



Green Cornwall

Our strategy for a **greener, sustainable, low carbon** Cornwall

2011-2020 (biannual review)

www.cornwall.gov.uk/green



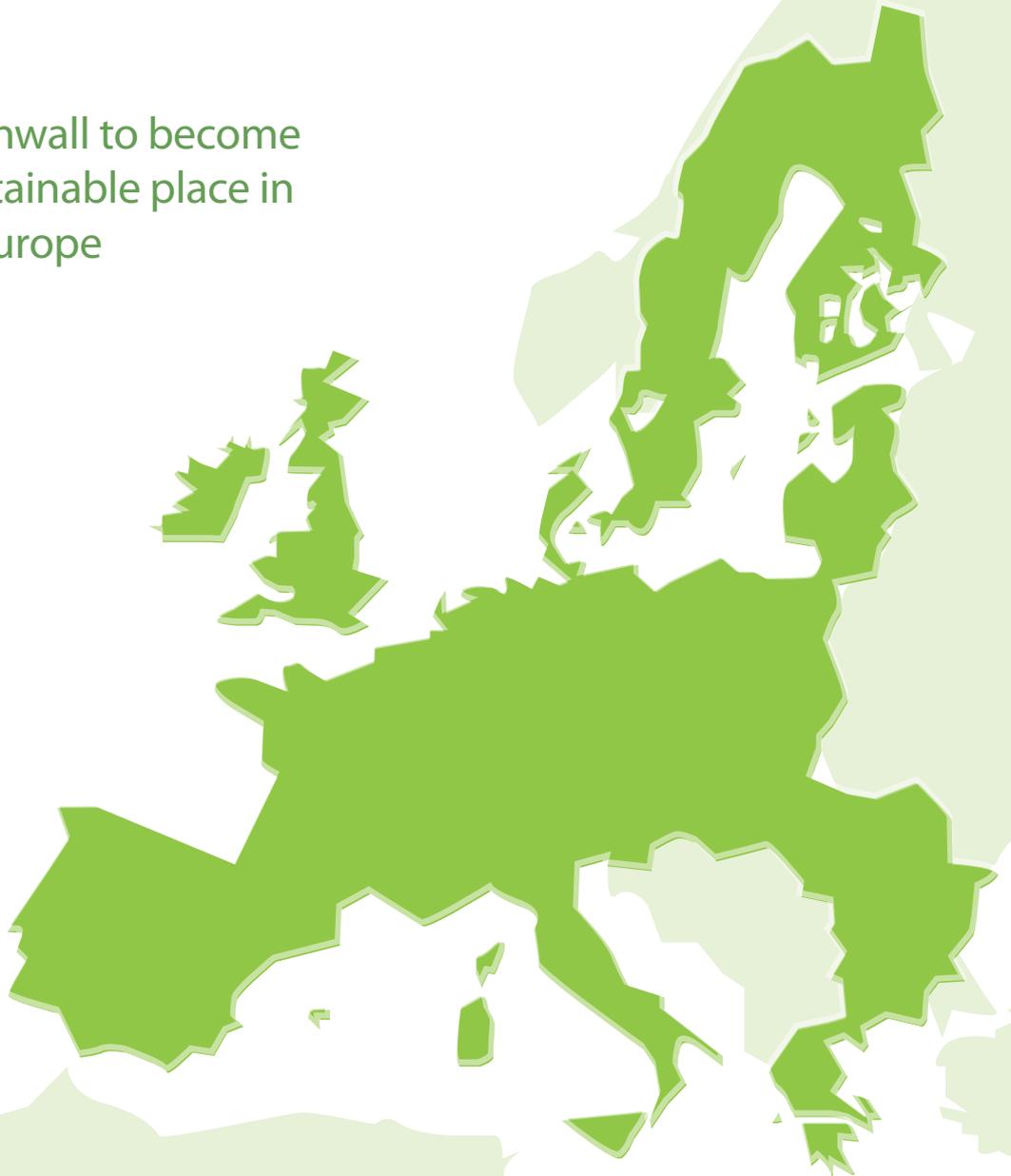
**CORNWALL
COUNCIL**



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We want Cornwall to become
the most sustainable place in
the UK and Europe



Foreword

The environmental challenges that we face today are well known. Climate change is upon us and as traditional resources become harder to obtain and their environmental impact more difficult to justify, it is now clear that change is coming in the way we go about our lives and in the way organisations such as Cornwall Council will operate.

However, with change comes opportunity, and Cornwall is better placed than most to make the most of these opportunities with our superb natural resources offering distinct advantages in the fields of renewable energy; the highest levels of solar irradiation in the UK, amongst the best wind resources in Western Europe, huge potential marine energy reserve, the best geothermal resources in the UK all allied to a landscape of national and international repute. Cornwall is already a regional leader in renewable energy production – but we know we can do more. We are also fortunate that we have people living in Cornwall who are renowned for their ability to work together, volunteer their time willingly, and work hard for what they believe in. Taken together these natural and human resources offer a potent combination for success.

The very elements that have provided Cornwall with its potential for low carbon energy production has also sculpted Cornwall's unique natural environment that so many people visit and live with. This special nature of Cornwall not only creates jobs, but defines a way of life helping the people of Cornwall to live healthy lives in a place that particularly engenders a sense of belonging. This allegiance to Cornwall by its people stems not only from its natural beauty but also from the knowledge of how people have lived in and shaped that landscape leaving extraordinary evidence of their past activities which in many ways are inextricably linked to Cornwall's future.

For Cornwall to make the most of these natural and human factors we need to work in partnership. Our Green Cornwall programme acknowledges this through its emphasis on three key strands of activity – Green Council, Green Communities and Green Economy.

Cornwall Council, as a large unitary authority has a leadership role not only in improving its own performance in carbon reduction and provision of natural and green spaces, but also in pushing forward and inspiring Cornwall to reach its full potential. As part of this leadership role, it is important that we also consider what the possibilities of a low carbon society, with good provision of and access to its natural and historic environment will offer both to our communities and the economy, focussing on issues such as reducing fuel poverty and improving physical and mental health through practical measures such as insulation and energy saving but also by creating a healthy living environment.

It is equally important that we make sure that the skills and companies required to help make houses more energy efficient or that build or install other renewable energy technologies are all locally sourced and that new developments in Cornwall incorporate proper provision for green spaces. The possibilities are endless, and Cornwall is already seen as a leader by many in areas such as geothermal and marine technologies that could place Cornwall not only at the heart of the regional picture but also nationally and internationally with huge economic benefits. Taken together the outcomes of the Green Cornwall strands are clear – higher levels of renewable energy production, reduced carbon emissions, improved quality of life, a protected natural environment, community and economic benefit.

Without working in partnership it will be impossible to deliver on these outcomes. This strategy aims to focus the work of the Green Cornwall programme on bringing together the combined knowledge, enthusiasm and expertise of a wide range of partners who collectively can work with the Council to deliver on our aspirations. It is a challenging yet exciting time to be living in Cornwall, and I am optimistic about the contribution and leadership that we can offer in tackling the global challenges we face.

Julian German, Cabinet Member for Waste Management, Climate Change and Historic Environment

Raglavar

Aswonnys yn ta yw an chalenjys kerhynedhel a dhyerbynnyn hedhyw. Yma chanj hin warnan ha del a ha bos fentynow hengovek kalessa dh'aga havos ha'ga effeyth kerhynedhel kalessa dh'y justifia, kler yw lemmyn bos chanj ow tos y'n fordh may fewyn hag y'n fordh mayth oberons korfow kepar ha Konsel Kernow.

Byttegyns, gans chanj y teu chons, ha desedhys gwell yw Kernow es an rann vrasa rag kavos prow a'n chonsyow ma gans agan fentynow naturel bryntin hag a brof lesow diblans yn nerth nowythadow; an uhella nivelyow a dhewolowans howlek y'n RU, nebes a'n gwella fentynow gwynsel yn Europa an Howlsedhes, kreun nerth morek a alosedh bras dres ehen, an gwella fentynow dordempredhek y'n RU, oll kevrennys gans tirwel ha morwel a vri genedhlek ha keswlasek. Kernow yw seulabrys hembrenkyas ranndiryel yn askorrans nerth nowythadow – mes ni a wor y hyllyn gul moy. Feusik on ni ynwedh bos genen tus trigys yn Kernow yw aswonnys yn ta a'ga gallos a gesoberi, a ri a-vodh aga thermyn, hag a oberi yn tiwysyk rag an pyth a grysons. An fentynow denel ha naturel oll war-barth a brof kesunyans galosek rag sewena.

An elvennow aga honan re brovias dhe Gernow hy galadewder rag askorrans nerth isel y garbon re ravyas ynwedh an kerhynnedh naturel dibarow a Gernow, le may hwodrig ha kesvewa kemmys a dus. Ny wra an nas arbennik ma a Gernow gwruthyl sodhow hepken, mes hi a styr fordh vewa hag a weres dhe'n dus a Gernow a vewa bewnansow yagh yn tyller a gentryn omglewans a berhenegi. Ny dhalleth an omlenans ma dhe Gernow gans hy thus a'y thekter naturel hepken, mes ynwedh a'n aswonnvos a fatel vewa tus y'n tirwel ha'y furvya, yn unn asa dustuni koynt a'ga bewderyow tremenys hag yw kevrennys yn lies fordh yn andhivagladow gans devedhek Kernow

Rag may hyll Kernow kavos prow a'n elvenrannow naturel ha denel ma, res yw dhyn oberi yn kespareth. Agan towlen Kernow Las a aswon hemma der hy foslev yn tri neusyn a vewder – Konsel Glas, Kemeniethow Glas hag Erbysiedh Glas.

Avel Awtorita Unnik bras, Konsel Kernow a'n jeves rann hembrenkyel ow kwellhe y wrythyans y honan yn leheans karbon ha provians a spasow naturel ha glas, hag ynwedh yn herdhya yn-rag hag yn aweni Kernow dhe dhrehedhes hy galadewder dien. Avel darn a'n rann hembrenkyel ma, yth yw posek ni dhe brederi a'n pyth a wra profya an galadewderyow a vys karbon isel ha dh'agan kemeniethow ha dhe'n erbysiedh, gans ertach marthus a'y gerhynnedh naturel hag istorek keffrys ha hedhas dhodho. Yndella yth yw res dhyn fogella orth daldraow kepar ha leheans a vohosogneth keunys ha gwellheans a yehes fisegel ha brysel dre vusuryow hewul, kepar hag enysegans ha erbys nerth mes ynwedh dre wruthyl kerhynnedh bewnans yagh.

Posek yw ynwedh ni dhe surhe bos an sleyneth ha kowethyansow yw res rag gweres a wul moy nerth-effeythus orth dreheviansow, po drehevel po gorra yn le teknegiethow nerth nowythadow erel kevys yn teythyek, ha bos provians gwiw a spasow glas kesunys yn displegyansow nowyth yn Kernow. Dibenn yw an galadewderyow, y hwelir Kernow seulabrys avel hembrenkyas yn materyow kepar ha teknegiethow dordempredhek ha morek, hag a allsa desedha Kernow yn kres an lymnans ranndiryel keffrys ha kenedhlek ha keswlasek. Kemerys war-barth an diwedhow a'n neusynnnow Kernow Las yw diblans – nivelyow uhella a askorrans nerth nowythadow, dylansow karbon lehes, gnas a vewnans gwellhes, kerhynnedh naturel difresys, les kemeniethek hag erbysiethek.

Heb oberi yn keskowethyans, analadow vydh delivra a'n diwedhow ma. An strateji ma a veder orth fogella ober an dowlen Kernow Las orth dri war-barth an aswonnvos, an tan y'n golon ha'n konekter kesunys a gemmysk efan a gesparow, neb a yll kesoberi gans an Konsel rag delivra a'gan gorvynnnow. Termyn a jalenj yw dhe vos trigys yn Kernow, mes yntanus magata, ha posedhek ov a-dro dhe'n kevro ha dhe'n hembrenkieth hag a yllyn ni aga frofya yn omgemeres an chalenjys ollvysel a-dheragon.

Julian German, Esel Kabynt rag Dyghtyans Atal, Chanj an Hin ha Kerynnedh Istorek

Executive summary

The Green Cornwall programme is aimed at providing coordinated leadership of Cornwall Council's drive to reduce its carbon footprint, its role in facilitating community initiatives and providing the foundations for a low carbon economy. To this end, a clear strategy, delivery programme and set of outcomes have been developed to ensure that the Council has a firm direction of travel moving forward.



The vision

Cornwall will take advantage of its unique geography and climate, utilising these natural resources for sustainable community and economic gain. It will become an industry leader in environmental technologies, internationally renowned for its world class research and resilient to rising energy costs. It will be a place that will encourage sustainable economic growth that benefits all, producing the majority of its energy needs from renewable sources while reducing waste and demand through the collective efforts of our communities. Cornwall will provide a quality of life that is as good as anywhere in the UK.

Green Council Green Communities Green Economy

The strategy

The strategy has been developed through linking in with Future Cornwall, the economic white paper and the general thrust of localism to ensure that wider corporate leadership aspirations are captured in the Green Cornwall programme. The five themes are as follows:

Leadership

Action: The Council leading by example, providing leadership in reaching Cornwall wide targets and the transformation to a low carbon economy.

Green Council

Action: Reducing the Council's carbon emissions to both meet and exceed its carbon reduction commitment

Low carbon economy

Action: Providing the infrastructure, investment, and requisite skills to create the conditions for a measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy.

Sustainable communities

Action: Supporting communities to become more resilient, promote demand reduction and increase renewable energy production. Develop community benefit models that tackle fuel poverty and provide local gain through FiT contributions.

Renewable energy

Action: Through Council, other public sector, private sector and community organisations activity, promote the use of renewable energy.

The delivery

Delivery is aimed to match strategic intent through three distinct strands of activity, Green Cornwall, Green Communities and Green economy. Each strand has a different focus, with projects sitting underneath it, in terms of the Council's involvement:

Green Cornwall strand	Key focus
Green Council	Delivery
Green Communities	Facilitation
Green Economy	Leadership

The outcomes

All projects that are included in the Green Cornwall programme will need to evidence how they contribute towards the following outcomes to ensure that in its entirety the programme can evidence delivery towards agreed targets:

- Cutting the CO₂ emissions of the council by 40% by 2020
- Contributing towards cutting Cornwall's green house gas (GHG) emissions above national targets (34%) by 2020
- Supporting the increase in renewable energy production to meet the national 15% target of non-transport related energy by 2020
- Providing leadership to promote non-transport related energy demand reduction of 10% by 2020
- A measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy
- Measurable community benefit (fuel poverty levels, renewable heat incentive (RHI) and FITs utilised for local benefit

Introduction

The Green Cornwall programme is Cornwall Council's overarching programme both to coordinate its own efforts to reduce its carbon emissions and its wider leadership role within Cornwall.

Given the current local, national and international drive to start reducing our impact on the environment, the role of Green Cornwall in orchestrating our combined resources to achieve this goal is crucial. The scale of what is required is significant, as evidenced by the following:

- The 2006 Stern report made it clear that human activity is changing the world's climate, with serious implications for health, the environment and economic wellbeing
- The European Renewable Energy Council renewable energy source directive sets the UK a target of 15% of energy from renewables by 2020. The achieved figure was 3% in 2009.
- The Climate Change Act 2008 set legally binding targets for the UK to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by at least 34% by 2020 and at least 80% by 2050 (both targets against a 1990 baseline).

However, while the challenges are great, the opportunities are greater, and through combined action Cornwall is well placed to become a leader in renewable energy production and demand reduction programmes as it possesses:

- One of the highest solar irradiation levels in the United Kingdom
- 400 miles of coastline with the potential to develop cutting edge marine and tidal technologies
- 7+ meters per second average wind speeds providing some of the best resource in Western Europe
- Amongst the best geothermal energy resources in the country
- A single unitary authority, that can provide the leadership required to bring together the necessary organisations to deliver for Cornwall PLC
- A bespoke European funding framework that can dovetail with local aspirations to deliver a step change in the transformation towards a low carbon economy

It is the aspiration of the Green Cornwall programme that Cornwall should not only match the national and European targets, but should exceed them.

It is the aspiration of the Green Cornwall programme that Cornwall should not only match the national and European targets, but should exceed them. While the Council cannot achieve this in isolation, it can through its leadership and facilitation role define a 'Cornwall PLC' approach that provides the framework for collective action aimed at putting Cornwall at the forefront of the green agenda. Cornwall possesses all of the natural resources required for this role – now it requires the leadership to focus these. It will, of course be important to ensure that a balance is struck between progress and preserving what makes Cornwall's natural landscape and living environment unique, and that the Green Cornwall programme works with these elements in mind to provide the best outcomes possible for Cornwall.

Vision

Linking in with the aspirations of Future Cornwall that set the scene for Cornwall in 2030, the vision for the Green Cornwall programme is to create:

‘Cornwall will take advantage of its unique geography and climate, utilising these natural resources for sustainable community and economic gain. It will become an industry leader in environmental technologies, internationally renowned for its world class research and resilient to rising energy costs. It will be a place that will encourage sustainable economic growth that benefits all, producing the majority of its energy needs from renewable sources while reducing waste and demand through the collective efforts of our communities. Cornwall will provide a quality of life that is as good as anywhere in the UK’.

Analysing the evidence

The use of evidence and baseline data is crucial if the Green Cornwall programme is to deliver on its targets. While there are still areas that require further analysis, baseline data and trends linked to the key outcomes for the Green Cornwall programme are as follows:

- The Council, in 2009/10, produced 67,939 tonnes of CO₂ from its activities, costing £17m¹
- Cornwall’s total energy requirements in 2007 were 12,057GWh², of which 8,547GWh is non-transport related
- Cornwall total emissions for 2009 for green house gases (GHG) were 4,528,121 tonnes³. The contribution from key sectors were transport 27%, domestic 21%, commercial 7%, industrial 18%, waste and water 6.5% and agriculture 20%
- Total renewable electricity production levels of 74.968 MW have been achieved, with a 14.881MW increase in 2010/11⁴
- Total renewable heat capacity levels of 15.499MW have been achieved, with an increase of 0.910MW in 2010/11
- 23.1% of private households in Cornwall (49,990) spend more than 10% of their income on heating their homes (England 15.4%), Cornwall has the highest fuel poverty levels in the South West⁵
- CO₂ emissions from the private housing stock in Cornwall in 2011 were 1,141,800 tonnes per annum, with an average of 5.2 tonnes per property
- Average salaries in Cornwall remain low, at £20,997 per annum in 2011 compared to £25,277 nationally, with Cornwall still reliant (to an extent) on seasonal and low paid employment. The largest sectors are retail, then accommodation and food services.

¹ Cornwall Council Carbon Management Plan, 2011

² Cornwall Council community intelligence report, 2010

³ Cornwall Development Company, Low Carbon Cornwall, 2009

⁴ Renewable energy data taken from Regensw, annual report on renewable energy, 2011

⁵ Housing data taken from Private Sector House Condition survey, 2011

Stakeholder consultation and engagement

The consultation on this strategy has been largely based on liaison with the relevant Council services, community groups and partners, and through working with the economic development service and the local enterprise partnership for Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly to ensure that the strategy adds value and supports corporate objectives.

However, it must be stressed that the Future Cornwall priorities that this strategy links into were derived from and based on a large amount of consultation; in consequence the overarching aims of this strategy link into a robust and evidence based set of corporate priorities.

Strategic aims and outcomes

Strategy

This strategy links in with the key elements of Future Cornwall, as well as integrating the low carbon elements of the economic white paper and building on the work of the localism team. It also fits squarely within national and European frameworks for carbon reduction targets and renewable energy production.

It must be emphasised that this strategy relies on a joined up approach, utilising the skills and capacity of partners, communities and the private sector (especially through the local enterprise partnership – LEP). We can also work with key sectors like agriculture to look at how we produce and procure food and their impact on GHG emissions, and begin to develop Cornwall-wide solutions to the challenges we face. Through leadership and facilitation the Green Cornwall programme hopes to create a dialogue and momentum about what Cornwall can achieve, ensuring that through working together we are at the forefront of this agenda and more importantly delivering better outcomes for the people of Cornwall.

The key elements of the strategy, linked to the specified outcomes, should also be embedded in the service planning process to ensure that all services buy into the corporate principles of the Green Cornwall programme. Links with wider environmental imperatives such as service based climate change adaptation will also be built into the programme to ensure that the Council, along with its partners, focuses its resources in a manner that will put Cornwall at the forefront of both mitigation and adaptation.

This strategy relies on a joined up approach, utilising the skills and capacity of partners, communities and the private sector.

The strategic intent and associated actions of the Green Cornwall programme can be encapsulated as shown below:

Strategic themes

Leadership

Action: The Council leading by example, providing leadership in reaching Cornwall wide targets and the transformation to a low carbon economy.

Green Council

Action: Reducing the Council's carbon emissions to both meet and exceed its carbon reduction commitment. The Green Cornwall programme will give specific support to the carbon management plan that is aimed to meet its Carbon Reduction Commitment (CRC).

Low carbon economy

Action: Providing the infrastructure, investment, and requisite skills to create the conditions for a measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy.

Sustainable communities

Action: Supporting communities to become more resilient, promote demand reduction and increase renewable energy production. Develop community benefit models that tackle fuel poverty and provide local gain through FiT contributions.

Renewable energy

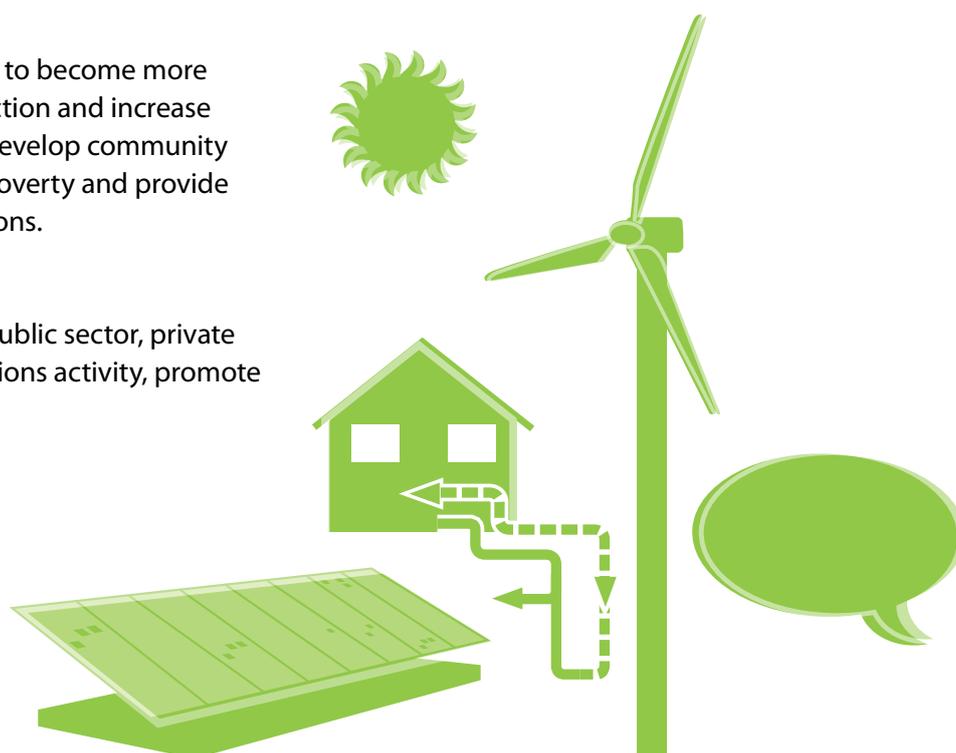
Action: Through Council, other public sector, private sector and community organisations activity, promote the use of renewable energy

Delivery

Delivery is aimed to match strategic intent through three distinct strands of activity, Green Council, Green Communities and Green economy. Each strand has a different focus in terms of the Council's involvement:

Green Cornwall strand	Key focus
Green Council	Delivery
Green Communities	Facilitation
Green Economy	Leadership

Specific projects that are lead either directly from the Green Cornwall programme team or linked in via other services are nested under the appropriate strand. Underpinning these projects will be the foundational elements of the programme – skills, planning, environmental representatives, direct links to government and research and development.



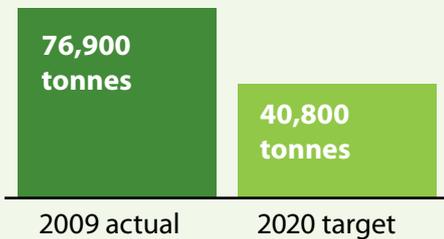
Outcomes

The majority of the outcomes for the project are measurable, linking in with the strategic goals not only of the Green Cornwall programme but also Future Cornwall, other service strategies and wider national and European targets. Targets will also be built into the service planning processes of the Council. The two

outcomes that are difficult to measure at this stage are the transformation towards a low carbon economy and community benefit, as the inherent leadership, cross cutting and transformational elements make it hard to quantify the benefits at this stage (all targets will be reviewed).

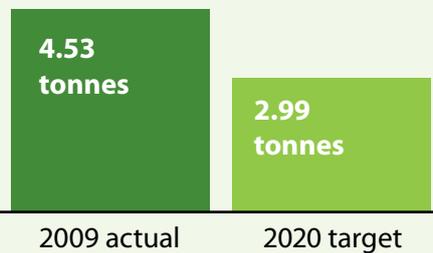
Cutting the CO₂ emissions of the council by 40% by 2020

This means: There would be an annual financial saving to the Council of between £7-8m by 2020.



Contributing towards cutting Cornwall's GHG emissions above national targets (34%) by 2020

This means: A reduction of 1,540,000 tonnes of GHG, equivalent to driving 183,437,751 miles.



A measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy

Cornwall currently relies heavily on seasonal and low paid sectors, with wages amongst the lowest in the country.

This means: A measurable growth in the low-carbon sector by 2020, with specific indicators developed to capture the economic impact of low carbon technologies

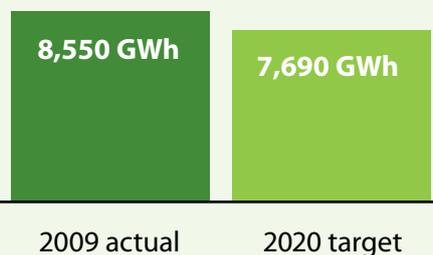
Supporting the increase in renewable energy production to meet and exceed the national 15% target of generation by 2020

This means: An increase of renewable energy production of 300 MW would be equivalent to 150 additional large wind turbines being installed, or 60% of the production level of a coal fired power station.



Providing leadership to promote non-transport related energy demand reduction of 10% by 2020

This means: Equivalent to reducing the energy demand of a population of over 100,000 based on national averages.



Measurable community benefit (fuel poverty levels, RHIs and FITs utilised for local benefit)

49,990 private households (need public/total stock figures) in Cornwall suffer from fuel poverty. FiTs for community use as part of the Green Cornwall programme are in their infancy.

This means: A significant reduction in fuel poverty levels linked to demand reduction and renewable energy programmes (figures to be confirmed) by 2020. All linked into the Green Deal. Large revolving community FiT fund created.

⁶ Climate Change Act, 2008

⁷ European Renewable Energy Council renewable energy source directive, 2008

⁸ Baseline data available in appendix 1

In addition to the specific targets overpage⁸, the financial implications of achieving these goals should not be underestimated. As an example, if a 30% reduction is achieved in our carbon emissions (as per the carbon management plan) by 2015/16, this would result in a saving from business as usual of £6.85m in

our energy bills. It will be possible to put financial figures against all of the outcomes above once the relevant projects start to deliver and this will form part of the Green Cornwall programme monitoring process.

Performance and risk management

The performance management required to monitor delivery of this programme is based on a comprehensive work programme that sits above a large number of projects and is monitored via SparNet. All of these projects are working towards the agreed outcomes, and report on a monthly basis to the Green Cornwall programme manager who measures overall progress.

Additionally, progress has been made to integrate Green Cornwall targets pertaining to business mileage and consumption data into the management systems of the Council, with specific sections of the service plan outlining the targets for each service.

Sitting alongside this work programme is a risk register that outlines the major challenges that the programme faces to meet the agreed outcomes.

Communicating the strategy

The communication associated with the Green Cornwall programme is of paramount importance. There are several strands to the communication, including:

- Council – this includes intranet, email, green representatives, work shops and management reports
- Community – community networks, parish councils, email, website and local media
- Economy – LEP, economic development service, email, website and local media

There is also the additional requirement to keep a regular dialogue with central government and partners who reside either in or outside of Cornwall. This element is crucial to ensure that we are at the forefront of developments.



Evaluation and review

It must be emphasised that the Green Cornwall strategy will be a 'living' document. While its emphasis in the first instance will be focussed on delivery on a set of nested projects, opportunistic investments should be investigated and an annual review will be undertaken to measure interim targets and the applicability of existing outcomes and the direction of travel.

Appendix 1

Baseline data for Green Cornwall outcomes

Programme outcomes

Outcome	Baseline	Target
Cutting the CO ₂ emissions of the council by 40% by 2020	The Council, in 2009/10, produced 67,939 tonnes of CO ₂ from its activities, costing £17m ⁹	The Council will have reduced its output to 27,175 tonnes of CO ₂ by 2020
Contributing towards cutting Cornwall's GHG emissions above national targets (34%) by 2020 ¹⁰	Cornwall total emissions for 2009 for GHG were 4,528,121 tonnes.	Cornwall's emissions for GHG will have reduced to at least 2,988,559 tonnes by 2020.
Supporting the increase in renewable energy production to meet and exceed the national 15% target of generation by 2020 ¹¹	Cornwall currently produces 90.467MW of renewable energy ¹² , which on latest figures accounts for between 1.657-2.0% of total non-transport related energy	To meet regional and national targets that require a regional output of 1247MW by 2020, if Cornwall's current share is maintained it would need to increase production to 389.91MW by 2020 ¹³ . This would exceed the 15% target, especially if demand reduction targets are met.
Providing leadership to promote non-transport related energy demand reduction of 10% by 2020	The latest available figure for Cornwall from 2009 is 8,547GWh	Cornwall's non transport demand for energy will have fallen to 7692.3GWh
A measurable transformation towards a low carbon economy	Cornwall currently relies heavily on seasonal and low paid sectors, with wages amongst the lowest in the country	A measurable growth in the low-carbon sector by 2020, with specific indicators developed to capture the economic impact of low carbon technologies
Measurable community benefit (fuel poverty levels, RHIs and FiTs utilised for local benefit)	49,990 private households (need public/total stock figures) in Cornwall suffer from fuel poverty ¹⁴ . FiTs for community use as part of the Green Cornwall programme are in their infancy.	A significant reduction in fuel poverty levels linked to demand reduction and renewable energy programmes (figures to be confirmed) by 2020. All linked into the Green Deal. Large revolving community FiT fund created.

⁹ Cornwall Council Carbon Management Plan

¹⁰ Climate Change Act, 2008

¹¹ European Renewable Energy Council renewable energy source directive, 2008

¹² RegenSW, 2011

¹³ South West Observatory, <http://www.swenvo.org.uk/themes/energy/renewable-energy/>

¹⁴ Private Sector Housing Condition Survey, 2011



If you would like this information
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