



Annual Report and Financial Accounts 2021

Irish Peatland Conservation Council



Message from the IPCC Committee of Management

Images from left:
Dr Catherine O'Connell
and Nuala Madigan.

Governance Code

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council confirm that our organisation complies with the Governance Code for the community, voluntary and charitable sector in Ireland.

31st October 2021



The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) are delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Accounts for 2021. This was a year of change with the retirement of Dr. Catherine O'Connell after 33 years working with IPCC. Catherine helped form the building blocks for the 'Save the Bogs Campaign'. The Committee of Management wish to thank Catherine for her work over three decades and wish her every success in the future. IPCC welcomed Nuala Madigan as the new Chief Executive Officer. Nuala Madigan had previously worked as IPCC's Education Officer from 2006.

With funds raised through the sale of Symbolic Shares in Irish Peatlands initiative a 155.97 acre peatland reserve known as Kett's Lough, located in Co. Clare was purchased for conservation as a

nature reserve for all.

On 22nd April, Earth Day IPCC published its 7th Peatland Conservation Action Plan 'Peatlands and Climate Change 2030'. The actions listed within the plan will guide the 'Save the Bogs Campaign' through this new decade declared by the UN as the International Decade of Ecosystem Restoration.

IPCC would like to acknowledge and thank funding received from Friends of the Bog, public, private and philanthropic groups that IPCC have used to support our work to conserve a representative sample of Irish peatlands.

Physical works completed, which have been capitalised as assets in the financial accounts, include improvements to the visitor experience in the wildlife gardens at the Bog of Allen Nature

Centre, a new outdoor classroom deck, fencing of the bogland habitats and constructing concrete paths through the gardens. IPCC also upgraded the gated entrance and viewing boardwalk on Lodge Bog in Co. Kildare.

A number of peatland research projects were undertaken including:

- * A Three year study of *Sphagnum* moss trials on Girley Bog, Co. Meath
- * Estimating the store of carbon on Lodge Bog
- * Five years of Curlew data were converted to digital format using QGIS suitable for breeding behaviour studies on this iconic peatland bird
- * A bumblebee survey on Lullymore West Bog.

IPCC continued to monitor peatland sites nationally responding to scoping and planning applications and making submissions in regards to rehabilitation works on

thirteen Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme (PCAS) sites.

The voluntary Committee of Management held 8 meetings in 2021. Topics of discussion included but were not limited to the regulation of IPCC's finances and operations, health and safety assessments and ensuring compliance with the Charities Regulator Governance Code.

The committee would like to thank IPCC volunteers and staff that worked throughout the year taking action for and representing peatlands.

2021 Committee of Management IPCC

Rachel Kavanagh,
Martin Kelly,
Kate Macnamara,
Miriam Mooney,
Catherine O'Connell,
Tiernan Murray,
John Pierce,
Seán Ó Fearghail and
Eugene Dunbar

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council's (IPCC) mission is to conserve a representative portion of Irish peatlands for people to enjoy now and in the future. We run the national Save the Bogs Campaign, we own a network of six peatland nature reserves in Kerry, Kildare, Meath, Clare and Waterford and we manage the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, which is open to visitors and school groups. We provide an extensive information service on our website at www.ipcc.ie. IPCC have four members of staff and are supported by 100 volunteers. Four thousand individuals subscribe to our campaign. CHY6829, RCN20013547.

Conserving and Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Site management reports document the conservation, management, policy, promotion and educational work completed by the Irish Peatland Conservation Council staff and our dedicated volunteers. This work was supported in 2021 by our Friends of the Bog, Core Funding from the Irish Environmental Network along with grant funding from Meath County Council, Kildare County Council, the Community Foundation for Ireland, Patagonia, the Heritage Council, the National Parks and Wildlife Service and the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage.

53 sightings of Curlew were recorded on **Lodge Bog** in Co. Kildare from the 22nd March to the 4th June 2021. No breeding was recorded. 30 Large Heath butterflies and 690 casual wildlife observations from 52 species were also recorded on the reserve.

IPCC were awarded funding support from the National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) Curlew Conservation Partnership to transfer hand-written Curlew observational data between 2017-2021 to a digital format, Geolocational Information Systems (GIS) for use in future research.

2021 was the year for peatland research with the completion of the Lodge Bog Carbon Project. Across the 30.97ha high bog area of the reserve it is estimated that the maximum store of carbon is 84,183.16tC, the minimum store of carbon on the reserve is 24,917.79tC while the average store of carbon is estimated at 54,465.31tC. This was made possible with funding support from Patagonia, The Heritage Council and the Community Foundation for Ireland.

IPCC improved the visitor access to Lodge Bog with funding

support from the Community Foundation for Ireland. 38 metres of rotten boardwalk was removed and replaced including a seating area. A galvanised kissing gate was installed at the entrance with a separate gate for wheelchair access.

Worrell Tree Surgeons were contracted to cut scrub along the boundary of Lodge Bog with the R414. Volunteers cleared scrub that was not accessible by the machine.

Waterford County Council provided funding for new seating made from recycled plastic on

Fenor Bog in Co. Waterford.

The Bumblebee Monitoring Project took place from April to September on **Lullymore West** in Co. Kildare. The aim of the project was to identify and monitor the bumblebees on the reserve over a 26 week period along a transect route, to update the current species list and to develop new identification skills to establish a bumblebee monitoring survey long-term. 275 bumblebees from 7 species were recorded plus 8 honeybees. This project was funded by Kildare County Council Heritage Grant Scheme 2021.

754 butterflies from 17 species were recorded which includes four Comma's, a new butterfly species record for the Lullymore West Bog reserve. IPCC were delighted to welcome Daisy and Ruby, mother and daughter donkeys on the nature reserve to graze the Purple-moor Grass and create varied sward heights of



Conserving and Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Images from left: The new plastic lumbar decking and wildlife paths installed at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre in 2021 to improve visitor experience © N. Madigan.

vegetation required for the Marsh Fritillary butterfly.

Water measurements were completed 5 times on **Coad Bog** Co. Kerry in 2021. 8 out of 12 piezometers had a water table within 20cm of the bog surface for the entire year. *Sphagnum* moss requires a high water table so this is fantastic news.

Bord na Móna were awarded the contract by NPWS to construct 72 peat dams including contour and trench bunding on IPCC owned land at **Girley Bog** as part of enhanced rehabilitation works. The total length of the contour bund on the high bog is 1,293m while the total length of the bog trench on the cutover bog is 1,027m.

A project called 'A Three Year Study Monitoring *Sphagnum* moss growth transferred on Cutover Bog habitat at Girley Bog, Co. Meath 2018-2021' was completed. Four transfer plots (4x4m) and adjoining

controls were established in 2018 and surveyed over a three year period. The cover of living *Sphagnum* mosses ranged from 95-100% and were from 5 different species. This project was supported by the Meath County Council.

2537 casual wildlife observations from 48 species were recorded at the **The Bog of Allen Nature Centre** including 2 honeybee swarms. With funding support from Dredge and Patagonia, IPCC replaced the decking to the rear of the building using non-slippery recycled plastic lumber. This new feature provides an outdoor classroom and a space for visitors to sit down, relax and surround themselves with nature. Phase 2 of the 'Wildlife Walk Through Time' project was also completed when new concrete paths and recycled plastic lumber fencing were installed around the fen and raised bog habitats at the centre.



Images: Report covers on the Three Year Study monitoring *Sphagnum* moss growth transferred on cutover bog habitat at Girley Bog, Co. Meath 2018-2021, The bumblebee monitoring project on Lullymore West, Estimating the volume of stored carbon in Lodge Bog, Co. Kildare and the Curlew monitoring on Lodge Bog, Co. Kildare, 2021. Image of the new trench bunding installed on IPCC owned cutover land at Girley Bog and the new local conservation donkeys Daisy and Ruby on Lullymore West.



Save the Bogs Campaign Achievements 2021



A Press Release on Peat-Free compost was issued on the 8th of December to www.ipcc.ie and shared on social media. The post reached 553 followers and had 27 likes on Facebook.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) continues to campaign for the protection of peatlands in Ireland. This is communicated in a number of ways such as through IPCC's social media campaigns and posts, press releases, interviews, policy submissions and consultations, through partnerships with environmental groups both locally and Internationally, through education programmes, publications and through essential Peatland volunteer skill sharing days. As a direct result of COVID-19, many events, talks and conferences may not have occurred or were held virtually.

Lobbying

IPCC submitted a null response to lobbying.ie this year.

Greater targets for Nature Restoration Law

As part of the Environmental Pillar and Irish Environmental Network, IPCC along with other European environmental groups signed a letter to the European Commission asking for 15% of targets to incorporate Nature Restoration Law. We are campaigning for these targets to be quantified for example the area of peatlands to be restored.

World Wildlife Fund (WWF), European NGO's, Birdlife and Compassion in World Farming

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) signed a letter to the European Commission in relation to the 2nd Climate Taxonomy delegated act which includes agriculture and nuclear sectors. This act needs to exclude industrial livestock which should not be included in the

classification. The outcome is to become more sustainable.

Peat-Free is the way to go

On the 8th December, IPCC issued a Press Release highlighting the impact the extraction of peat for the horticultural industry and the devastating impacts this has on peatland habitats. IPCC encouraged members of the public to choose peat-free and protect our precious wetlands. Full press release found on www.ipcc.ie.

Surveys

IPCC filled out an online questionnaire for the Irish Uplands Forum and supplied information about blanket bog sites in Ireland taken from the IPCC sites database. IPCC also completed a survey as part of Coir Environmental Code to make environmental law more easy to understand.

The European Union opened a public consultation on the National Outdoor Recreation Strategy Survey. IPCC made comments in relation to climate and biodiversity.

IPCC and SWAN took part in the Flood Research Survey. Themes of the survey related to impacts of peatland restoration on stakeholders and environmental psychology.

Finally, IPCC completed the Bord na Móna Corporate Sustainability Strategy Survey. Within

this survey, IPCC mentioned that only 33,000ha of 80,000ha owned by Bord na Móna is included in the Peatland Climate Action Scheme (PCAS) for enhanced rehabilitation and that the remaining land needs to be managed for biodiversity and carbon storage.

Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030

IPCC published its 7th Conservation Action Plan, Peatlands and Climate Change, 2030 on Earth Day, 22nd April 2021. With funding support from the Heritage Council 500 copies of the report were printed. All donors and contributors to the report received a hard copy. This Action Plan is available to download or purchase at www.ipcc.ie.



IPCC published its 7th Conservation Action Plan Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030 in 2021. The Action Plan identifies a series of 12 actions that will form the building blocks of IPCC's Save the Bogs Campaign to 2030.

Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action/Outcome
Ballydermot, Co. Kildare	Pre-planning consultation for proposed windfarm	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) did not object to this Bord na Móna (BnM) development however, it was made clear that the R414 road may not be able to accommodate increased traffic from construction without having an impact on the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. IPCC liaised with Birdwatch Ireland Kildare Branch and Butterfly Conservation Ireland as there is a possibility that the Lullymore complex has the potential to become a national conservation park for flora and fauna if wind turbines were not present.
Clooniff Bog, Co. Roscommon	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	IPCC made comments on the need for a focused species management and conservation plan. Dissolved Organic Carbon (DOC) must also be monitored on site.
Derrycolumb Bog, Co. Longford	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	Monitoring of the peat forming vegetation must be monitored using aerial photographs and piezometers must be installed to ascertain if the water table is less than 20cm below the surface which is required for <i>Sphagnum</i> moss growth, a peat forming plant.
Pollagh & Oughter Bog, Co. Longford	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	IPCC advised that Bord na Móna engage with the local community and the National Parks and Wildlife Service to manage possible impacts to species using the bog. This engagement should also include management of drain gullies to alleviate flooding risks heightened by rehabilitation. This engagement will strengthen relationships with the community.
Derrycashel Bog, Co. Roscommon	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	Derrycashel Bog is within the Bord na Móna rehabilitation plans. The Irish Peatland Conservation Council's sites database found that the largest population of Pitcher Plants is located here with information on the historical breeding of Curlew. The EU protected Marsh Fritillary butterfly has also been recorded on site.
Umerus Bog, Co. Kildare	Windfarm development	IPCC objected to planning proposed for a windfarm development on Umerus Bog due to the high conservation potential of the site which is currently under rehabilitation as part of Bord na Móna's Enhanced Rehabilitation Scheme. Species of interest in the area include Golden Plover, Hen Harrier and Curlew.
Umerus Bog, Co. Kildare	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	IPCC requested that Bord na Móna purchase an industrial area of Umerus Bog that is in private ownership to extend the rehabilitation of the site. There is still deep peat on Umerus and it is a good candidate for <i>Sphagnum</i> moss inoculation. Species of note include Whooper Swan, Hen Harrier, Golden Plover and Curlew.
Peatland Site located adjacent to Monaincha Natural Heritage Area (NHA) and Nore Bog NHA, Co. Tipperary	Enquiry regarding peat extraction	IPCC made an enquiry to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regarding peat extraction on a site in Roscrea, Co. Tipperary. The topic was brought to IPCC's attention by the member of the public. The site is greater than 50ha which requires a license. The EPA confirmed that the site is not licensed for peat extraction. This planning enquiry was submitted to the National Parks and Wildlife Service with a copy of the EPA's response.
Kellysgrove Bog, Co. Galway	Bord na Móna Enhanced Rehabilitation Plan Consultation	There is good potential for this raised bog to be restored as it was drained but not developed. It needs to be included in Bord na Móna's biodiversity Action Plan to secure it for future generations. IPCC suggested the Large Heath Butterfly should be used as a species indicator in assessing quality of habitat. There is active turbary on the site. IPCC also questioned if the rights can be purchased as the turbary will impact the rehabilitation.
Ballymahon, Co. Longford	Concerns regarding turf cutting	A member of the public raised the issue of turf cutting on a peatland site near Ballymahon in Co. Longford. IPCC brought this to the attention of Longford County Council.
Raised Bog, Co. Offaly	Enquiry regarding turf cutting	A member of the public contacted IPCC to enquire about the legalities of turf cutting as this activity has been observed on the peatland. Works such as a gravel road and drainage have taken place. This activity is being carried out during the bird nesting season. IPCC contacted Offaly County Council to initiate enforcement proceedings.
Drumnahough, Co. Donegal	Windfarm	An Bord Pleanála recommended IPCC Drumnahough windfarm to make comments of the stability of the peat on site after the Meenbog peat slide occurred. The outcome is that the safety modeling technique is not fit for purpose as this same technique was used in Meenbog, however, it did not stop the peat slide from happening. IPCC also advised that Drumnahough windfarm investigate the cumulative effects of forestry, agriculture and other windfarms in the area.

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action/Outcome
Boora Bog, Co. Offaly	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	The cost of amenity in terms of biodiversity and carbon sequestration potential needs to be quantified and include impacts of trampling, emissions from traffic. Carbon emissions are to be estimated but as it is a large site with many land uses it should be quantified via best practice to ascertain the affects of the multiple land uses.
Belmont Bog, Co. Offaly	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	IPCC suggest that the dissolved organic carbon (DOC) should be monitored on developing fen habitats to feed into National Peatlands Strategy and to better inform future restoration projects and emission factors. IPCC also advised Bord na Móna to include Clorhane Wood pNHA (000894), Fin Lough SAC (000576) and Lough Nang Esker (000910) within the rehabilitation plan. Management of Annex I bird species is a must.
Mount Lucas, Co. Offaly	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	There is no actions targeting the conservation of priority species within the plan. IPCC highlighted that this could be a platform for community engagement whom take on the role of longterm site monitoring.
Garryduff Bog, Co. Galway	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	Species of note on site include the Large Heath butterfly which IPCC suggested should be monitored throughout and after the rehabilitation works. An education and awareness program should be established for the rehabilitation workers to ensure sensitivity during the bird nesting season. Finally, nitrogen is becoming an increasing issue on peatlands and Bord na Móna should monitor PCAS sites for it to assess if it is going to affect the rehabilitation timelines into the future.
Tralee/Fenit Greenway, Co. Kerry	Scope	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council made a submission highlighting the impacts of nitrogen on peatlands from construction and Ireland's legal obligation to protect and conserve peatlands.
N66 Ballygologue to Listowel cycle way, Ballygologue, Co. Kerry	Scope	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) made a submission to Kerry County Council on the proposed cycle way from the N65 Ballygologue to Listowel. IPCC highlighting the impacts of nitrogen on peatlands from construction and Ireland's legal obligation to protect and conserve peatlands.
Jamestown Bog Natural Heritage Area (NHA) Co. Meath	Turf cutting	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council reported turf cutting on site to the National parks and Wildlife Service and Meath County Council.
Croagh Windfarm, Co. Leitrim	Planning application	Comments made included the need for peat slippage to be quantified rather than being assessed using in-house methods.
N25 Carrigtwohill to Middletown Road, Co. Cork	Road development	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council raised concerns regarding the nitrogen pollution of fen habitats within the Wetland Surveys Ireland database which are located 5km from the development.
Castlegar Bog, Co. Galway	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	Appropriate level of restoration needs to occur foremost as primary focus. Bog Myrtle could increase risk of drying out, countering rehabilitation. The Irish Peatland Conservation Council suggested longterm water level monitoring to establish a volunteer network. Seven forms of rehabilitation trials are to be conducted on this site also.
Kilmacshane Bog, Co. Galway	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	There is deep peat in the South area of Kilmacshane Bog and therefore, IPCC suggest enhanced restoration to develop active raised bog. The use of cell bunding and <i>Sphagnum</i> inoculation are some of the restoration methods that could be used. The remnants of raised bog along the margins should be included within the rehabilitation plan as they are located between this site and a designated site. IPCC also suggested the establishment of an education awareness program for restoration workers to ensure works are not completed during the bird nesting season.
Esker Bog, Co. Offaly	Bord na Móna Peatland Climate Action Scheme	The IPCC suggest Bord na Móna trial a type of cell bunding demonstrated by CUMBRIA LIFE Project demonstrated using "hags" in cell bunds to create diverse microtopography rather than "clean" squares.
Ballydermot, Co. Kildare	Proposed windfarm development	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council raised concerns regarding the proposed location of two wind turbines in close proximity to Lodge Bog in Co. Kildare. Lodge Bog is owned and managed by IPCC and is one of the last remaining conserved raised bogs in the area. It is an essential educational resource and provides a unique view of a peatland habitat within the midlands. IPCC requested that these two turbines be removed from the plan. The location of these turbines also have the potential to impact two red listed species, the Curlew and Large Heath butterfly.
Croagh windfarm, Co. Leitrim	Windfarm development	The Irish Peatland Conservation Council made comments to suggest that a quantitative assessment is more appropriate than a qualitative assessment given the frequency of recent landslide and extreme weather events. Parameters such as slope, peat depth, peat condition, exposed/bare peat, vegetation cover, surface and subsurface flow rates also need to be quantified before permission is granted for this development.

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland

Irish Peatland Conservation Council made submissions to the following Policies and Consultations in 2021

- 1. Swan Strategic Review** - IPCC voted on recommendations within the report such as if SWAN can obtain corporate sponsorship as government funding cannot be relied upon.
- 2. Kildare County Council Development Plan 2021** - The Irish Peatland Conservation Council expressed concerns about the loss of peatland habitat and biodiversity, the impact of nitrogen deposition, the need to account for carbon and the strategy for renewable energy.
- 3. National Parks and Wildlife Service Review 2021** – The Irish Peatland Conservation Council made comments in areas such as governance with concerns regarding the NPWS sector being moved around departments, under-staffing, more public engagement required, improve ranger contact availability, and to establish a team of negotiators to allow access to sites for restoration. Other comments included are the need to publish the new NHA designation list of Raised Bog sites as well as ground truthing for the National Fen Survey. A restoration fund budget 10 times greater than the current budget is needed for effective restoration of peatland habitats in Ireland. A thorough assessment on blanket bog habitats is needed in terms of the percentage of active blanket bog and stocking levels in terms of grazing.
- 4. Kildare County Council Just Transition Plan for West Kildare** - IPCC highlighted that the plan does not give much detail as to why biodiversity and peatlands should be a focus for any just transition in Co. Kildare.
- 5. National Outdoor Recreation Strategy Public Consultation** - IPCC informed the strategy on best practice guidelines for managing outdoor recreation in terms of impacts to peatlands. This includes managing open walking routes on uplands to prevent trampling and appointing a Recreation Officer to identify early signs of trampling. To introduce a robust reporting structure and to monitor nitrogen levels from construction works.
- 6. National Peatland Strategy Mid-Term review 2021** - IPCC stated that the strategy is weak in terms of actions in relation to climate change. It also excludes the management of peatland sites outside of state ownership. This coupled with the un-regulated effects of turbary are hindering effective peatland biodiversity recovery and climate change mitigation.

Casework

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) responded to 24 site issues (see pages 4 & 5) and made submissions on 6 policy documents in 2021 (see table inset).

Peatlands Council

IPCC attended 2 meetings with the Peatlands Council in 2021. Nuala Madigan brought attention to IPCC's new Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030. The National Parks and Wildlife Service (NPWS) discussed a proposed once off compensation scheme for peatland owners who are not extracting peat from a proposed restoration site.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Appeals Board

IPCC attended three SAC appeal meetings in 2021.

Living Bog LIFE Raised Bog Restoration Project

As representatives on the steering committee of this project, the charity attended 1 meeting in 2021. Covid-19 and staff departures limited meetings this year.

RAMSAR Wetlands Committee

IPCC attended 4 meetings, 3 virtual and 1 physical this year. On the 30th June 2021 at Carrownagapul Bog, Co. Galway, IPCC gave a 15 minute presentation on IPCC's Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030 to all attendees.

Tristram Whyte, IPCC's Policy Officer was invited to join the policy sub-group and the World Wetlands Day sub-group also.

Irish Environmental Network (IEN)

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) are a member of the Irish Environmental Network (IEN) and attended 2 meetings in 2021. IPCC signed a letter in relation to the European Union (EU) Mercoser Agreement to ensure laws in relation to sustainable development are maintained. The IEN AGM was held on the 21st October 2021. Matters of concern included worries of member groups in terms of IEN surplus finances.

Abbeyleix Technical Advisory Group

IPCC attended 1 meeting in 2021. Topics discussed include a proposal from Boothe Concrete to increase environmental monitoring if Abbeyleix Bog agree to reduce objections. There are talks of multi-annual funding from private sources and the Peatlands Management Unit who may match this funding. Further information and landowners consent is needed first. Abbeyleix Bog are looking for an NHA designation of the site and the Transport Infrastructure Ireland are conducting an investigation regarding the deer population in the area as collisions with deer

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland

on the adjacent main road pose a danger.

Sustainable Water Authority Network (SWAN)

IPCC signed up for Strategic Interview to help SWAN plan strategies in the future.

Interreg North-West Europe, Care-Peat

IPCC attended two meetings in 2021. As part of the restoration project, IPCC engaged with the local school, Rochfortbridge Post Primary transition year students and community members of Tyrrellspass to establish *Sphagnum* moss trials on Cloncrow Bog SAC. Areas of bare peat were noted where machinery crossed the bog and therefore, *Sphagnum* inoculation was chosen to boost the peat forming vegetation within this section of the site. After a baseline site survey and profile was completed, four 5mx5m *Sphagnum* transfer plots were established

on peat and one in an adjacent drain. The project is still ongoing and IPCC will monitor the success of the *Sphagnum* transfer plots.

Peat use in the Horticultural Industry Working Group

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council were invited to join the group and chose Tristram Whyte to represent the charity. Six meetings were attended. Horticultural groups stated that peat is non-replaceable and supplies are low as peat harvesting for the industry has been halted since 2019. However, in January 2021, 70 million euros of peat were exported to other countries. An interim report was prepared for Minister Noonan. The Chairman of the group completed a final report to Minister Malcom Noonan also. IPCC rejected this report as little focus was placed

on peat alternatives and there was a greater focus by the horticultural groups on changing the laws to allow peat extraction rather than protect and conserve them. IPCC made a joint submission with the Friends of the Irish Environment on the draft interim report to Minister Malcom Noonan.

The submission highlighted the need for the horticultural industry to import peat until there is an alternative. IPCC also submitted comments to the group and suggested that Minister Malcolm Noonan approach the Marine Institute and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for a list of extractive industries waste products from aquaculture and quarrying to see if these are potential alternatives.

Irish Peatland Society (IPS)

IPCC attended two meetings with the society this year. The International Peatland Society have asked all national committees to review their strategic document. A discussion took place in relation to the next annual gathering in 2022 which will focus on rehabilitation and restoration in Ireland. IPCC attended the AGM on the 22nd of December 2021. A discussion was held on the potential for Ireland to host an International Peatlands Gathering in 2022 subject to availability of membership fees.

Irish Upland Forum (IUF)

IPCC attended eight meetings in 2021 and agreed to support community engagement on the new Wild Atlantic Nature (WAN) Life project. IUF commissioned Catherine Farrell to prepare a document



Images from left: Students of Rochfortbridge inoculating an area of bare peat with *Sphagnum capillifolium* and covering with straw. The transition year students inoculating a drain on Cloncrow Bog with a water loving *Sphagnum* moss, *Sphagnum cuspidatum* © P. Farrell

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Image: Kett's Lough, Co. Clare © P. Farrell

exploring bare peat on blanket bog habitats. IPCC also attended a workshop in Letterfrack with presentations on biodiversity score cards for assessing peatland habitats for farmers, the outcomes of the bare peat in uplands review and the concerns of farmers on the new WAN Life project.

Comeragh Uplands European Innovation Partnership (EIP)

IPCC were invited to join the advisory panel for a new EIP over a 12 month period and attended one meeting in 2021. The local landowners in the area aim to raise awareness about the Comeragh Uplands through an education project.

National Peatlands Park

IPCC engaged with local stakeholders for the development of a National Peatlands Park. Members of the group presented the proposal to SMARTBOG, Kildare County Council Strategic Policy & Climate & Environment

Committees, Bord na Móna, Kildare/ Laois & Offaly Greens and met with Bord na Móna. Some attendees of the meetings include Minister Malcom Noonan and Minister Pippa Hackett. A meeting with the Kildare Heritage Officer verified that the National Peatlands Park is mentioned within the County Development Plan which is up for consultation in 2022. Meetings are ongoing still and there is no definitive outcome as of yet.

Environmental Pillar Representatives Group

The first strategic planning session in two years was held in 2021. IPCC advised on the establishment of a policy forum for Environmental Pillar groups to discuss each other's policies and networked learning. IPCC also voted on the National Economic Social Council Committee ballot. IPCC signed a Climate Case Ireland letter to Dáil Éireann requesting that

the citizens assembly on biodiversity loss be called before recess to ensure constitutional rights for a safe environment. A lobbying regulator survey was completed and IPCC voted on the ballot for the Environmental Pillar steering committee.

Site Acquisition

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council are delighted to announce the purchase of 155.97 acres of Kett's Lough within the Tullagher Lough Special Area of Conservation

(SAC) and Special Protection Area (SPA) in Co. Clare. This purchase was made possible through our supporters, donors and Friends of the Bog. The site supports a number of EU protected habitats such transition mire and quaking bog.

Image: IPCC Director Seán Ó Fearghail visits Kett's Lough in August 2021. © N. Madigan



Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Images from left: The Black Darter Dragonfly - Get Crafty and make your own dragonfly tutorial video uploaded to the Irish Peatland Conservation Council's Facebook page to celebrate Biodiversity Week. A link to a pdf of the instructions on creating a dragonfly were also provided. Participants of the Lullymore West butterfly and bumblebee walk and talk held as part of Heritage Week 2021.



The Bog of Allen Nature Centre is a gateway for the Irish Peatland Conservation Council's awareness, education and training programmes. Offering in-house, virtual and outreach peatland education initiatives allows us to reach a greater audience and promote peatland protection.

Bog of Allen Nature Centre Visitor Attraction

IPCC welcomed 478 primary and secondary school students (10 Irish groups), 6 students from Trinity College Dublin, 21 adults from 2 conservation/biodiversity groups and 190 visitors to the nature centre during the year.

Large Heath butterfly leaflet

The first Large Heath butterfly leaflet was designed and 1000 copies were printed. Detailed within the leaflet is information on the biology of the butterfly, associated vegetation including the larval foodplant Single-headed Bog Cotton, threats and the

Large Heath monitoring survey. The leaflets can be found at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and in a leaflet dispenser on Lodge Bog in Co. Kildare.

The Heritage in Schools Virtual Programme 2021

Due to the success of the Heritage In Schools virtual programme in 2020, the programme was continued in 2021. IPCC delivered 12 Bogs in the Classroom virtual workshops to 7 schools and an additional two workshops as part of the Heritage in Schools Backyard Bioblitz.

Partnerships

IPCC have continued to partner with organisations to form strong relations. This includes SEAI, Heritage in Schools, local authorities and libraries to complete a variety of peatland related initiatives. For many organisations and with the ongoing Covid-19 pandemic, workshops were a mixture of virtual and in-person. In 2021, 4 virtual school visits and 8 in-person visits with

SEAI, 7 virtual primary workshops as part of Science Week, 3 virtual workshops for Kerry Biosphere, were also completed. IPCC were due to host a Summer Teacher Training Course in 2021 however, due to Covid-19 this did not go ahead.

Biodiversity Week 2021

This biodiversity week, IPCC organised a number of virtual and online events to be inclusive to all during these difficult times. On the 15th May, the Irish Peatland Conservation Council kicked off Biodiversity Week 2021 with our

'Black Darter Dragonfly - Get crafty and make your own dragonfly tutorial video' and a crossword competition was shared on social media on the 17th May. Two online talks were held with open access to members of the public. This included 'Getting You



From top: The new Large Heath butterfly leaflet produced to raised awareness of this vulnerable peatland species with funding from the Community Foundation for Ireland.

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Images from left: Volunteers taking part in IPCC's skill-sharing days by taking a peat depth as part of the Lodge Bog carbon project, volunteers completing the Large Heath habitat assessment, the new viewing platform installed on

Lodge Bog and Lunchtime with IPCC, four of nine virtual talks held via zoom and uploaded to IPCC's YouTube channel for members of the public.

Started with Butterfly Identification' on the 19th May and 'Peat-Free Composting' on the 21st May. Funding support was received from the Irish Environmental Network and Kildare County Council.

Heritage Week 2021

IPCC led a walk on Cloncrow Bog during Heritage Week 2021 as part of the Care-Peat project and hosted a virtual talk with Killyconny Bog Project. On the 14th August, IPCC held 2 events as part of Heritage Week. In the morning, participants joined IPCC for a walk and talk to 'Discover the butterflies and bumblebees of Lullymore West' and in the afternoon, a walk and talk to Lodge Bog for the 'Peatlands, Climate and Carbon' event. Members of the public joined IPCC on the 15th August in Girley, Co. Meath for an event entitled 'Sphagnum trials – A peatlands

restoration method'. Finally, on the 20th August, members of the public joined IPCC virtually for the 'All About Coad Bog' event.

Culture Night 2021

On the 17th September, the IPCC opened its doors at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre to celebrate Culture Night 2021. Visitors were provided with a guided tour of the centre to learn about peatlands and at 7pm, author Lynn Buckle read an extract of her new book 'What Willow Says'.

Hop to It Frog Survey

384 Common Frog records were added to IPCC's database this year. Thanks to the work of numerous citizen scientists, IPCC now holds 6223 Common Frog records on our database from 1997 onwards. This information is critical when completing submissions on developments in locations where this EU protected species is

found.

Rathangan Wildflower Survey

IPCC received funding from the Water and Community Development Fund 2021 to complete a wildflower survey along the River Slate in Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

Community Foundation for Ireland Biodiversity Fund 2020

IPCC were awarded funding for a number of projects under this funding scheme which included the development of a new Large Heath butterfly leaflet, the installation of a new viewing platform on Lodge Bog in Co. Kildare and the delivery of nine virtual peatland talks entitled 'Lunchtime with IPCC' which have been uploaded to IPCC's YouTube channel. Peatland custodian skill sharing days were hosted to make Lodge Bog a best practice for peatland restoration with attendees

involved in the Large Heath habitat assessment and butterfly survey, water level monitoring, *Sphagnum* transfers and the Lodge Bog carbon project. Ten virtual peatland educational visits were also completed with primary schools as part of the project.

Peatlands Community Engagement Scheme

IPCC received funding to deliver 15 virtual workshops to primary schools and conducted a survey to assess the success of the programme.

The Heritage Council

In 2021, IPCC received funding under the Heritage Council Heritage Sector Support Fund to complete a number of volunteer skill sharing days including the Marsh Fritillary butterfly habitat assessment and larval count, to complete research for the Lodge Bog carbon project and as part of the Save the

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



A video created along the banks of the grand canal for Monasterevin Tidy Towns with funding from the Arts Department of Kildare County Council 2021.

Bogs campaign.

Composting Ireland

IPCC contributed the peatland text in partnership with Compost Ireland for a new An Taisce Peatland and Composting booklet.

Waterways Ireland

Two social media videos were prepared entitled 'A walk along my waterway' for Waterways Ireland as part of Biodiversity and Education Week 2021.

Monasterevin Tidy Towns

The Barrow Blueway Blooms is an initiative of the Monasterevin Tidy Towns which IPCC were delighted to be part of. As part of the project, IPCC designed an outdoor information poster and two social media videos raising awareness of the wildlife along the edge of the Grand Canal.

Governance

IPCC worked towards and met full compliance with the Charities Regulator Governance Code in 2021. Areas covered include; update of the volunteer induction pack and the health and safety

documents, the development of a Compliance Record Form, Directors Succession Plan and an Annual Report.

Peatland Pavilion CoP 26

During the 26th Annual summit, IPCC were very vocal on social media linking the themes of the programme to actions listed within IPCC's Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030.

Talks and conferences

IPCC presented a five minute dialogue as part of the Nature bi-lateral dialogue hosted by the EU Commission on the 9th March 2021. The talk highlighted issues with the National Parks and Wildlife Service with regards to under-staffing. IPCC also attended a series of talks held by the European Commission. This provided the opportunity for IPCC to ask the Department of Finance if the EU is working towards an integrated carbon credit system for peatlands. IPCC were informed that a programme which deals with the carbon



'Barrow Blueway Blooms in Monasterevin', A video created for Monasterevin Tidy Towns with funding from the Arts Department of Kildare County Council 2021.

credits is being published in 2023 from the Department of Agriculture.

IPCC were invited to present the Peatlands and Climate Action Plan 2030 at the Peatlands Gathering on the 7th October and participated at the round table panel discussion on the 8th October 2021.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council within the National Peatlands Park Group presented at the Kildare County Council Climate and Energy Week. 36 people joined this virtual talk. Also, 70 people including Minister Malcom Noonan and Minister Pippa Hackett attended another presentation held by the National Peatlands Park group.

IPCC met with seven community groups for a workshop on Leaf Mulch in partnership with Laois County Council. Attendees learned of its benefits in communal gardens, the methods involved and the importance of choosing peat free.

Interviews

Tristram Whyte was interviewed by Siobhan Kennedy of Engineers Ireland as part of "Protecting Biodiversity -the Role of Engineers", whom requested information on peatland biodiversity and how engineering can improve its ecological footprint. Tristram Whyte was also interviewed by Sam Nair from Urban Foresight. Sam was hired by Kildare County Council to develop a just transition plan for West Kildare. IPCC stated that any plan needs to have a focus on biodiversity and carbon.

National Lottery Good Causes Award

In 2021, the Irish Peatland Conservation Council were finalists in the National Lottery Good Causes Awards Heritage category for project work completed monitoring the Marsh Fritillary butterfly on Lullymore West Bog. IPCC attended a virtual award ceremony and received €1000 and a trophy.

Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising

Press Releases 2021

1. Hop To It This World Wetlands Day with IPCC
2. Lunchtime with the Irish Peatland Conservation Council
3. Publication of Ireland's new Peatlands and Climate Change Action Plan 2030 – Celebrating Earth Day 2021
4. Celebrating the Unique & Diverse Peatland Biodiversity on National Biodiversity Week 2021
5. International Bog Day 2021: Taking Action for Peatlands
6. Heritage Week 2021 – Celebrate with the Irish Peatland Conservation Council
7. IPCC Calls on Seanad Éireann to reject the proposed Horticultural (Temporary Measures) Bill 2021
8. Peat Free is the Way to Go if Ireland is serious about Tackling our Biodiversity and Climate Crisis



Peatland News and Action for Bogs Magazines

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council annual publications Peatland News and Action for Bogs are vital in IPCC's communication and supporter development work. Two printed issues of Peatland News and one virtual issue of Action for Bogs were published in 2021.

Press Releases

IPCC issued 8 Press Releases on a diverse range of topics (see table to the left).

Volunteers

Throughout the year, IPCC worked alongside our dedicated volunteers both at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, Nature Reserves and remotely. The work involved maintenance of the wildlife gardens, species and water level monitoring, scrub clearance, research and informative written pieces to include in Peatland News. During the Lodge Bog carbon project alone, 20 peatland custodians



gave 87 hours to obtain 32 peat depths across Lodge Bog South and a peat core for classification.

IPCC also has a number of volunteers that sort through stamps in their own homes. This provides essential revenue through the stamp appeal where stamps are purchased by collectors.

Fundraising

IPCC made 14 successful funding applications in 2021 to Waterways Ireland, Flogas, Kildare and Meath Heritage Grant, the Kildare County Council Community Grant, Drehid, Peatlands Community Engagement Scheme, the Community Foundation of Ireland, Irish Environmental Network, the Heritage Council, the National Parks & Wildlife Service Curlew Conservation Programme, Patagonia, Kildare County Council Festival Grant, Water and Communities Office.



The Spring and Christmas appeals were received well by our supporters and Friends of the Bog raising a total of €31,625 in revenue and donating gift prizes towards the raffle. This year, we received 139 shop orders with a total sale value of €10,281. All money raised helps IPCC towards the conservation and protection of peatlands in Ireland.

Website and Social Media

The IPCC have been very active on social media and track the progress of campaigns and posts during the year. Six campaigns were designed and published entitled Bog Folklore, Cop26, The Bumblebee Monitoring Project on Lullymore West, World Wetlands Day, International Bog Day and IPCC skill-sharing volunteer days (see table page 14). These campaigns reached a total of 39,181 Facebook followers. When uploading social media posts, the IPCC try to drive up views and

Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising



Images: Wild Ireland Calendar 2022 designed by IPCC in partnership with Flogas. Volunteers participating in the Marsh fritillary habitat assessment and larval count survey on Lullymore west 2021. Photo: P. Farrell



IPCC On Line Presence	2019	2020	2021
Web Site Visitors	53,702	62,636	31,806
Facebook followers	3,728	3,734	3,976
Twitter followers	1,791	2,254	2,804
YouTube views	32,322	39,630	47,286
Trip Advisor Review	36	37	37
Instagram	393	698	1144

www.ipcc.ie

visits to various platforms such as IPCC's website at www.ipcc.ie and also our YouTube channel. Links for free resources on the websites and tutorial videos are provided.

Between 2020 and 2021, IPCC gained an additional 446 followers on Instagram due to our continual social media engagement.

To promote the Lunchtime with IPCC

talk series held during 2021, IPCC shared the link of each talk found on the our YouTube channel. This has greatly increased the total views by almost 10,000.

IPCC received a number of frog images from citizens scientists around the country who take part in the Hop To It Frog Survey. A selection of posts were uploaded to social media to display the wonderful images taken during the year.

Planning submissions, events, reports and webpages are continually updated on the IPCC website also.

Press, Publicity and Promotion

Tristram Whyte, IPCC's Policy Officer met with Manchán Magan and five members from the TG4 film crew to film a docu-series about the environment on Lodge Bog and at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. IPCC were delighted to take part in a short video production with Bog Standard.

Nuala Madigan met with Bog Standard for filming on Lodge Bog.

The production called 'A story of connection between peatlands and people' had its first screening in 2021. This documentary focuses on community-led bog restoration projects and stories from peatland custodians. Bog Standard is an initiative of the Climate Ambassadors Programme 2021.

Veridian Films interviewed Nuala Madigan for a short documentary called 'Return to Kilruddy'. This documentary was supported by Kildare County Council Arts Service.

Social Media Campaigns on IPCC Facebook Page

Title	# Posts	Reach
Bog Folklore	10	17,252
World Wetlands Day	1	676
International Bog Day	1	275
Cop26	8	6,776
The Bumblebee Monitoring Project on Lullymore West	4	3,632
Skill-sharing Volunteer Days	11	10,570



Images from left: Posts uploaded to IPCC's Facebook page displaying frog images received from citizens scientists of the Hop to it Frog Survey. The posts reached a total of 2,927 people.

Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising



Image: International Bog Day 2021 © N. Madigan

Paula Farrell, IPCC's Conservation and Education Officer was filmed on Lullymore West this year to promote the Butterfly and Bumblebee walk and talk event held as part of Heritage week 2021.

Tristram Whyte was featured in a video promoting Pollardstown Fen, a Ramsar site to celebrate World Wetlands Day. This can be found on the Irish Wetlands YouTube channel where it has 579 views.

Sylvia Thompson wrote an article in the Irish Times with regards to IPCC's Hop To It Frog Survey. This paper both online and print has a weekly readership of 975,000.

IPCC CEO Nuala Madigan contributes weekly articles to the Leinster Leader which has a readership of 5,000. IPCC also submit two articles annually to the Allen Eye which is distributed to 2,500 in the local area of the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

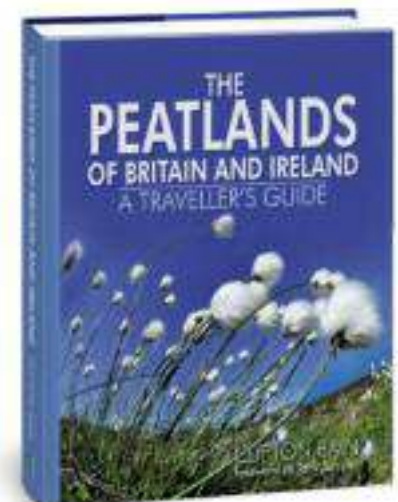
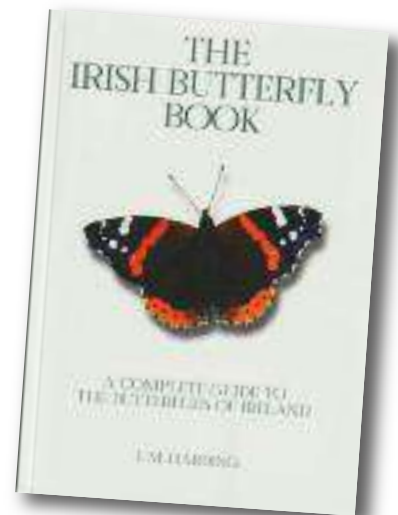
IPCC were mentioned in the Agriland online newspaper in relation to the final report on the use of peat in horticulture. This paper has 50,000 daily readers.

The National Biodiversity Data

Centre (NBDC) developed a series of booklets for members of the public to complete species monitoring on local sites. IPCC's butterfly reserve Lullymore West featured in the *Ireland's Butterfly Series* with regard to the management of the grassland for the Marsh Fritillary butterfly. This guide is available to download for free on www.biodiversityireland.ie/launch-of-irelands-butterfly-series/. This was promoted on IPCC's Facebook account which reached 470 followers.

Lullymore West was also featured in Jesmond Harding's *The Irish Butterfly Book*. The book details the diversity of butterflies on this important grassland nature reserve. You can purchase your very own copy of the book on IPCC's nature shop at www.ipcc.ie. This was promoted on IPCC's Facebook page reaching 651 followers.

After a short interview with Tristram Whyte to complete research on Ireland's peatlands, the Irish Peatland Conservation Council at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre were included in Clifton Bain's new Book *The Peatlands of Britain and Ireland, A Traveller's Guide*.



Images clockwise: Members of the public at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre on International Bog Day 2021, *The Irish Butterfly Book* and *Ireland's Butterfly Series* booklet featuring Lullymore West and the *Peatlands of Britain and Ireland* featuring the Irish Peatland Conservation Council.

Thank You



Companies, Agencies & Organisations

An Féar Gorta - Tea-Rooms and Garden
Allen Eye
Ballyhoura Heritage and Environment
Ballymaloe Cookery School
Bank of America
BirdWatch Ireland
Kildare Branch
Butterfly Conservation Ireland
C.B. & H.H. Taylor 1984 Trust
Chasmore Charitable Trust
Community Foundation for Ireland
Community Wetlands Forum
Department of Housing Local Government and Heritage
Dublin Zoo
Dúnlaoghaire-Rathdown County Council
Flogas Ireland Ltd
Fota Wildlife Park
Fruit Hill Farm
Girley Bog Meitheal
HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust
Heritage Council
IEN Irish Environmental Network
Interreg North-West Europe Car-Peat
Irish Peatland Society
Irish Ramsar Wetlands Committee
Jackie & Ed Keilthy

Jewellery
Kildare County Council
Kerry County Council
KRA Visionary Project Partners
Laois County Council
Leinster Leader
Limerick County Council
Louth County Council
Mayo County Council
Meath County Council
Met Éireann
Michael Gorey Lullymore
Midland Science Festival
Móin Fhionnurach Development Association
Monasterevin Tidy Towns
National Biodiversity Data Centre
National Parks and Wildlife Service
Offaly County Council
Patagonia
Peatlands Community Engagement Scheme 2021
Peatlands Council
Rathangan Tidy Towns
Revenue Commissioners
South Dublin County Council
Sustainable Energy Association of Ireland
The Drehid Grant Scheme
The Living Bog Raised Bog Restoration LIFE Project
Local Authority Waters and Communities Office
Westmeath County

Council
Waterways Ireland
Wetland Surveys Ireland
Wicklow County Council

Individuals

Alison Flack
Angela Horn
Anthony Collins & family
Bernadette Power
Brendan Magee
Catherine O'Connell
Catherine O'Dea
Christine Dibelius
Cian Brennan
Clare Hatcher & Michael Hickey
Collin & Angela Nicholls
Daire Courtney
Daniel Bevans
David Hermon
Déirdre Ni Eidhin
Ferdie Haverland
Fionnuala Ward
Fred O'Callaghan
Geoff Jones
Gwyn Grace
Hilary Humphries
Íde Mhic Gabhann
J. Stanley Clarke
James Treacy
Janet Brady
Johannah E. Fine
Jonathan Shackleton
John FitzGerald
John Walsh & Margaret Francis
Kathrine Geoghegan
Katie Geraghty
Laura Burke
Lena Uí Dhubhghaill
Luke Myers
Máire Mulcahy
Marian McElligott
Marie Heaney

Mary Kerr & Micheál Ó'Corcora
Mary Tubridy
Michael Gorey
Michael Smurfit
Michael Tubridy
M. E. Mitchell
Niall Mac Coitir
Olwyn Lanigan
Phillipa Gritten
Raymond Stephens
Sara Bourke & John O'Gorman
Seamus & Mary Hart
Sean & Margaret Jackson
Seán Ó Fearghail
Stephen Ward
Susan Minet
Susan Scott & family
Suzanna Corcoran
Tom & Jane Geraghty
Yvonne Rogers

Legacies and In Memoriam Gifts

George Hitching
James Egan
Margaret Glennon
Paddy Sheridan

Volunteers

Aine Nolan
Aine McGirl
Andrew Matthews
Anna Collins
Brendan Wyse
Brigita Gindvilyte
Catherine O'Connell
Chris Fusco
Chris Logan
Christoir O'Driscoll
Cliona Kelliher
Dan Sheridan
Denis Judge
Edward Smyth
Elena Aitova
Elizabeth Cullen
Elizabeth Sheridan

Erin McCruddin
Eugene Dunbar
Fionnuala FitzGerald
Gwyn Grace
Holly Clements
Jerome Kelly
Joe Kelly
John Fearn
John G Pierce
Kate Macnamara
Katie Smirnova
Karen Klinkenberg
Kay O'Connell
Lesley Whiteside
Lorcan Scott
Lucy Fitzpatrick
Luke O'Connell
Mark Reid
Martin Kelly
Mary Butler
Mick Barry
Miriam Mooney
Myfanwy Humphreys
Niamh Cowdell
Patricia Dunne
Pierce O'Flynn
Rachel Kavanagh
Robert O' Dwyer
Rita Byrne
Seán Ó Fearghail
Shane Dunne
Solenn Reeves Long
Sophia Couch
Stephanie Albert
Tiernan Murray
Timothy Sullivan
Tom Mc Cormack
Úna Butler
Una Living
Wilbert Gelens

IPCC Staff

Nuala Madigan
Paula Farrell
Tristram Whyte
Catherine O'Connell

Company registration number: 116156

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG
Financial statements
for the financial year ended 31 December 2021

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

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The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information

Directors	Dr Catherine O'Connell Mr Martin Kelly Dr Rachel Kavanagh Ms Kate Macnamara Mr Sean O Fearghail Ms Miriam Mooney Mr Tiernan Murray Mr John G Pierce
Secretary	Dr. Catherine O'Connell
Company number	116156
Registered office	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare
Business address	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare
Auditor	Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services 9 Eyre Street Newbridge Co. Kildare
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	O'Shaughnessy Bairead Solicitors 1 Father Mc Wey Street Edenderry Co. Offaly
Charity Number	CHY6829 RCN 20013547

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Directors report

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements of the company for the financial year ended 31 December 2021.

Directors

The names of the persons who at any time during the financial year were directors of the company are as follows:

Dr Catherine O'Connell
Mr Martin Kelly
Dr Rachel Kavanagh
Ms Kate Macnamara
Mr Sean O Fearghail
Ms Miriam Mooney
Mr Tiernan Murray
Mr John G Pierce

Principal activities

The company's principal activity continues to be the conservation of a representative sample of Irish Bogs, education and publicity, promoting environmental awareness, provision of information and encouraging the protection and conservation of our natural heritage for the common good.

Development and performance

Both the level of activity and the year end financial position were satisfactory during the year. The accounts are being signed off towards the end of the COVID19 crisis.

Assets and liabilities and financial position

Net Assets increased during the year due to the surplus of income over expenditure.

Principal risks and uncertainties

The company is well financed and supported currently through its cash reserve position. The primary risks to the company relate to the future income streams being impacted by a continued reduction in grant and donation income.

Likely future developments

The income streams are expected to return to normal levels in 2022 and 2023.

Dividends

During the financial year the directors have not paid any dividends or recommended payment of a final dividend.

Events after the end of the reporting period

The Covid pandemic has continued post the end of the financial year and continues to negatively impact the ability of the organisation to support visitor events.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Directors report (continued)

Accounting records

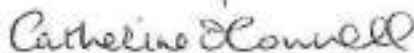
The measures taken by the directors to secure compliance with the requirements of sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of accounting records are the implementation of necessary policies and procedures for recording transactions, the employment of competent accounting personnel with appropriate expertise and the provision of adequate resources to the financial function. The accounting records of the company are located at Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

Relevant audit information

In the case of each of the persons who are directors at the time this report is approved in accordance with section 332 of Companies Act 2014:

- so far as each director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's statutory auditors are unaware, and
- each director has taken all the steps that he or she ought to have taken as a director in order to make himself or herself aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's statutory auditors are aware of that information.

This report was approved by the board of directors on 14 April 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Dr Catherine O'Connell
Director



Ms Miriam Mooney
Director

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Directors responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the directors report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the Companies Act 2014 and FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" issued by the Financial Reporting Council. Under company law, the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at the financial year end date and of the profit or loss of the company for the financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgments and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards, identify those standards, and note the effect and the reasons for any material departure from those standards; and
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for ensuring that the company keeps or causes to be kept adequate accounting records which correctly explain and record the transactions of the company, enable at any time the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the company to be determined with reasonable accuracy, enable them to ensure that the financial statements and directors report comply with the Companies Act 2014 and enable the financial statements to be audited. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**

Report on the audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG (the 'company') for the financial year ended 31 December 2021 which comprise the profit and loss account, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies set out in note 3. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

In our opinion, the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities and financial position of the company as at 31 December 2021 and of its profit for the financial year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with FRS 102 The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2014.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (Ireland) (ISAs (Ireland)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Ireland, including the Ethical Standard issued by the Irish Auditing and Accounting Supervisory Authority (IAASA), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which ISAs (Ireland) require us to report to you where:

- the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is not appropriate; or
- the directors have not disclosed in the financial statements any identified material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt about the company's ability to continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting for a period of at least twelve months from the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report, other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether there is a material misstatement in the financial statements or a material misstatement of the other information. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG (continued)**

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2014

Based solely on the work undertaken in the course of the audit, we report that:

- in our opinion, the information given in the directors' report is consistent with the financial statements; and
- in our opinion, the directors' report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we consider necessary for the purposes of our audit.

In our opinion the accounting records of the company were sufficient to permit the financial statements to be readily and properly audited, and financial statements are in agreement with the accounting records.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the directors' report.

The Companies Act 2014 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion, the disclosures of directors' remuneration and transactions required by sections 305 to 312 of the Act are not made. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Respective responsibilities

Responsibilities of directors for the financial statements

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (Ireland) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

**Independent auditor's report to the members of
The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG (continued)**

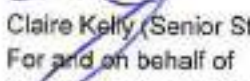
As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs (Ireland), we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

The purpose of our audit work and to whom we owe our responsibilities

Our report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with section 391 of the Companies Act 2014. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Claire Kelly (Senior Statutory Auditor)
For and on behalf of
Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services
Incorporated Public Accountants and Statutory Auditor
9 Eyre Street
Newbridge
Co. Kildare

14 April 2022

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	2020 €
Turnover		244,404	165,239
Cost of sales		(4,062)	(3,948)
Gross surplus		240,342	161,291
Administrative expenses		(172,248)	(137,025)
Operating surplus		68,094	24,266
Other interest receivable and similar income		13,006	6,775
Surplus before taxation		81,100	31,041
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		81,100	31,041

The company has no other recognised items of income and expenses other than the results for the financial year as set out above.

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Balance sheet
As at 31 December 2021

	Note	2021 €	€	2020 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	8	425,383		331,427	
			425,383		331,427
Current assets					
Stocks	9	6,106		5,617	
Debtors	10	3,104		6,705	
Cash at bank and in hand		715,603		721,165	
		724,813		733,487	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	11	(14,202)		(10,020)	
Net current assets			710,611		723,467
Total assets less current liabilities			1,135,994		1,054,894
Net assets			1,135,994		1,054,894
Capital and reserves					
Capital Reserve			8,337		8,337
Restricted operational Contingency reserve			246,590		246,590
Restricted Land Reserve			55,631		122,709
Income and expenditure account			825,436		877,258
Members funds			1,135,994		1,054,894

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies' regime and in accordance with Section 1A of FRS 102 Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

These financial statements were approved by the board of directors on 14 April 2022 and signed on behalf of the board by:

Catherine O'Connell

Dr Catherine O'Connell
Director

Miriam Mooney

Ms Miriam Mooney
Director

The notes on pages 11 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Statement of changes in equity
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	Capital Reserve	Restricted operational Contingency reserve	Restricted Land Reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2020 (as previously reported)	8,337	246,590	120,146	648,780	1,023,853
Transfer between reserve accounts	-	-	2,563	(2,563)	-
Surplus for the financial year				31,041	31,041
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	31,041	31,041
At 31 December 2020 (as previously reported)	8,337	246,590	122,709	677,258	1,054,894
Transfers between reserve accounts	-	-	(67,078)	67,078	-
At 31 December 2020 and 1 January 2021	8,337	246,590	55,631	744,336	1,054,894
Surplus for the financial year				81,100	81,100
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	81,100	81,100
At 31 December 2021	<u>8,337</u>	<u>246,590</u>	<u>55,631</u>	<u>825,436</u>	<u>1,135,994</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

**Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2021**

1. General Information

The company is a private company limited by guarantee, registered in Ireland. The address of the registered office is Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

2. Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in compliance with FRS 102 Section 1A, 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland'.

3. Accounting policies and measurement bases

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, as modified by the revaluation of certain financial assets and liabilities and investment properties measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The financial statements are prepared in Euro, which is the functional currency of the entity.

Turnover

Turnover is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and represents amounts receivable for goods supplied and services rendered, stated net of discounts and of Value Added Tax.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have transferred to the buyer, usually on despatch of the goods, the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the associated economic benefits will flow to the entity, and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transactions can be measured reliably.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be reliably estimated, revenue from the rendering of services is measured by reference to the stage of completion of the service transaction at the end of the reporting period.

When the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services cannot be reliably estimated, revenue is recognised only to the extent that expenses recognised are recoverable.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued) **Financial year ended 31 December 2021**

Tangible assets

Tangible assets are initially recorded at cost, and is subsequently stated at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Any tangible assets carried at revalued amounts is recorded at the fair value at the date of revaluation less any subsequent accumulated depreciation and subsequent accumulated impairment losses.

An increase in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of a revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity, except to the extent it reverses a revaluation decrease of the same asset previously recognised in profit or loss. A decrease in the carrying amount of an asset as a result of revaluation, is recognised in other comprehensive income to the extent of any previously recognised revaluation increase accumulated in equity in respect of that asset. Where a revaluation decrease exceeds the accumulated revaluation gains accumulated in equity in respect of that asset, the excess shall be recognised in profit or loss.

Increases in assets owned from non monetary donations received are not recognised as an income or donation, nor is a value attributed to same in the Financial statements.

Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated so as to write off the cost or valuation of an asset, less its residual value, over the useful economic life of that asset as follows:

Freehold property	- 2%	straight line
Fittings fixtures and equipment	- 10%	straight line
Office equipment	- 20%	straight line

If there is an indication that there has been a significant change in depreciation rate, useful life or residual value of tangible assets, the depreciation is revised prospectively to reflect the new estimates.

Impairment

A review for indicators of impairment is carried out at each reporting date, with the recoverable amount being estimated where such indicators exist. Where the carrying value exceeds the recoverable amount, the asset is impaired accordingly. Prior impairments are also reviewed for possible reversal at each reporting date.

When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, an estimate is made of the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. The cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that includes the asset and generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

Stocks

Stocks are measured at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost includes all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

Financial instruments

A financial asset or a financial liability is recognised only when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Basic financial instruments are initially recognised at the transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where it is recognised at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Where investments in non-convertible preference shares and non-puttable ordinary shares or preference shares are publicly traded or their fair value can otherwise be measured reliably, the investment is subsequently measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss. All other such investments are subsequently measured at cost less impairment.

Other financial instruments, including derivatives, are initially recognised at fair value, unless payment for an asset is deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate, in which case the asset is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument.

Other financial instruments are subsequently measured at fair value, with any changes recognised in profit or loss, with the exception of hedging instruments in a designated hedging relationship.

Financial assets that are measured at cost or amortised cost are reviewed for objective evidence of impairment at the end of each reporting date. If there is objective evidence of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss immediately.

For all equity instruments regardless of significance, and other financial assets that are individually significant, these are assessed individually for impairment. Other financial assets are either assessed individually or grouped on the basis of similar credit risk characteristics.

Any reversals of impairment are recognised in profit or loss immediately, to the extent that the reversal does not result in a carrying amount of the financial asset that exceeds what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised.

4. Limited by guarantee

The company is one limited by guarantee and in the event of the company being wound up the liability in respect of each of its members is €1.27.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 4 (2020: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Wages and salaries	118,583	90,629
Social insurance costs	12,446	8,462
	<u>131,029</u>	<u>99,091</u>

6. Directors remuneration

The directors aggregate remuneration was as follows:

	2021	2020
	€	€
Emoluments in respect of qualifying services	<u>18,700</u>	<u>33,396</u>

7. Appropriations of income and expenditure account

	2021	2020
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	677,258	648,780
Surplus for the financial year	81,100	31,041
Transfers	67,078	(2,563)
Other movements	67,078	(2,563)
At the end of the financial year	<u>892,514</u>	<u>674,695</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

8. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	User defined asset	Total
	€	€	€	€
Cost				
At 1 January 2021	471,660	96,237	73,991	641,888
Additions	72,117	36,987	-	109,104
At 31 December 2021	<u>543,777</u>	<u>133,224</u>	<u>73,991</u>	<u>750,992</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2021	147,944	91,845	70,672	310,461
Charge for the financial year	9,433	4,924	791	15,148
At 31 December 2021	<u>157,377</u>	<u>96,769</u>	<u>71,463</u>	<u>325,609</u>
Carrying amount				
At 31 December 2021	<u>386,400</u>	<u>36,455</u>	<u>2,528</u>	<u>425,383</u>
At 31 December 2020	<u>323,718</u>	<u>4,392</u>	<u>3,319</u>	<u>331,427</u>

9. Stocks

	2021	2020
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>6,106</u>	<u>5,617</u>

10. Debtors

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade debtors	901	-
Other debtors	-	5,449
Prepayments	2,203	1,256
	<u>3,104</u>	<u>6,705</u>

11. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2021	2020
	€	€
Trade creditors	71	-
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	6,108	7,621
Accruals	8,023	2,399
	<u>14,202</u>	<u>10,020</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

12. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 14 April 2022.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

The following pages do not form part of the statutory accounts.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Detailed income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Turnover		
Donations	39,977	90,908
Bogland purchase donations	5,040	1,687
Shop sales	11,079	12,085
Government grants	83,545	45,960
Project income	58,405	-
Appeal/Raffle	31,352	-
Other income	15,006	14,599
	<u>244,404</u>	<u>165,239</u>
Cost of sales		
Opening stock	(5,617)	(7,164)
Purchases	(4,551)	(2,401)
	<u>(10,168)</u>	<u>(9,565)</u>
Closing stock	6,106	5,617
	<u>(4,062)</u>	<u>(3,948)</u>
Gross surplus	<u>240,342</u>	<u>161,291</u>
Gross surplus percentage	98.3%	97.6%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(94,314)	(57,233)
Directors remuneration	(18,700)	(33,396)
Directors Employers PRSI	(2,066)	(2,887)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(10,380)	(5,575)
TWSS IT liability for staff	(5,569)	-
Staff training	-	(500)
Water rates	(1,326)	-
Insurance	(6,276)	(4,666)
Light and heat	(4,129)	(4,204)
Cleaning	(874)	(230)
Covid-19 expenses	(380)	-
Repairs and maintenance	(923)	(473)
Printing, postage and stationery	(4,886)	(4,041)
Telephone	(1,636)	(1,599)
Computer costs	(967)	(541)
Conservation projects	(400)	(4,486)
Travel & related costs	(988)	(1,246)
Legal and professional	(115)	-
Accountancy fees	(277)	-
Auditors remuneration	(2,432)	(2,377)
Bank charges	(1,010)	(762)
Profit on exchange	882	-

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Detailed income and expenditure account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2021

	2021 €	2020 €
Loss on exchange	-	(771)
Staff welfare	(310)	(120)
General expenses	(4)	(557)
Subscriptions	(20)	-
Depreciation of tangible assets	(15,148)	(11,361)
	<u>(172,248)</u>	<u>(137,025)</u>
Operating surplus	68,094	24,266
Operating surplus percentage	27.9%	14.7%
Other interest receivable and similar income	13,006	6,775
Surplus before taxation	<u>81,100</u>	<u>31,041</u>

Irish Peatland Conservation Council

The following pages do not form part of the audited financial statements

Project Grants Received from Public Bodies

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council wish to acknowledge and thank the following groups for expenses and grants received towards the conservation and education projects undertaken in 2021.

	2021 (€)	2020 (€)
Bord na Móna	-	270
Carlow County Council	250	-
Cavan County Council	-	250
Clare County Council	-	50
Cork City Council	-	508
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (Irish Environmental Network)	45,672	21,863
Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage including the Peatlands Community Engagement Fund	4,500	7,386
Heritage Council (including Heritage in Schools & grants)	2,910	3,540
Kerry County Council	-	400
Kildare County Council	21,585	3,895
Kildare & West Wicklow ETB	810	-
Laois County Council	-	250
Longford County Council	-	500
Louth County Council	250	-
Meath County Council	1,500	2,561
National Museum of Ireland	1,200	150
National Library of Ireland	-	200
National Biodiversity Data Centre	-	150
Offaly County Council	-	250
South Dublin County Council	250	-
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	2,418	5,720
Tipperary County Council (including Waters & Communities)	1,200	1,110
Waterford City and County Council	250	-
Waterways Ireland	750	625
Westmeath County Council	-	500
Wicklow County Council	-	508
Total (€)	83,545	50,686

Project Grants Received from Private & Philanthropic Bodies

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council wish to also acknowledge and thank the following groups for funding received towards the conservation and education projects in 2021

	2021	2020
Bank of America	2,500	-
Community Foundation for Ireland	35,028	-
Patagonia	16,580	-

