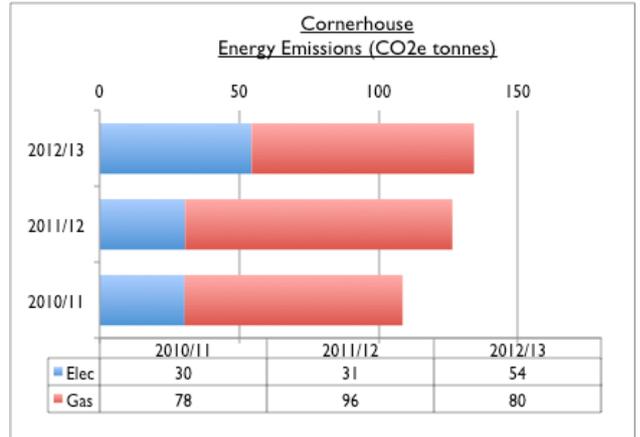


MAST Member Carbon Snapshot 12/13 – Cornerhouse

Prepared by: Luke Ramsay Completed on: 21.01.14

All MAST members have jointly committed to understanding, measuring and improving their environmental and carbon performance. Julie's Bicycle has produced this carbon snapshot to support MAST in the process and enable the group to track progress against their joint commitments.

- In 2012/13 Cornerhouse's energy consumption generated 134 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e) emissions. This represents a 24% increase since 2010/11, or 26 tonnes CO₂e.
- Although it remained consistent in 10/11 and 11/12 electricity consumption increased by 78% between 11/12 and 12/13. This could be partially attributable to the introduction of electric heaters.
- Gas consumption has fluctuated, but decreased by 17% in the last two years, representing a carbon saving of 16 tonnes CO₂e between 11/12 and 12/13.

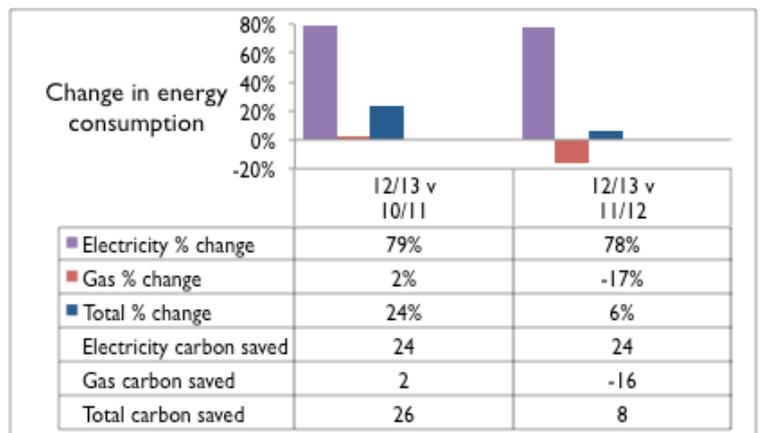
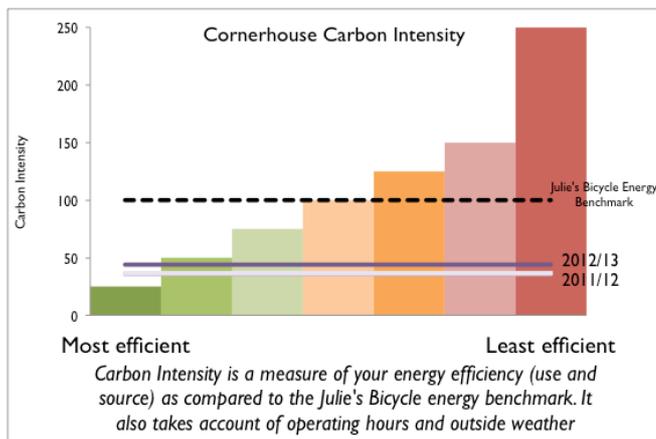


Energy consumption, weather normalised and per m² per year

The table and graphs in this report use weather normalised gas consumption, which means the numbers may differ from metered consumption. Weather normalisation takes outside weather conditions into account and therefore provides a truer indication of gas efficiency.

year/kWh	Electricity	Gas	Weather Normalised (WN) Gas	Electricity per m ² (JB Benchmark = 104 kWh/m ²)	WN Gas per m ² (JB Benchmark = 146 kWh/m ²)
2010/11	68,349	534,352	424,998	24	148
2011/12	68,782	509,661	520,841	24	181
2012/13	122,284	574,110	433,515	43	151

As compared to the Julie's Bicycle Energy Benchmark: Venues and Cultural Buildings, 2013 (below left), Cornerhouse is relatively efficient. In 12/13 its total energy consumption (or carbon intensity) was 56% lower than the benchmark.



Carbon Dioxide is not the only greenhouse gas emitted in the burning of fossil fuels. CO₂e (carbon dioxide equivalent) is a metric that incorporates the global warming impact of carbon dioxide and these other greenhouse gases.

