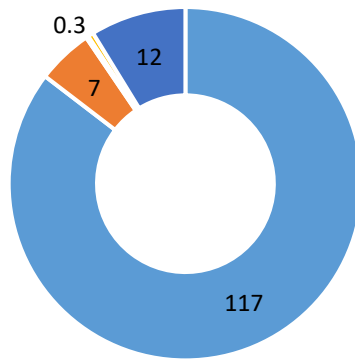


Live Theatre 2015/16

Total score 76/100



■ Electricity ■ Gas ■ Waste ■ Business travel

Carbon footprint 2015/16

137 tonnes CO2



Equal to 310 flights from London to New York City

Environmental Highlights

Per performance energy use and energy-related emissions have decreased in comparison to 2014/15 and the 2011/12 baseline.

Commitment

39/45

- Environmental sustainability is embedded in the 2015-18 plan
- Strong leadership on environmental action
- Energy is purchased from 100% renewable source
- Active members of the Newcastle Gateshead Cultural Venue network sharing learning and ideas

Understanding

14/15

- Rigorous monitoring and reporting is in place for energy, water, waste and business travel
- The Green Team uses the data to assess priorities and progress

Improvement

23/40

- Per performance energy use and energy-related emissions have decreased 64% from 2010/11
- Per performance waste generation has decreased 82% from 2010/11

About Live Theatre

Live Theatre is a theatre company based in Newcastle upon Tyne. It contains six performance spaces with a combined capacity of 506, and sold 30,543 tickets in 2015/16.

Key venue data	Unit	Baseline 2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Venue floor area	m2	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	⇒ 0%	⇒ 0%
Capacity	seats	450	450	486	486	486	486	⇒ 0%	↑ 8%
Performance and event spaces	spaces	2	2	6	6	6	6	⇒ 0%	↑ 200%
Weighted performances	performances	108	119	214	223	230	334	↑ 45%	↑ 209%
Tickets sold / attendance	attendees	33,793	22,819	22,799	34,621	33,250	30,543	↓ -8%	↓ -10%
Opening hours	hours per week			84	77	82	72	↓ -12%	↓ -14%
Opening days	days a year			307	332	339	344	↑ 1%	↑ 12%
Full-time employees	employees			15	24	26	26	⇒ 0%	↑ 73%



About Live Theatre's Certification

Live Theatre has been awarded a 4 star Creative Green rating in recognition of its commitment and achievement in embedding environmental sustainability in its operations and activities, following assessment and environmental data analysis by Julie's Bicycle.

This is Live Theatre's fifth Creative Green certification and the first under the revised methodology and 1-5 star rating introduced in 2016. Under the previous methodology, and the 1-3 star rating Live Theatre was awarded 3-stars in 2014/15.

Full details of the assessment and scoring and data analysis upon which the star rating is based are provided in the completed Creative Green assessment form.

Creative Green was developed by Julie's Bicycle to recognise environmental commitment and achievement in the creative sector – venues, events and offices. On average 35 organisations have been certified each year since it was launched in 2009. Find out who else is currently certified at <http://www.juliesbicycle.com/services/industry/whos-certified>.

Live Theatre Scored 39/45 for Commitment

Commitment is assessed based on:

- environmental policy and action plan
- integration of environmental sustainability in broader business mission, strategy or planning
- environmental responsibilities
- environmental procurement and sourcing
- stakeholder communications and engagement



Highlights	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental sustainability is embedding into Live Theatre's 2015-2018 organisation plan • The environmental policy sets out commitment to reduce energy, water and other material impacts. • Detailed environmental action plan setting out the actions and targets for each department. Plan has success criteria for each area, targets, timescale, resource requirements and outcome. • Senior managers have environmental leadership responsibility and their in a green team meeting six times a year to co-ordinate activities and assess progress.. • Awarded BREEM "Good" for capital development. • Energy purchased is generated from 100% renewable energy source. • Active member of the Newcastle Gateshead Cultural Venue network for sharing learning and collaborating on sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopt an environmental reduction target explicitly in the environmental policy that is aligned with the UK government's Climate Act and the Paris Agreement • Formalise recognise environmental responsibilities in the job descriptions of key staff. • Develop a specific environmental procurement policy. • Review all existing suppliers and opportunities to use suppliers with strong environmental credentials. • Run a staff and audience environmental attitudinal survey to assess effectiveness of existing efforts and to help further develop campaigns and activities. • Explore opportunities for developing creative writing workshops, education and programming with environmental themes. • Develop more active ways to engage audiences on environmental issues. • Consider participating in The Season, a national initiative to promote creative

Live Theatre Scored 14/15 for Understanding

Understanding is assessed based on:

- breadth and depth of understanding of environmental impacts
- extent to which environmental data is used inform action and track progress in reducing impacts

Live Theatre scored 14/15 for understanding due to its in-depth understanding of its energy, water, waste, travel and set production data.

Direct impacts measured	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Energy use						
Water use						
Wastewater volumes						
Waste generation						
Business travel						
Indirect impacts measured	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16
Audience travel						

Highlights	Recommendations
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excellent processes in place for developing an in-depth understanding of environmental impacts in different areas of the building and by department. • Keep a green audit tracker for tracking progress. • Results from energy, water, waste, travel and materials are shared with staff and used to assess progress and prioritises of the action plan. • Monitor energy consumption on a weekly basis via Pilio energy management software. • Monitor daily water consumption using Demeter. • Monitor total waste generation and then proportion recycled on and offsite as well as the amount sent to generate energy from waste. • Monitor in detail staff travel and calculate the avoided carbon emissions when telecommunications is used rather than in person attendance at meetings. • Regularly survey audiences to find out about their travel choices. • Monitor set production material re-use and recycling. • Planning to invest in a Building Energy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider undertaking a building energy and water saving audit to identify opportunities for improving efficiency performance. • Do a night-time energy audit to identify what unnecessary lighting and equipment is being left on overnight. Run a switch off campaign. Take meter readings to monitor effectiveness of the campaign. Repeat the night-time energy audit. • Investigate the feasibility of onsite renewable energy or being part of a community energy scheme. • Monitor office paper and unsold programmes printed marketing materials. • Examine bin content to identify opportunities for reducing waste generation.

Live Theatre Scored 23/40 for Improvement

Improvement is assessed based on:

- quantifiable reductions in direct environmental impacts, i.e. impacts over which an organisation has direct control such as energy use and waste generation, both total and relative impacts
- actions to address indirect environmental impacts, i.e. impacts over which an event has limited or no direct control, such as audience travel

Environmental impact trends (based on direct and indirect impacts)

	Unit	Baseline 2010/2011	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Mains electricity	kWh	193,369	190,747	234,635	23%	21%
Mains gas	kWh	50,224	35,400	36,958	4%	-26%
Energy use emissions (all sources)- absolute	tonnes CO2e	111	109	124	14%	12%
Energy use emissions (all sources) - relative	kg CO2e per performance	1,025	474	372	-22%	-64%
Water use - absolute	m3	892	711	923	30%	3%
Water use - relative	litres per attendee	26	21	30	41%	14%
Waste generation - absolute	tonnes	65	24	11	-55%	-83%
Waste generation - relative	kg per attendee	2	0.7	0.4	-51%	-82%
Total business travel related emissions -	tonnes CO2e	3	14.2	12	-17%	1148%
Total business travel related emissions - relative	kg CO2e per employee	190	545	451	-17%	137%

* Business travel baseline is 2012/13.

Highlights	Recommendations
<p>Absolute impacts compared to 2014/15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use increased 20% - Energy-related emissions increased 14% - Water use increased 30% - Waste production decreased 55% - Business travel decreased 17% <p>Absolute impacts compared to 2010/11</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use and energy-related emissions increased 11% and 12% respectively - Water use increased 3% - Waste production decreased 83% - Business travel increased 400% (2012/13) <p>Relative impacts compared to 2014/15</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use decreased 17% per performance - Energy-related emissions decreased 22% per performance - Water use increased 41% per attendee - Waste production decreased 51% per attendee - Business travel decreased 17% per employee <p>Relative impacts compared to the baseline (2010/11)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy use and energy-related emissions decreased 64% per performance - Water use increased 14% per attendee - Waste production decrease 82% per attendee - Business travel increased 169% per employee (2012/13) 	<p>Energy use has decreased per performance, but increased in absolute terms, therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Focus on efforts to reduce electricity consumption as this is the source most contributing to the carbon footprint. - Undertake a building savings energy <p>Water use increased per performance and in absolute terms, therefore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Undertake a audit to identify opportunities to improve efficiency. <p>Waste production has decreased significantly in part this maybe because of changes in methodology for calculating and reporting.</p> <p>Business travel emissions are driven primarily by air travel demand. Purchase carbon offsets for unavoidable emissions.</p>



Your Impacts and Performance in Numbers

This section provides further detail on your direct and indirect environmental impacts and how they have changed over time, covering both increases and decreases. Its aim is to support you to:

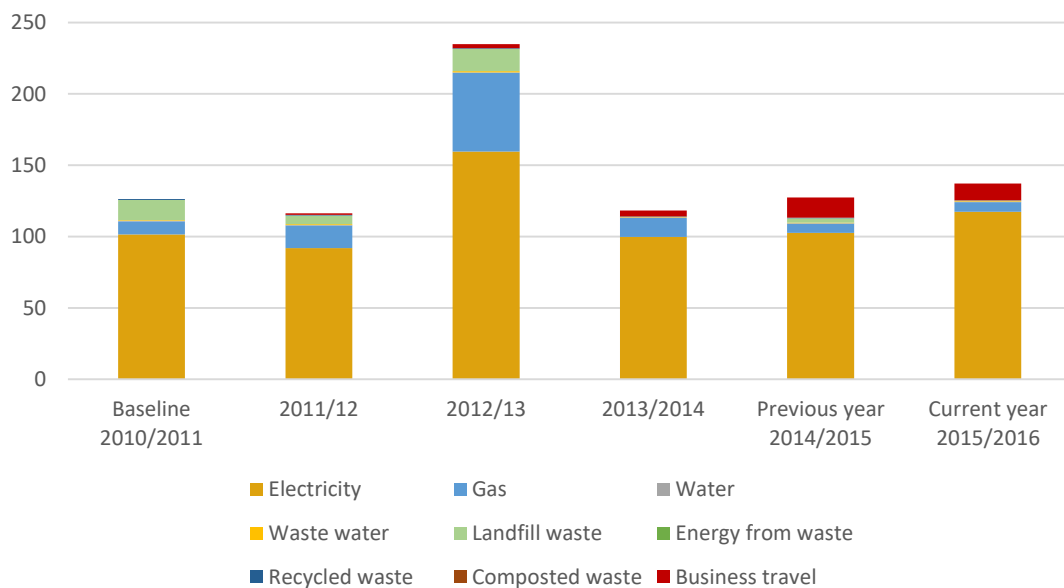
- track and understand performance over time
- identify where you are doing well and areas for further improvement

Carbon footprint trends (based on direct and indirect impacts)

Carbon footprint	Unit	2011/2012	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Electricity	tonnes CO2e	2011/12	103	117	15%	16%
Gas	tonnes CO2e	92	7	7	4%	-26%
Water	tonnes CO2e	15.8	0.2	0.3	30%	3%
Waste water	tonnes CO2e	0.3	0.5	0.7	30%	3%
Landfill waste	tonnes CO2e	0.6	3.0	0.0	-100%	-100%
Energy from waste	tonnes CO2e	6.2	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Recycled waste	tonnes CO2e	0.0	0.4	0.2	-38%	-69%
Composted waste	tonnes CO2e	0.0	0.0	0.0	0%	0%
Business travel	tonnes CO2e	0.0	14.2	11.7	0%	0%
Total carbon footprint	tonnes CO2e	0	127	137	8%	9%
Total relative carbon footprint	kg CO2e per performance	0	554	411	-26%	-65%

2015/16 Carbon Footprint

Carbon emissions tonnes CO2e





Energy Use

Live Theatre's energy is obtained from gas and electricity. Absolute energy is defined by the total consumption; relative energy is the total consumption per performance (for scoring) and per m2 (for comparison with the Julie's Bicycle performing arts benchmark).

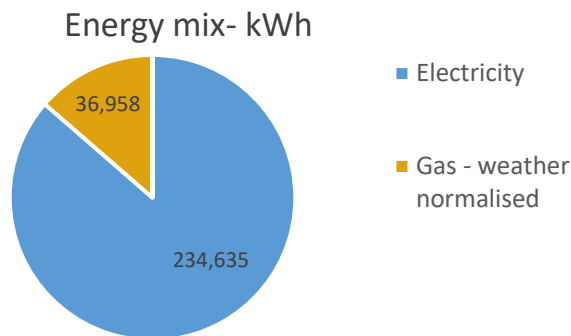
Comparing 2015/2016 with 2014/15

- Absolute energy use has increased by: 20%
- Relative energy use has increased by: -17%

Comparing 2015/16 with 2010/11 (the baseline year)

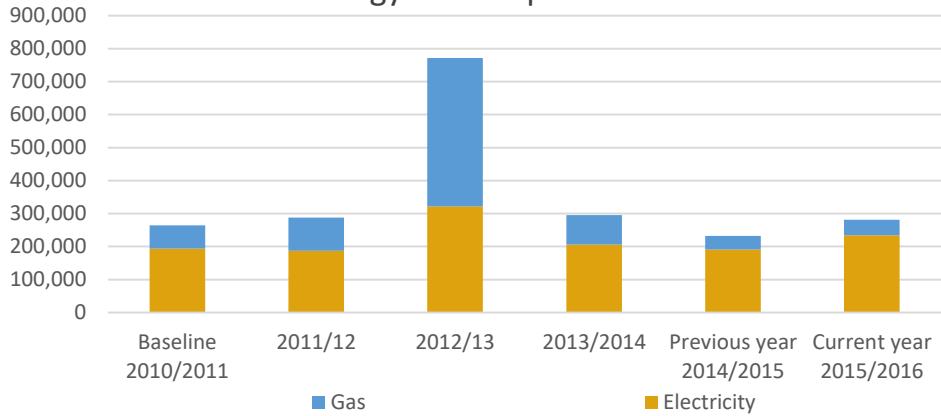
- Absolute energy use has increased by: 11%
- Relative energy use has increased by: -64%

Live Theatre is electricity at 93 kWh/m2/year is below the Julie's Bicycle performance venue benchmark of 101 kWh/m2/year and gas use is significantly lower at 19 kWh/m2/year compared 139

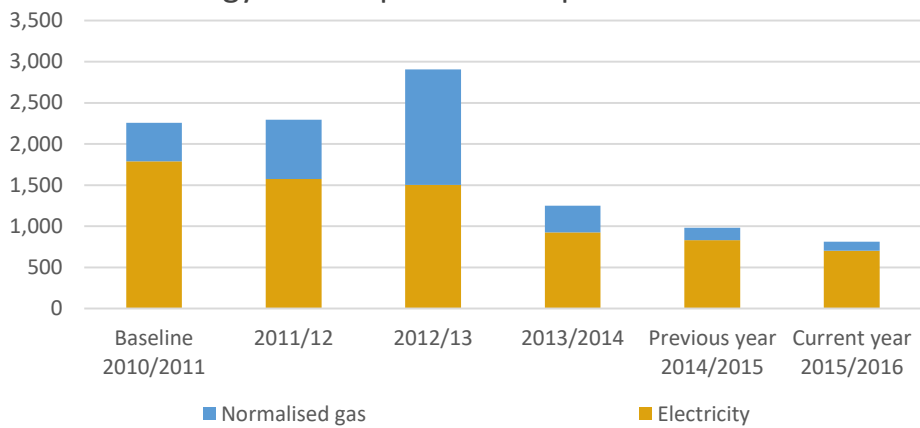


Energy related emissions	Unit	Baseline 2010/2011	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Energy use (electricity and gas) - absolute	kWh	243,593	226,147	271,593	20%	11%
Electricity	kWh	193,369	190,747	234,635	23%	21%
Gas - weather normalised	kWh	50,224	35,400	36,958	4%	-26%
Energy use (electricity and gas) - relative	kWh per performance	2,255	983	813	-17%	-64%
Electricity	kWh per performance	1,575	829	703	-15%	-61%
Gas - weather normalised	kWh per performance	465	154	111	-28%	-76%
Mains electricity - absolute	kWh	193,369	190,747	234,635	23%	21%
Green tariff mains electricity	kWh			243,635		
Mains gas - absolute	kWh	71,176	42,065	47,013	12%	-34%
Weather gas normalised - absolute	kWh	50,224	35,400	36,958	4%	-26%
On-site renewable electricity	kWh	0	0	0	0%	0%
Onsite renewable electricity used	kWh	0	0	0	0%	0%
Onsite renewable electricity as % of total electricity	%	0	0	0	0%	0%
Bottled gas	litres	0	0	0	0%	0%
Bottled gas	kWh	0	0	0	0%	0%
Oil	litres	0	0	0	0%	0%
Oil	kWh	0	0	0	0%	0%

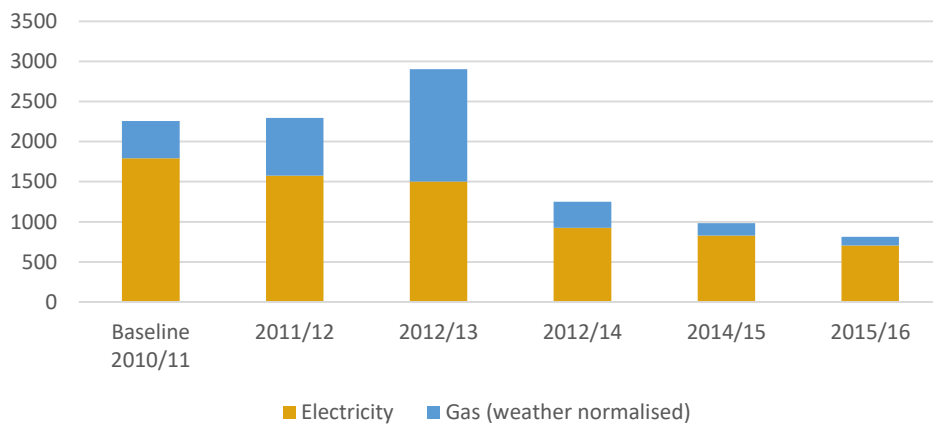
Energy consumption - kWh



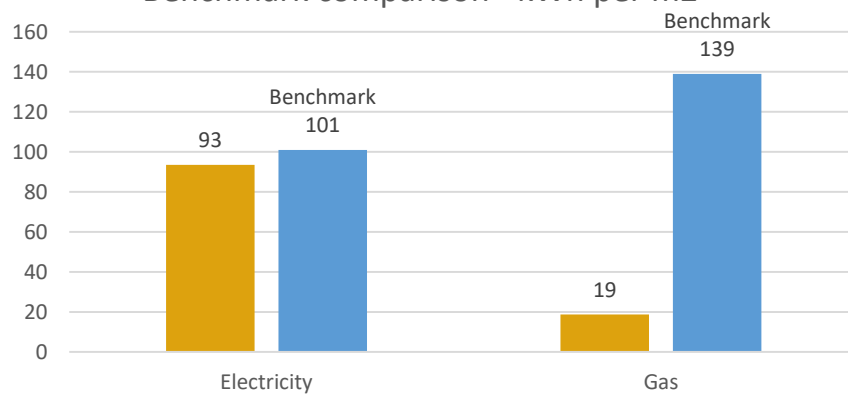
Energy consumption - kWh per m2



Energy use per performance (kWh)



Benchmark comparison - kWh per m2





Energy Use Emissions

Live Theatre's energy use generated 124 tonnes CO₂e in 2015/16 which corresponds to 372 kg CO₂e per performance. Absolute energy is defined by the total consumption; relative energy is the total emissions per performance.

Comparing 2015/2016 with 2014/15

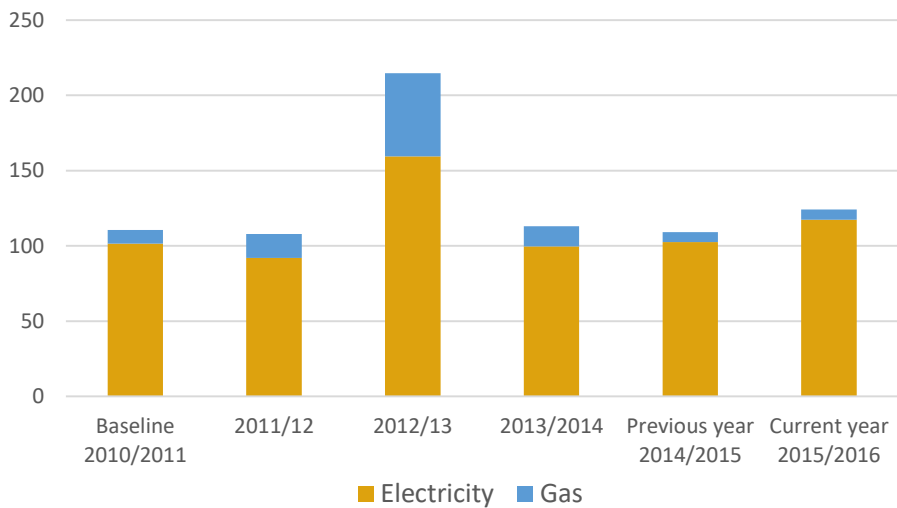
- Absolute energy emissions has increased by: 14%
- Relative energy emissions has decreased by: -22%

Comparing 2015/16 with 2011/12 (the baseline year)

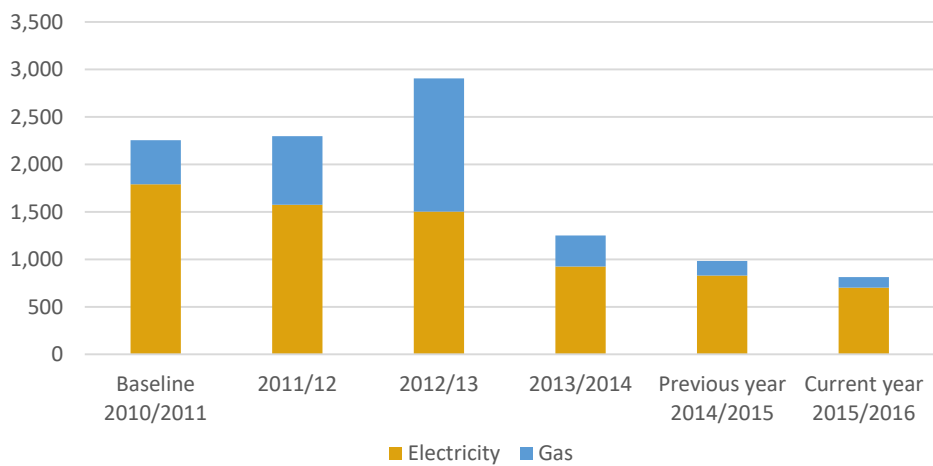
- Absolute energy emissions have increased by: 12%
- Relative energy emissions have decreased by: -64%

Energy related emissions	Unit	2011/2012	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Energy use emissions (all sources)- absolute	tonnes CO ₂ e	111	109	124	14%	12%
Energy use emissions (all sources) - relative	kg CO ₂ e per performance	1,025	474	372	-22%	-64%
Electricity	tonnes CO ₂ e	101	103	117	15%	16%
Green tariff mains electricity	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Normalised gas	tonnes CO ₂ e	9	7	7	4%	-26%
Bottled gas	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Oil	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Emissions avoided by generating renewable electricity onsite	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Onsite renewable electricity used	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Onsite renewable electricity fed to grid	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%

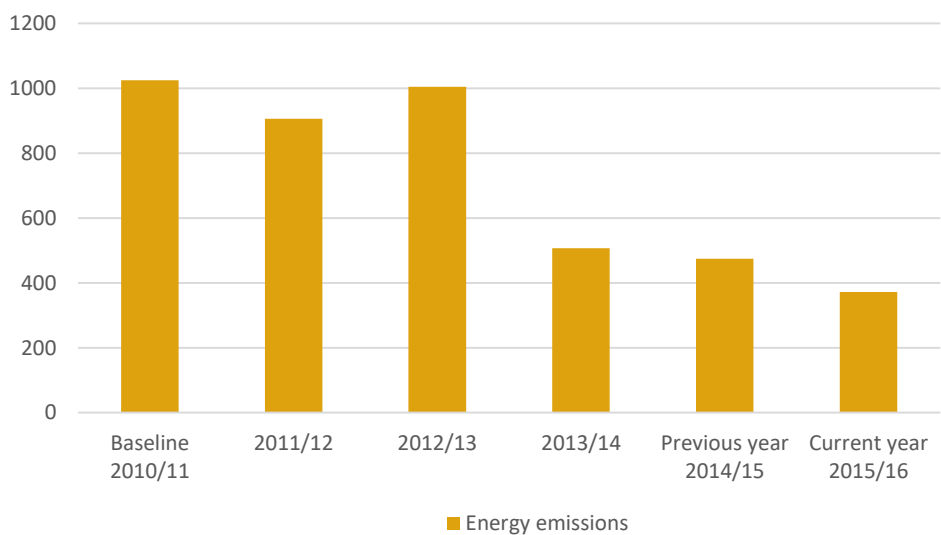
Energy use emissions - tonnes CO2e



Energy emission - kWh per m2



Energy emissions - kg CO2e per performance





Water

Live Theatre used 923 cubic metres (m3) of water in 2015/16, which works out as 30 litres per attendee.

Comparing 2015/2016 with 2014/15

- Absolute water use has increased by: 30%
- Relative water use has increased by: 41%

Comparing 2015/16 with 2010/11 (the baseline year)

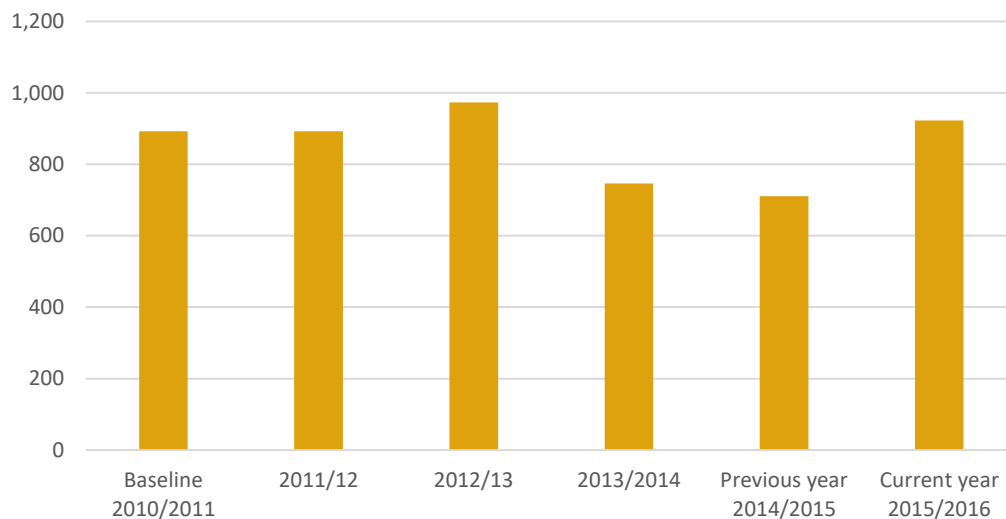
- Absolute water use has increased by: 3%
- Relative water use has increased by: 14%

Water use per m2 is 277 litres per m2 lower than the sector average.

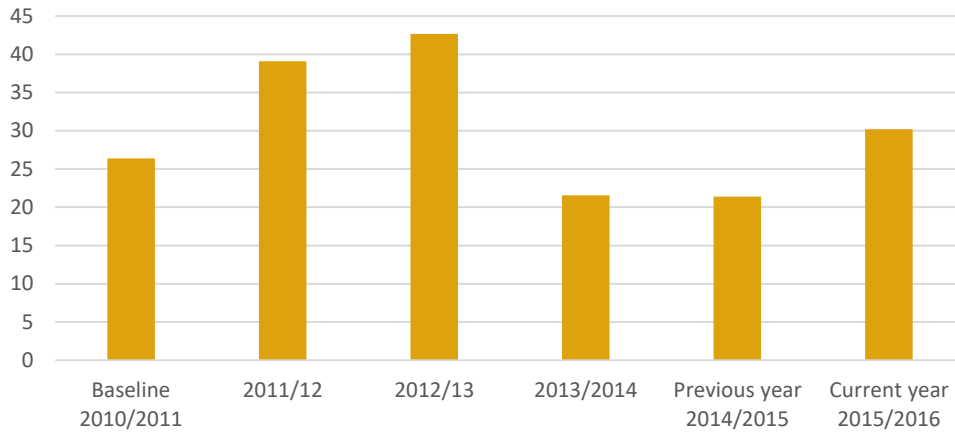
Water and wastewater

Water use	Unit	Baseline 2010/2011	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs 2011
Water use - absolute	m3	892	711	923	30%	3%
Water use - relative	litres per attendee	26	21	30	41%	14%
Water use	m3	39	711	923	30%	3%
Waste water	m3	892	711	923	30%	3%
Total water and waste water	m3	892	711	923	30%	3%

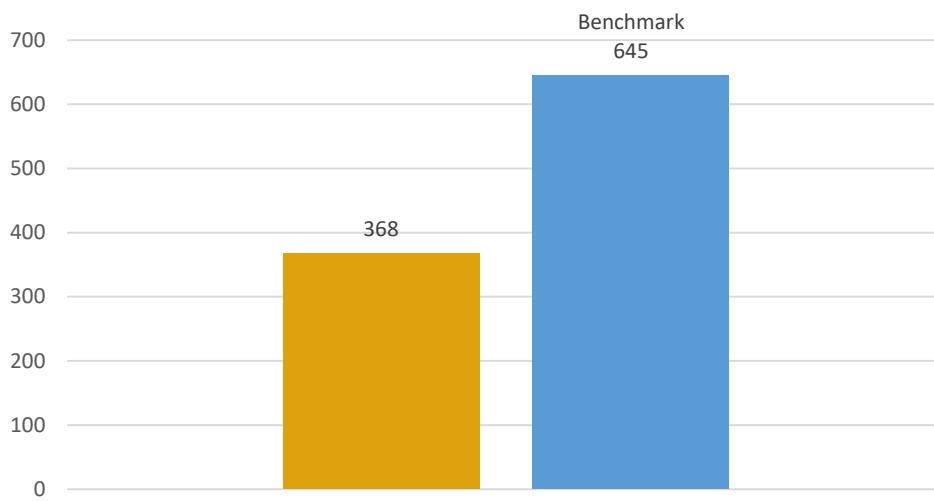
Water use - m3



Water use - litres per m2



Water benchmark comparison - litres per m2





Waste

Live Theatre generated 11 tonnes of waste in 2015/16, which works out as 0.4 kg per attendee.

Comparing 2015/2016 with 2014/15

- Absolute waste production has decreased by: -55%
- Relative waste production has decreased by: -51%

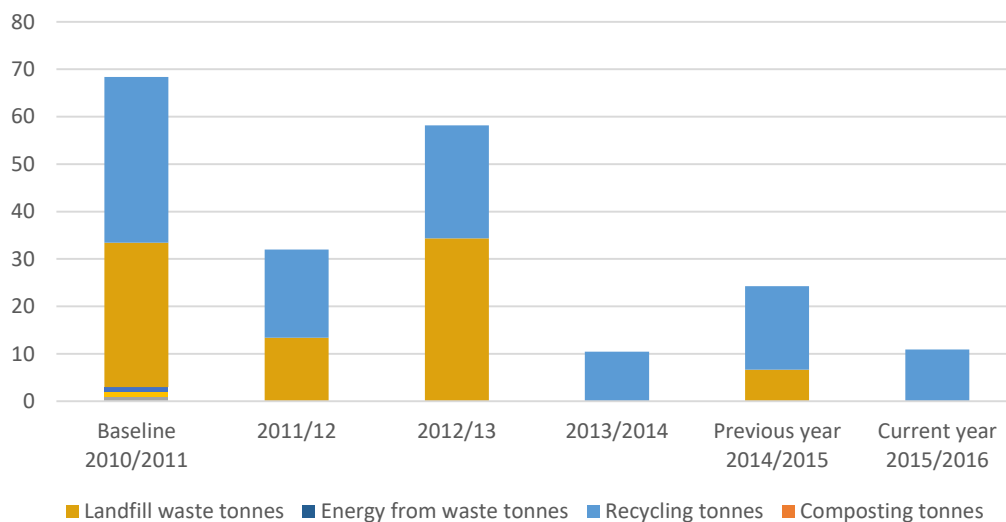
Comparing 2015/16 with 2015/16 (the baseline year)

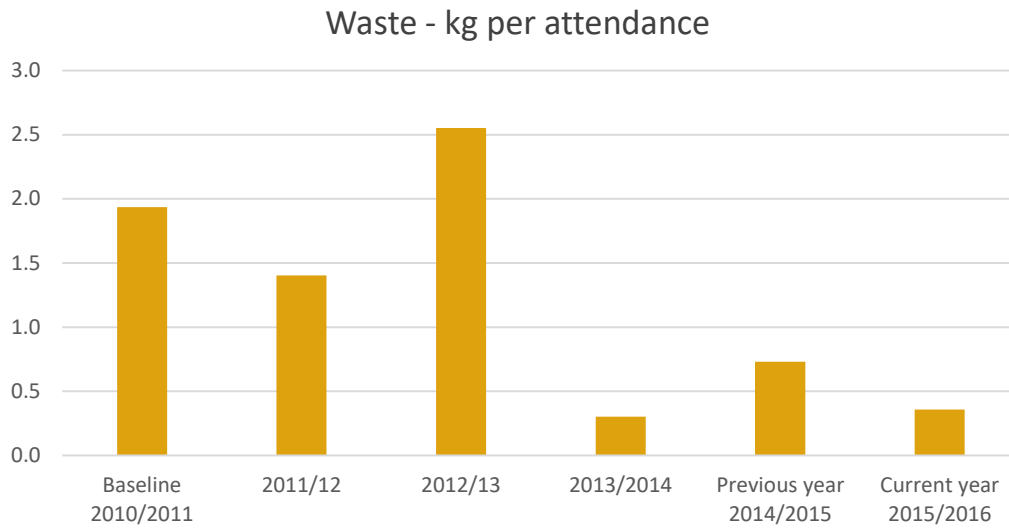
- Absolute waste production has decreased by: -83%
- Relative waste production has decreased by: -82%

Waste

Waste	Unit	2011/2012	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Waste generation - absolute	tonnes	65	24	11	-55%	-83%
Waste generation - relative	kg per attendee	2	1	0.4	-51%	-82%
Landfill waste	tonnes	30	7	0	-100%	-100%
Energy from waste	tonnes	0	0	0	0%	0%
Recycling	tonnes	35	18	11	-38%	-69%
Composting	tonnes	0	0	0	0%	0%
% landfill	%	46%	27%	0%	-27%	-46%
% recycled + energy from waste + composted	%	54%	73%	100%	27%	46%

Waste - tonnes







Business Travel Emissions

Live Theatre's business travel resulted in 12 tonnes of CO₂e in 2015/16, which works out as 451 kg CO₂e per employee.

Comparing 2015/2016 with 2014/15

- Absolute business travel has decreased by: -17%
- Relative business travel has increased by: 400%

Comparing 2015/16 with 2012/13 (the baseline year)

- Absolute business travel has decreased by: -17%
- Relative business travel has increased by: 269%

Business Travel

Business travel related emissions	Unit	Baseline 2015/16	Previous year 2014/2015	Current year 2015/2016	% change current vs previous	% change current vs baseline
Total business travel related emissions - absolute	tonnes CO ₂ e	3	14	12	-17%	400%
Total business travel related emissions - relative	kg CO ₂ e per employee	190	545	451	-17%	269%
Car - average (person per	pkm	0	0	386	0%	0%
	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	0	0	0%	0%
Train - national	pkm	5,950	26,555	23,473	-12%	276%
	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	1	1	-12%	276%
Taxi - regular	pkm	3,199	4,423	4,345	-2%	104%
	tonnes CO ₂ e	3,834	1	1	-2%	104%
Flight - shorthaul	pkm	1	8,107	11,094	37%	0%
	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	1	2	37%	0%
Flight - longhaul	pkm	0	69,499	50,887	-27%	296%
	tonnes CO ₂ e	0	11	8	-27%	296%

