and 9: https://www.ons.gov.uk/economy/environmentalaccounts/bulletins/uknaturalcapitalaccounts/2025

[6] ONS release calendar, UK natural capital accounts, 2026 (7 December 2026): https://www.ons.gov.uk/releases/uknaturalcapitalaccounts2026

[7] Defra, Agriculture in the United Kingdom 2025: Summary (updated 3 September 2026) and Chapter 14, Table 14.1c: https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/agriculture-in-the-united-kingdom-2025

[8] Defra, Farming evidence – key statistics (updated 21 September 2026): https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/farming-evidence-pack-a-high-level-overview-of-the-uk-agricultural-industry

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Caveats

- ONS natural capital values are official statistics in development and partial, minimum valuations; the ONS advises against comparing editions. The 2026 accounts (7 December 2026) will revise the series, including recreation and tourism, and pause water values [5] [6].
- The production-to-supply ratio is measured by farm-gate value, not volume or calories [7].
- The EA soil figures (£1.2bn cost, 2010; 40–60% carbon loss) are the latest official estimates but are not recent [9]. The Age UK grandparent figures date from 2013 (data for 2010/11) [11].
- DESNZ no longer publishes IEA price comparisons (September 2026), so the 2024 ranking is the latest official one [16]. The 176 Mt gap between UK consumption-based and territorial CO_2 is our arithmetic from the two published series [13].
- Proposals P35–P39 and the fiscal and intersection notes are SovereignOS™ suggestions and analytical judgements, not sourced statistics or Restore Britain policy.

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