Dover District Council
Greenhouse Gas & Climate Change report 2024-2025

Foreword

Dover District Council declared a climate change emergency in January 2020 and then developed a strategy and action plan, overseen by a cross-party working group. The aim was simple: for Dover District Council to become a net zero carbon emitter by 2030 at the latest and support the district to decarbonise by 2050. Since 2012 the council has reduced corporate emissions by over 56%.

We continue to see the impact of climate change and biodiversity decline all around the district and the effect on the environment and residents. We have a collective responsibility to tackle climate change and mitigate the ongoing changes to our daily lives.

With five years to 2030 the council aims to be carbon neutral through the carbon sequestration of our woodland, scrub and grassland estate. This however is a line in the sand, and we will continue to strive to further reducing our operational emissions including the redevelopment of Deal Leisure Centre as an example of the Council's commitment to improve services whilst reducing emissions.

The following report contains emissions results from 2024-2025

Councillors Susan Beer and Mike Nee with the new electric ATV for Kearsney Abbey

Our vision

Minimising our corporate emissions by 2030 and being Carbon Neutral by 2030.

Delivering a fair transition to net zero and improving the natural environment for everyone and nature.

Helping to inspire individuals, businesses and other organisations to commit to act to continue to reduce the district's carbon footprint before 2050.

Greenhouse Gas Report – April 2024 to March 2025

COMPANY INFORMATION

Dover District Council is a local authority constituted under the Local Government Act 1972. The principal office is located at the White Cliffs Business Park, Dover, Kent CT16 3PJ

REPORTING PERIOD AND ASSURANCE STATEMENT

1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, All data used to calculate the GHG report has been filed and stored and may be audited if necessary.

APPROACH

Energy usage has been calculated using the NI185 National Performance Indicator data set. CO^2 equivalent (Co2e) emission data has been recalculated using the GHG emissions conversion factors published on the Government website. This includes Scope 3 discretionary elements relating to business mileage, transmission and distribution of electricity and electricity consumption of managed assets. The energy usage/ distance travelled has been totalled under each scope using the appropriate 2025 conversion factors and converted the energy usage to tonnes of CO2e. These figures have been carried forward to the table of GHG emissions shown on the following pages.

ORGANISATIONAL BOUNDARIES

The financial control approach has been used. Dover District Leisure Centre and Tides Leisure Centre and Tennis Hall are leased to private management organisations, and the waste / recycling collection is contracted to a private company. Social Housing, Assisted living properties and small commercially rented properties have not been included.

BASE YEAR AND TARGETS

The base year is 2008/09. There is no accurate data prior to this date. The Council's ambition to reduce emissions reflects National targets. Dover District Council declared a Climate Change Emergency in January 2020 with the ambition to become a net zero carbon emitter by 2030.

INTENSITY MEASUREMENT

Tonnes of CO^2e per square metre (m^2) of corporate building space is used for the intensity measurement metric as a useful comparator.
The intensity measurement for 2024/25 is 1775.63/27,634 – giving a measurement of 0.0642 tonnes CO^2e per m^2 or 64.25 Kg CO^2e per m^2.
The 2008/09 intensity measurement was 3877.65/22163 – giving a measurement of 0.175 tonnes CO^2e per m^2 or approximately 175.0 Kg CO^2e per m^2.
This equates to a decrease of 63.29% in 2023/2024 compared to the baseline year.

Greenhouse Gas Report – April 2024 to March 2025

SUMMARY OF CHANGE IN EMISSIONS

For the council operations both leisure centres contribute over 50% of emissions, the waste fleet a further 25% and the rest of the council activities cover the remaining 25% of emissions. This year REGO certificates were purchased for Scope 2 and Scope 3 Electricity.

Summary of most significant emitters by SCOPE 1, 2 and 3

SCOPE 1 (Gas consumption - all reported buildings - includes all owned and controlled buildings and managed assets)

In 2024-2025 gas use increased due to the longer but milder winter. Including the council office and the two leisure centres.

SCOPE 2 (Electricity - Council owned and controlled buildings)

Small increases in emissions were seen at most council-controlled buildings, with Maison Dieu fully back in operation. All three major leased assets reduced their electricity consumption, and the council has purchased REGO certificates for the two leased Leisure Centres this year.

SCOPE 3 (Transmission and Distribution emissions from electricity used for Council controlled buildings and Electricity Consumption in buildings owned but managed by outside organisations).

Marginal increases in transmission emissions were seen in 2024-2025

SCOPE 1 Transport (Council owned & controlled vehicles - own fleet)

In 2024/2025 there was a reduction in emissions from the council fleet at 33.4 tonnes compared to 39.3 tonnes of emissions the previous year.

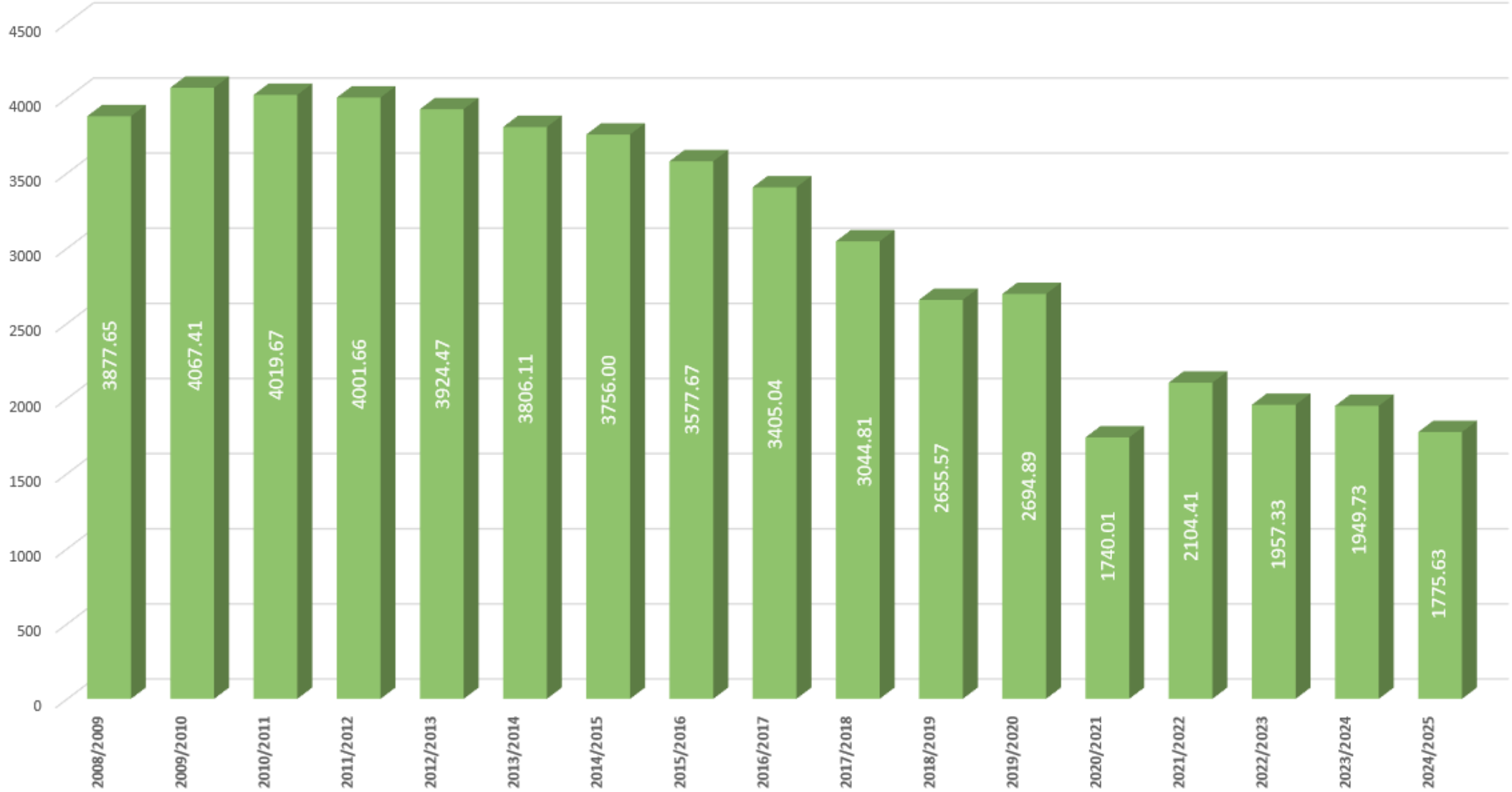
SCOPE 3 Transport (vehicles not owned or controlled by the Council)

In 2024/2025 the Refuse contract increased its emissions to 564.38 tonnes compared to 529.47 tonnes the previous year.

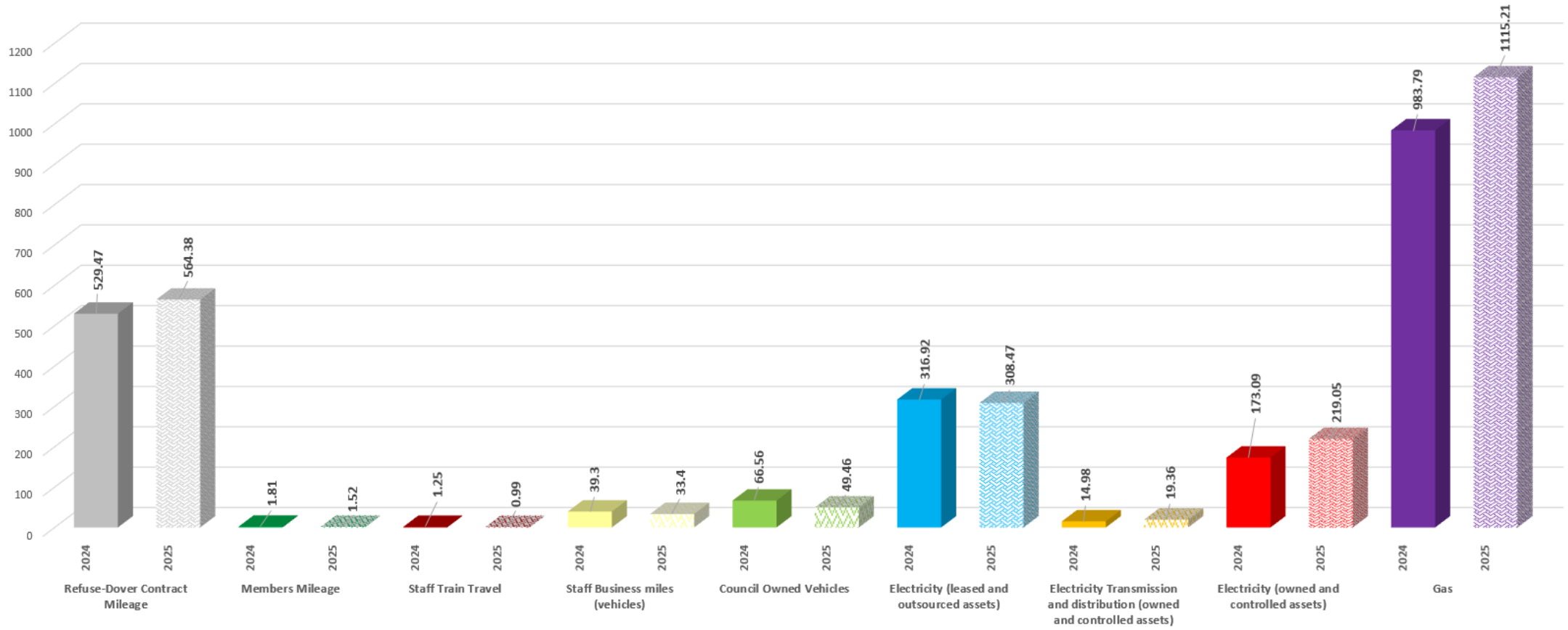
Emissions breakdown comparison from 2008-2025

	GHG EMISSIONS DATA FOR PERIOD 1ST APRIL 2008 to 31st MARCH 2024																
	Global Tonnes of C02e																
	2024 - 2025	2023 - 2024	2022 - 2023	2021 - 2022	2020 - 2021	2019 - 2020	2018- 2019	2017 - 2018	2016 - 2017	2015 - 2016	2014 - 2015	2013 - 2014	2012 - 2013	2011 - 2012	2010 - 2011	2009 - 2010	2008 - 2009
Scope 1	1164.67	1050.36	1084.02	1233.98	811.26	1260.51	1171.30	1210.00	1190.96	1200.50	1177.00	1206.81	1206.81	1221.01	1212.43	1169.31	1130.47
Scope 2	219.05	173.09	169.19	194.68	347.47	434.16	502.67	641.00	783.13	872.84	976.00	944.67	1630.04	1796.70	1970.60	2036.55	2039.06
Scope 3	928.11	903.73	872.80	856.31	786.97	1014.89	991.60	1193.81	1430.95	1504.33	1603.00	1655.14	1087.62	986.18	839.44	863.60	710.94
Total Gross Emissions	2311.83	2127.18	2126.02	2291.50	1945.70	2709.56	2665.57	3044.81	3405.04	3577.67	3756.00	3806.47	3924.47	4003.89	4022.47	4069.41	3880.47
Carbon Offsets REGO purchased electricity (scope 2)	527.52	172.85	157.43	173.63	202.66	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wind Turbine	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		2.23	2.80	2.00	2.82
Solar PV generation	8.69	4.59	11.26	6.93	3.03	14.67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total annual net emissions	**1775.62**	**1949.74**	**1957.32**	**2104.41**	**1740.01**	**2694.89**	**2655.57**	**3044.81**	**3405.04**	**3577.67**	**3756.00**	**3806.11**	**3924.47**	**4001.66**	**4019.67**	**4067.41**	**3877.65**

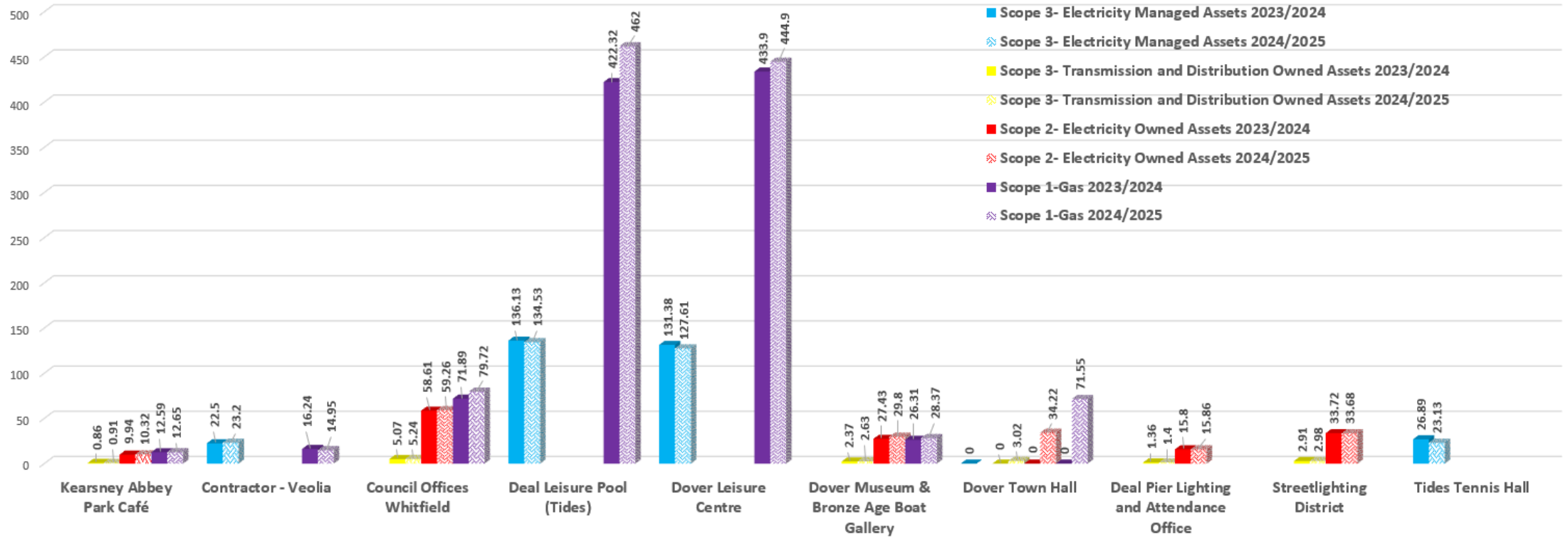
DDC Total global Tonnes of CO2e annual comparison 2008/9 to 2024/2025



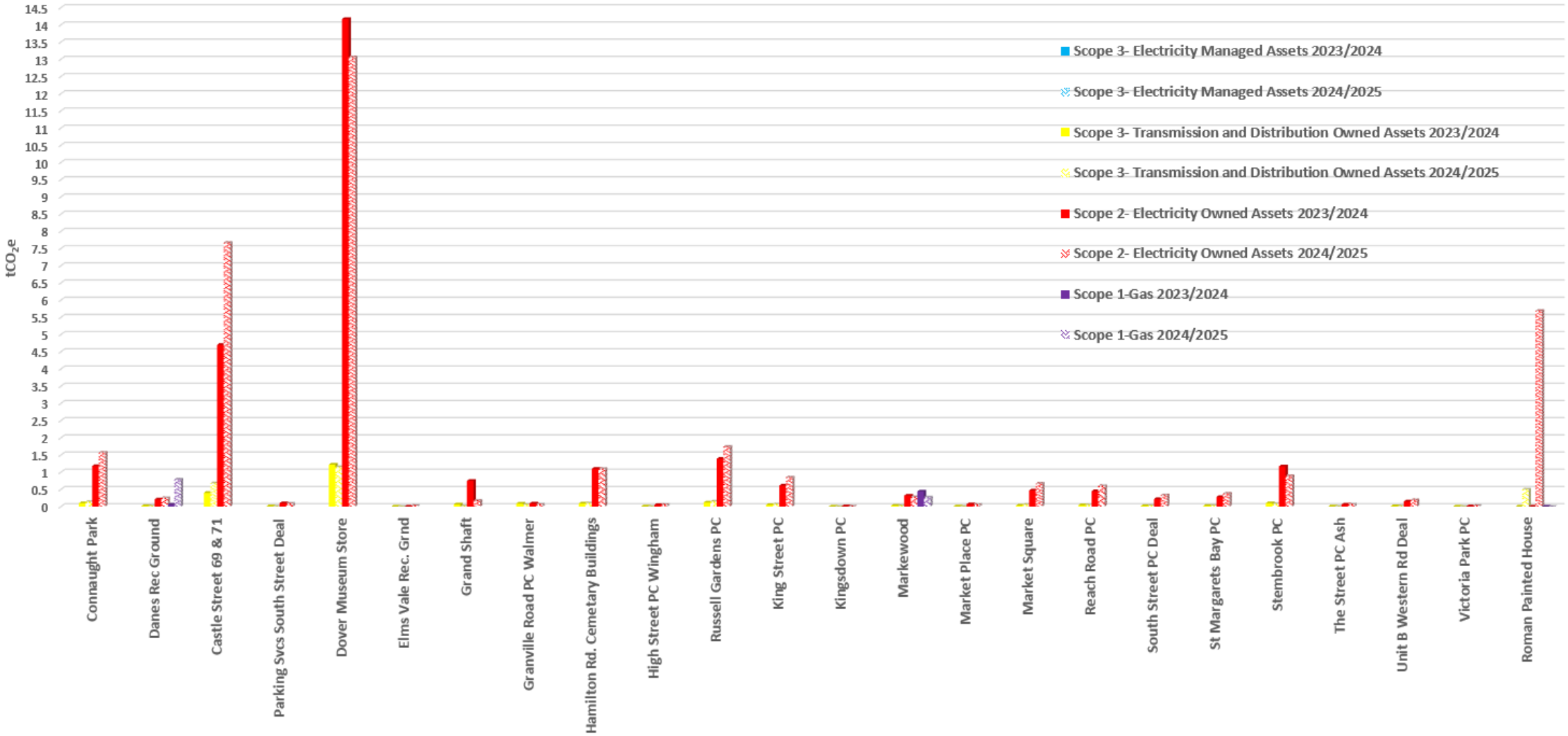
Greenhouse Gas Emissions Tonnes of CO2e 2023/24 - 2024/25 Comparison Chart



Top 10 tC02e for Assets comparison chart 2024/25

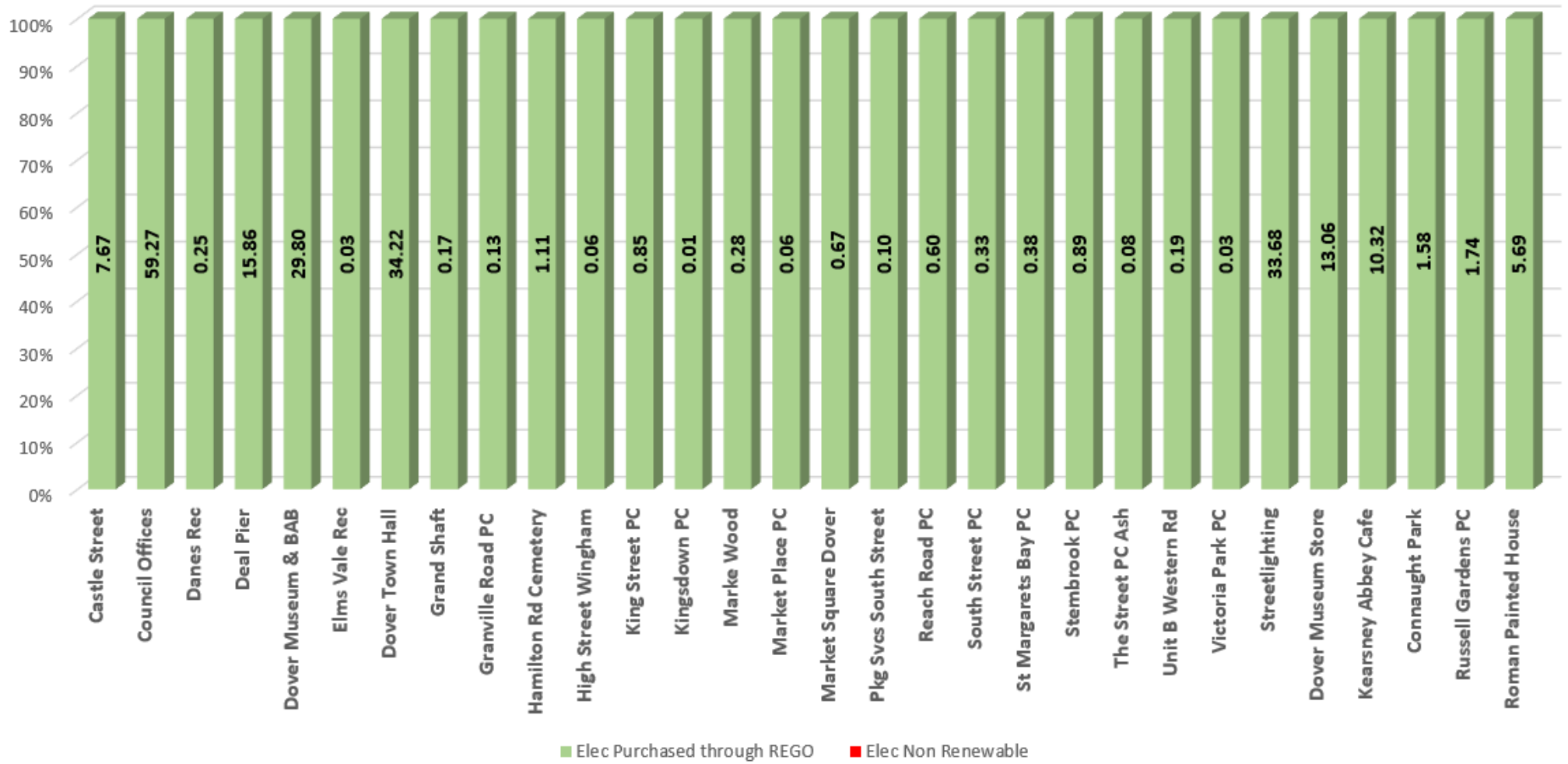


Remaining tC02e emissions for Assets comparison chart 2024/25



DOVER DISTRICT COUNCIL

Electricity (% and tC02e from grid and REGO)



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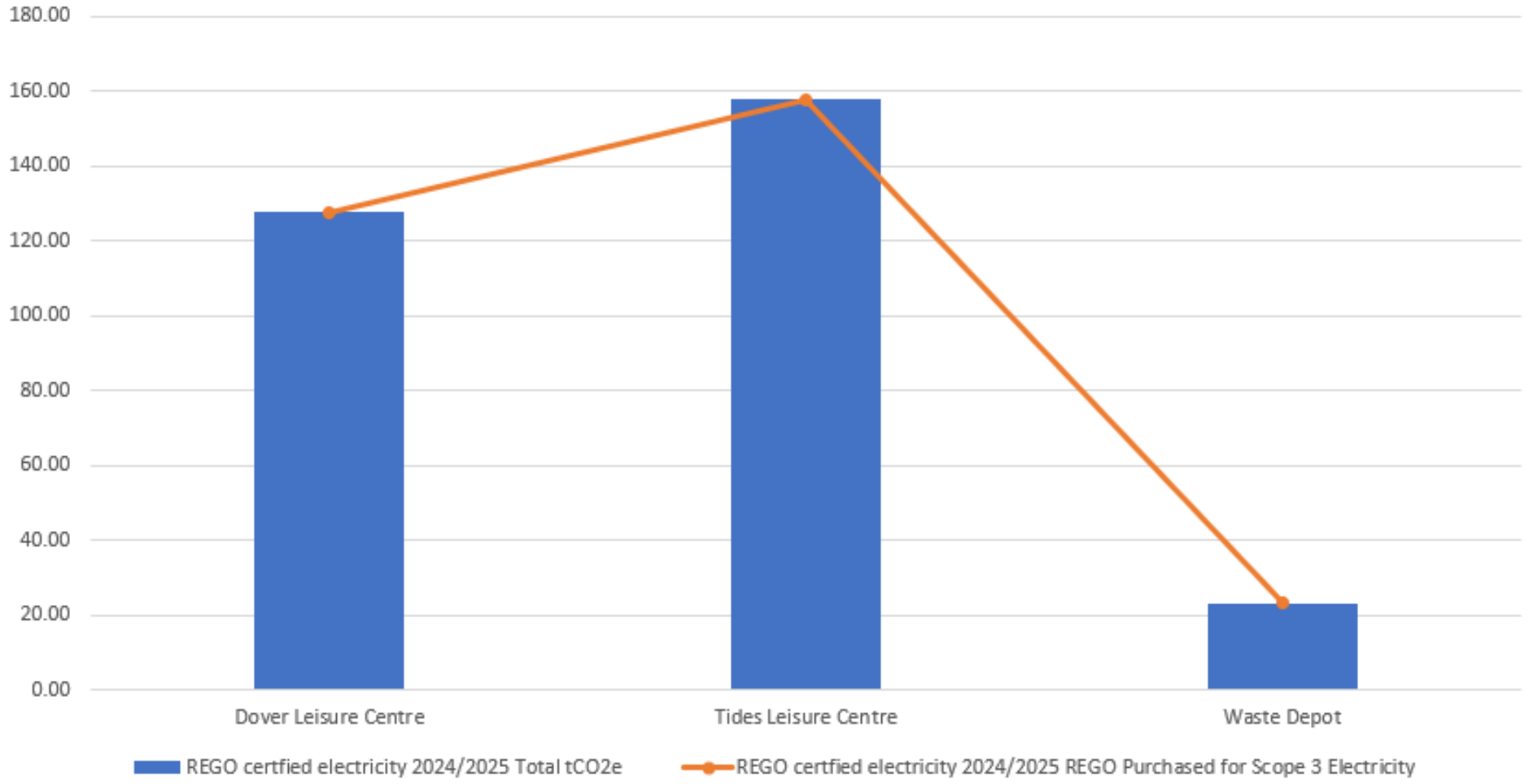
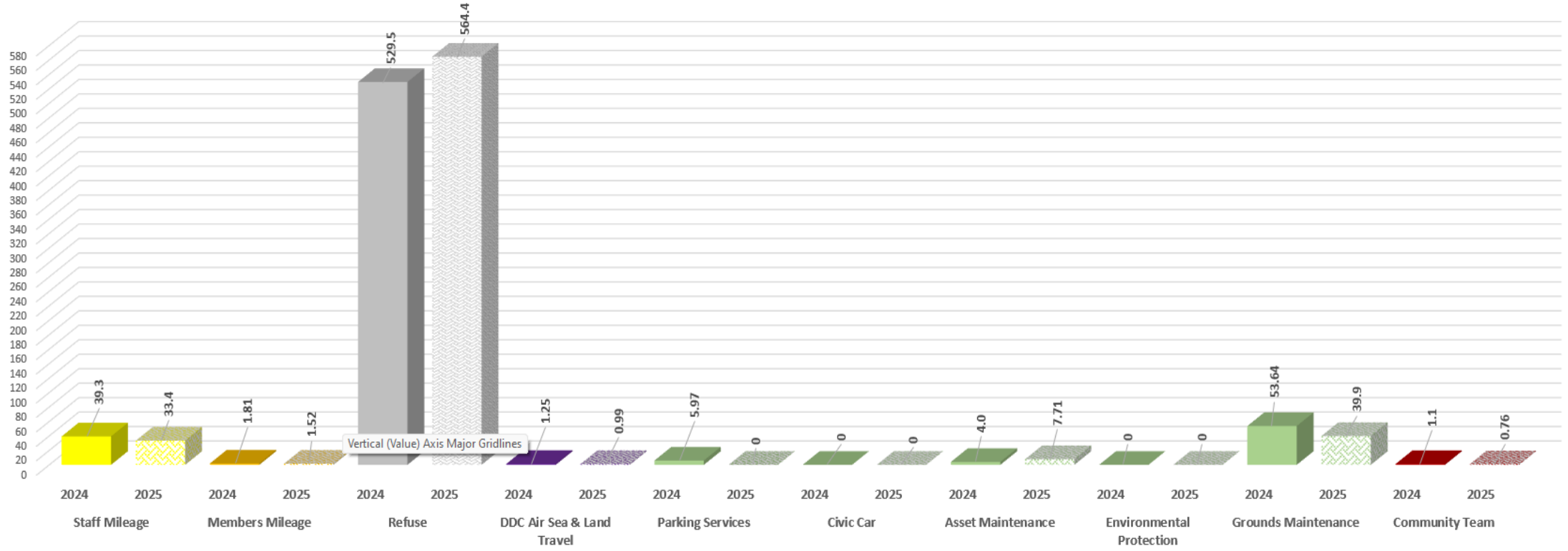
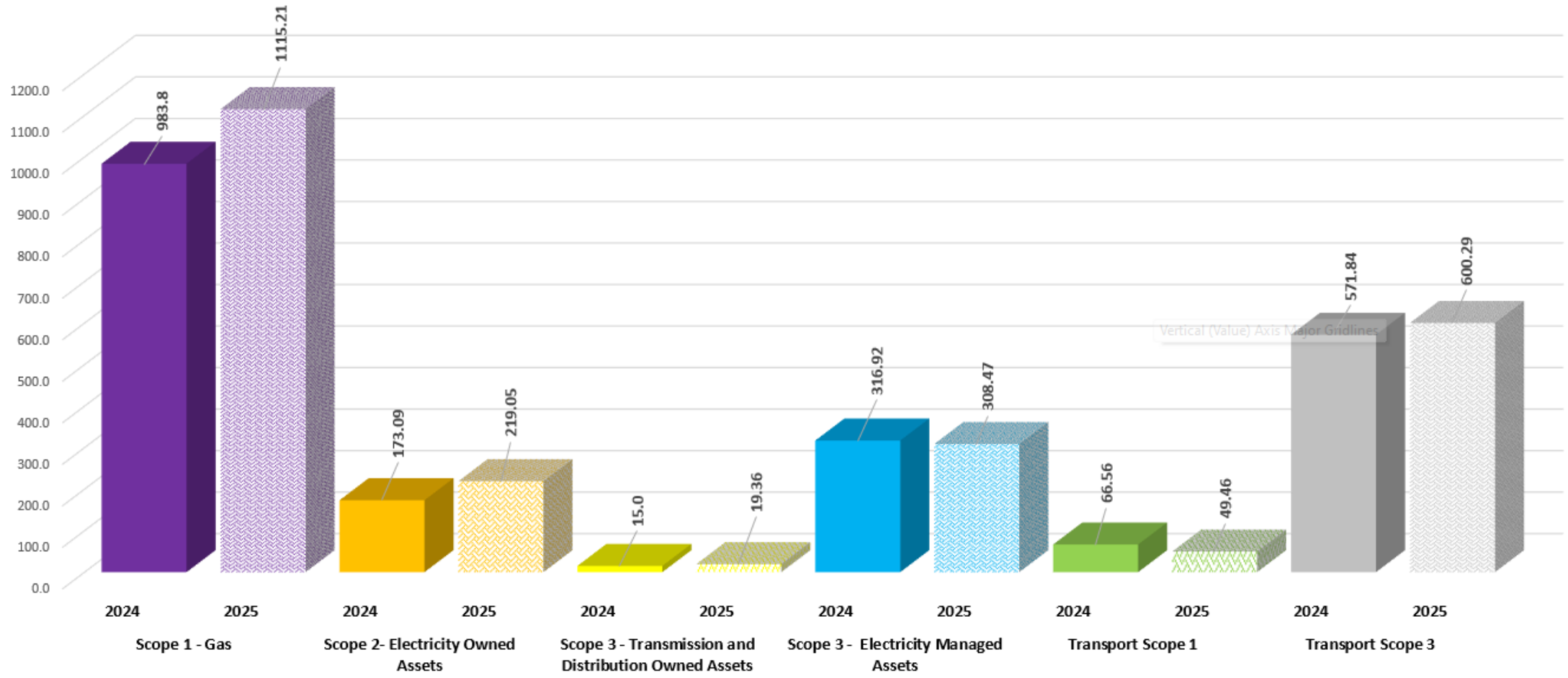
Scope 3 Listed Buildings energy use and REGO



Breakdown of DDC transport GHG emissions tC02e comparison chart



Breakdown of individual scopes tC02e comparison chart



Glossary

GHG	Green House Gas – Carbon dioxide, Methane, Nitrous oxide
CO2e	Carbon dioxide equivalent
kWh	Kilowatt-hour
REGO	This scheme provides certificates called REGOs which demonstrate electricity has been generated from renewable sources.
Scope 1 emissions	Scope 1 covers emissions from sources that an organisation owns or controls directly, for example from burning fuel in our fleet of vehicles (if they're not electrically-powered). What are scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions? | National Grid Group
Scope 2 emissions	Scope 2 are emissions that a company causes indirectly and come from where the energy it purchases and uses is produced. What are scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions? | National Grid Group
Scope 3 emissions	Scope 3 encompasses emissions that are not produced by the company itself and are not the result of activities from assets owned or controlled by them, but by those that it's indirectly responsible for up and down its value chain. Scope 3 emissions include all sources not within the scope 1 and 2 boundaries. What are scope 1, 2 and 3 carbon emissions? | National Grid Group
Intensity Measure	Carbon emissions intensity refers to the emissions attributed to a facet of an organization's operations. It's calculated by dividing the total emissions by a metric of an operation, such as the number of products/units produced, the number of full-time equivalent employees, or the square footage of building(s). Carbon Emissions Intensity Explained - CarbonBetter