

Irish Peatland Conservation Council



Annual Report & Financial Accounts 2017



Message from the IPCC Committee of Management



Curlew in flight over Lodge Bog , Co. Kildare.
Photo: A. McCluskey

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council's (IPCC) mission is to conserve a representative portion of the peatlands of Ireland for people to enjoy now and in the future. We run the national Save the Bogs Campaign, we own a network of five peatland nature reserves in Kerry, Kildare, Meath 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 web site at www.ipcc.ie. IPCC have five members of staff and is supported by 100 volunteers. Four thousand individuals subscribe to our campaign. CHY6829

We are delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Accounts of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council for 2017.

In this year we raised substantial funding to manage our network of nature reserves in Counties Kildare, Kerry and Meath. We managed the successful breeding of Curlew on Lodge Bog, helped develop a national monitoring programme for Large Heath Butterfly, trained citizen scientists to help with our work, introduced a donkey grazing regime on Lullymore West Bog to improve the quality of the habitat for Marsh fritillary butterflies, ran a fens advocacy campaign and lobbied

Highlight of 2017

- Significant funds for peatland reserve network management

Government to publish the Raised Bog SAC Management Plan.

Our success is due to the support of our donors, volunteers and staff. Thank you all so very much.

IPCC's voluntary Committee of Management held 7 meetings in 2017 plus an AGM. Our work included regulating IPCC's finances and operations, monitoring health and safety, facilitating an audit of our finances, drawing up Risk Management and Governance Action Plans and creating a new staff post of Wildlife Gardener. IPCC reported on all of our activities to the Charities Regulator.

Committee of Management IPCC:

Stephen Bray,
Rachel Kavanagh,
Martin Kelly,
Catherine O'Connell,
Seán Ó Fearghail and
Jennifer Roche

Governance Code

IPCC confirm that our organisation complies with the Governance Code for the community, voluntary and charitable sector in Ireland.

9th May 2017



Children pond dipping on Coad Bog, Co. Kerry - IPCC engaging with community.
Photos: K Geraghty

Conserving Peatlands in Ireland



One of two donkeys who grazed Lullymore West Bog, Co. Kildare in 2017 helping to improve the quality of the habitat for breeding butterflies. Photo: K. Geraghty



Monitoring Curlew on Lodge Bog. Photo: C. O'Connell

IPCC undertook a survey of the cutover bog areas occurring on **Girley Bog**, Co. Meath. This project was funded by the Heritage Council. During the survey IPCC discovered a lagg zone where the bog meets the mineral soil and we recommended that three parts of the cutover bog be managed to restore peat-forming habitats. We attended 5 meetings of the Girley Bog Meitheal and were involved in improving the quality of the National Loop Walk surrounding the site as well as a number of awareness days on the bog. With support from Meath County Council IPCC trained 12 citizen scientists to undertake butterfly surveys on the bog and measure water levels on a regular basis.

Developing a Conservation Management Plan for **Coad Bog, Co. Kerry** was a priority in 2017. With funding support from the Heritage Council the new plan was drafted and went through a public consultation before printing. The overall aim of the plan is to bring about restoration and conservation of the blanket bog habitats and biodiversity on Coad Bog and to provide opportunities for everyone to learn about the heritage importance of the bog and to take part in protecting it. To achieve this goal 26 actions have been drawn up.

IPCC's work on **Lullymore West Bog** in Co. Kildare saw the organisation develop its skills in management into the area of grazing.

Two donkeys were introduced onto the site for 11 weeks to graze the grassland habitat and to improve its quality for breeding marsh fritillary butterflies. The donkeys were sourced from Mr Michael Gorey a farmer from Lullymore. The results were positive and IPCC recorded the highest number of nests of marsh fritillary larvae since monitoring began at 21 nests. This project was funded by the Heritage Council.

With support from Seacology in California IPCC embarked on an intensive two year campaign to monitor Curlew on **Lodge Bog** and to take steps to ensure their breeding success. Thanks to a number of measures one chick hatched to a pair of Curlew but unfortunately it did not fledge

successfully. Part of the campaign for Curlew involved taking 10 school groups out onto the bog to explore the nature of the habitat in which Curlew breed. Other habitat enhancement measures were undertaken including water table monitoring, maintaining livestock fencing and drain blocking. Further details about our peatland site network at www.ipcc.ie.



Nivya Thomas blocking a drain on Lodge Bog, Co. Kildare
Photo: K. Geraghty

Fenor Bog: On-going monitoring of the water levels on the bog were undertaken by Martin Middleton. A new visitor map and guide was prepared printed and is available at www.ipcc.ie.

Peatland Campaigns

IPCC's campaigning work is influenced by the policy actions set out in our publication - *Ireland's Peatland Conservation Action Plan 2020*.

Save Fens Protect Biodiversity

In 2017 our priority campaign work was on fen habitats. Fen conservation is weak in Ireland. There has never been an all Ireland, state initiated survey of fens and their species and habitats undertaken in Ireland. Without this information, Government claims to be unable to make fen protection a priority as it cannot set conservation targets nor develop policies to protect and manage fens. Fens are falling by the wayside as priority is being given to conserving raised and blanket bogs.

IPCC monitor 480 fen complexes in Ireland. These sites are losing biodiversity through habitat loss driven by drainage, dumping, pollution, land reclamation and the lack of management. 71% of the original area of fens have been lost and bittern no longer breed in Ireland as a result.

Issues were highlighted to Ministers Heather Humphreys and Josepha Madigan and to staff within the National Parks and Wildlife Service who are to set up a fen working group in 2018.

A key element in the

Save Fens - Protect Biodiversity Campaign was the use of social media. Eighteen posts were uploaded to IPCC's facebook page reaching 16,984 people. Six tweets were uploaded to Twitter and 2 posts were made to Instagram. A video entitled *GO Fen Habitats* was created and uploaded to IPCC's YouTube channel. The IPCC fen fact sheet on www.ipcc.ie was updated with a new distribution map of fens, a fen utilization pie chart and more in-depth information about fen species.

Each Local Authority was sent information about the fens within their jurisdiction. 20 out of 29 Council's responded to IPCC.

IPCC would like to acknowledge the Irish Environmental Network who supported this project under the Biodiversity Policy Work Package 2017.

IPCC chair the **Irish Peatland Society**. In 2017 we helped to arrange a meeting focusing on access and visitor use of the uplands based in Co. Wicklow. Issues needing to be addressed by those engaged in providing access to peatlands included carrying out regular monitoring and reporting on the condition of visitor facilities and anticipating any impacts of more visitors from social media promotion of upland



IPCC Fen Distribution Map Ireland 2017



Save Fens Protect Biodiversity Report 2017

Participants on the Irish Peatland Society meeting in Glenmalur discussing a successful project that allows walking access through farmland.



areas. IPCC attended the **International Peatland Society** meeting in Aberdeen and presented a poster paper on the management of the hydrology on Lodge Bog, Co. Kildare.

IPCC were appointed to the **Curlew Task Force** by the National Parks and Wildlife Service and attended 5 meetings of the group. We

developed an advice leaflet for citizens about Curlew. The task force are working to protect breeding Curlew in Ireland.



Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action/Outcome	
Allenwood South, Kildare Allenwood S E, Kildare	Illegal Dumping Drainage	Report to Kildare County Council Warning to developer by Kildare County Council following IPCC intervention	
Ardderroo, Galway Barna, Kerry	Wind Farm Dumping	IPCC objection and planning refused by An Bord Pleanala Information requested from Bord na Móna and Kerry County Council regarding illegal dump on cutover bog	
Barnahowna, Mayo	Access Road	IPCC Submission to scoping document objecting because of the danger of habitat degradation	
Carndonagh, Donegal	Peatland Flooding	Requested information from Donegal County Council on whether former peat extraction works have led to flooding in Carndonagh	
Carrickaduff/Meen, Donegal Carrowmore, Donegal	Wind Farm Wind Farm	Requested information from Consultant on any new application planned Pre-planning scoping objection based on peatland habitats and sensitive wildlife including Curlew being affected	
Coole, Westmeath	Wind Farm	Pre-planning scoping objection based on number of peatlands affected by the proposed development	
Cooltderry, Laois	Housing Estate	Assisted IPCC supporter with objection to An Bord Pleanala based on impact of estate development on frog habitats and wetlands	
Corkermore, Donegal	Wind Farm	Pre-planning scoping objection based on number of peatlands likely to be affected and their birdlife	
Derraghan, Longford	Ash Facility	Objection to scoping document based on lack of information regarding peatlands supplying ash to the facility	
Derryadd, Longford	Wind Farm	Objection to pre-planning scoping based on lack of rehabilitation plans and protection of raised bog remnants in industrial cutover	
Gneeveguilla/ Sliabh Lochra, Kerry	Wind Farm	Objection to Kerry County Council based on birdlife, peatland habitats and water framework directive. Permission refused	
Lattensbog, Kildare	Horticulture Facility	Objected to planning application to County Council, on the grounds that the application was not in accordance with Bord na Móna sustainability plan. Application subsequently withdrawn	
Lough Derryduff/Maas, Donegal	Wind Farm	Requested information from NPWS regarding their lack of a submission on the development of a wind farm in an SAC. Issue is undergoing judicial review	
Moanvane, Offaly	Wind Farm	Pre-planning scoping objection based on potential impact on Freshwater Pearl Mussel in River Barrow SAC	
Mouds Bog, Kildare	Invasive Species	Provided information on location of pitcher plans for a Kildare County Council survey	
N61 Ballymurray-Knockcroghery, Roscommon	Road Improvement	Pre-planning consultation objection on the basis of presence of designated sites containing blanket bog and bats	
N-S Interconnector, Monaghan/Cavan/Meath	Powerline	Objection from IPCC in relation to peatland habitats. An Bord Pleanala granted permission	
South Kerry Greenway	Cycling/walking route	Consultation document: IPCC made submission seeking developer to take account of local heritage, species, habitats and international dark skies.	
Timahoe, Kildare	Solar Farm	Meeting with Bord na Móna regarding proposed solar farm and amenity walkway on cutover bog	
Upperchurch, Tipperary	Wind Farm underground cabling	Partial objection to route chosen based on presence of intact blanket bog on the route potentially being impacted.	
IPCC responded to 23 site issues (see table above) and made submissions to 7 policy documents in 2017 (see table overleaf). IPCC attended two	meetings with the EPA under the leadership of the Environmental Pillar/Irish Environmental Network in 2017 and discussed the issue of bringing turf/moss peat	extraction companies under the IPCC Licence System. IPCC lobbied public representatives in the Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	in relation to fens, raised bog bogs and the implementation of the National Peatlands Strategy. We made regular reports on our campaigning activities to Lobbying.ie.

Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland



Two policy documents published in 2017 that will ensure everyone understands the need for raised bog conservation and the methods being employed to achieve this goal. Source www.npws.ie



Katie Geraghty IPCC with Minister Heather Humphreys and Ronan Casey at the launch of the Living Bog (LIFE14 NAT/IE/000032) - a project which will see the enhancement of 2600ha of raised bog habitat. The Minister said that her Department were "coming around to IPCC's way of thinking".



President Michael D. Higgins launched the Community Wetlands Forum Strategy and paid special tribute to the IPCC in his speech.

IPCC attended one meeting of the Peatlands Council. The Council released the *National Raised Bog SAC Management Plan 2017-2022*. IPCC made significant contributions to the development of this document which aims to provide clarity to all parties regarding how Ireland's network of raised bog SACs will be managed, conserved and restored into the future. A conservation target of 3600ha of peat forming raised bog habitat has been set for the country, however within designated raised bogs of conservation value there is currently an area of 27,100ha of which only 1,639ha is regarded as peat forming. Obviously there is a difficult task ahead to achieve the target.

Another document published in 2017 will assist with the restoration of sites and it is *Best Practice in*

Raised Bog Restoration in Ireland. Again IPCC's ground breaking work in *Sphagnum* restoration techniques on raised bogs have been included in this document together with all of the knowledge amassed to date in the country about the methods to restore raised bogs.

A key part of the conservation of raised bogs has been the provision of compensation to turbary rights holders who were actively cutting turf when sites were designated. To date the Irish Government have paid out €22 million in compensation. IPCC are members of the Turf Cutting Compensation Appeals Sub Group and we attended two meetings and reviewed a number of turf cutting cases.

IPCC are on the steering committee of the Living Bog LIFE

Raised Bog Restoration Project which is funded by the European Union and the Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht. We attended 2 meetings of the group who are working to restore 12 raised bog SAC sites in the midlands. We were present at the project launch by Minister Heather Humphreys which took place in Clara Visitor Centre, Co. Offaly.

IPCC attended two meetings of the Abbeyleix Bog Conservation Project which is protecting a raised bog in Co. Laois. We worked with the Community Wetlands Forum inputting into their strategy which was launched by President Michael D. Higgins during the year. We also attended one meeting of the Forum which was hosted by members of the community protecting Schoboy Bog, Co. Tipperary.

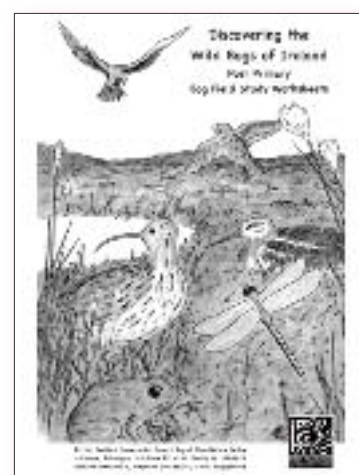
IPCC made submissions to the following Policies and Consultations in 2017

1. National Biodiversity Action Plan
2. Community Wetlands Forum Strategic Plan 2017-2020
3. Meath County Development Plan 2019-2025
4. EPA and HSE Roadmap for Environment & Health Research
5. Valuing People and Place The Heritage Council Strategic Plan 2018-2022
6. Kildare Culture and Creativity Strategy 2018-2022
7. River Basin Management Plan for Ireland 2018-2021

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



French students take the Lodge Bog Experience in 2017.



Selection of booklets, posters and artwork produced by IPCC to raise awareness about peatlands.

The Bog of Allen Nature Centre is a portal for IPCC's awareness, education and training programmes. Through our in-house and outreach education programmes we impact on a national audience.

The highlights of the year included:

1. Discovering the Wild Bogs of Ireland Post Primary Bog Field Study Worksheets.

This education resource was prepared to assist students undertaking a bog field study for junior and leaving certificate courses in Science and Biology. With funding provided from the Drehid Community Grant 2017 the worksheets have been printed and will be used at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

2. Educational deck for ecology studies on Lodge Bog. IPCC installed an educational decked

area on Lodge Bog to facilitate ecological studies on the bog without damaging the fragile bog surface. This project was supported by Kildare County Council under the Community Grant Scheme 2017.

3. Bog of Allen Nature Centre Visitor Attraction.

IPCC welcomed 517 independent travellers, 1705 students (40 groups) and 9 other groups (148 members) to the nature centre during the year. We organised 9 events at the centre as part of Féile an Dulra which brought an additional 141 visitors. Highlights were Space Night and a Summer Wildlife Festival. 15 teachers attended our primary school training course.

4. Partnerships.

IPCC continued to network with groups nationwide. We built strong relations with Local Authorities, SEAI, Stop Food Waste, Heritage in

Schools and Waterways Ireland to complete a variety of peatland-related initiatives. Highlights included delivering 46 school visits under the Heritage in Schools Scheme and Exploring Energy Workshops. Working with Local Authorities IPCC published *Our Community Our Environment* - a book describing sustainable living techniques. We delivered 1 training course on raised bog ecotopes in liaison with the National Biodiversity Data Centre.

5. CABB Visit. IPCC were delighted to welcome the CABB (Cooperating Across Borders for Biodiversity) project team, a INTERREG funded project to our nature centre and reserves in Kildare. This project involves blanket bog restoration and enhancement of marsh fritillary habitat in Ireland and Scotland.

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Students from University College Dublin learning about restoration of Lodge Bog. Photo: K. Geraghty

6. Heritage Week 2017. IPCC organised four public awareness events during Heritage Week across our reserves in Kildare, Meath and Kerry. The events were well attended and included a bog safari, a bog walk, a marsh fritillary training workshop and a paint in and outdoor laboratory event.

7. International Peatland Society Management Conference Aberdeen. Katie Geraghty from the IPCC presented a poster paper to the IPS Conference in Aberdeen entitled "*Lodge Active Raised Bog Restoration Project*". At this conference IPCC learned much about blanket bog conservation initiatives operational in Scotland where authorities have set up a Peatland

Action Group to deliver on conservation objectives.

8. Hop to It Frog Survey IPCC's very successful frog survey celebrated its 20th year in 2017. Thanks to the work of numerous citizen scientists IPCC hold records of 4500 frogs on our database.

9. Blanket Bog Training. IPCC in liaison with Mountaineering Ireland (MI) delivered two training courses on blanket bogs to their members. These took place on Liffey Head Bog in Wicklow and the Bluestack Mountains in Donegal. The courses were part of IPCC's Blanket Bog Advocacy Campaign which began in 2016.

10. Stop Food Waste. IPCC continued with our consultancy on the

SWF initiative of the EPA. In 2017 we worked with Community groups in Kildare, Dublin, Meath, Cavan and Donegal to set up composting sites and/or promoting the prevention of food waste through a five step training programme including awareness, shopping planning, storage, cooking methods and composting.

11. Kildare Anti-litter Campaign. IPCC were invited as an education partner with Kildare County Council to raise awareness of the value of peatlands with 10 school groups in Kildare as a way of preventing littering. 300 children visited Lodge Bog to explore the value and diversity of peatland wildlife and the negative impacts of dumping on these wetlands.



Members of Mountaineering Ireland in the Bluestacks to learn about blanket bogs.



Katie Geraghty presented a poster about the restoration of Lodge Bog at an International Peatland Society conference in Aberdeen.

Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising



Catherine O'Connell and Timothy Sullivan were featured on RTÉ News for the excursion they led on Girley Bog during Heritage Week 2017. The trip showcased the findings of the cutover bog survey undertaken during the year. Photo: P. Bromwell

Peatland News and Action for Bogs Magazines

These publications are the corner stone in IPCC's communication and supporter development work. Two printed issues of Peatland News and one virtual issue of Action for Bogs were released in 2017.

Press Releases

IPCC issued 14 press releases on a diverse range of topics (see table overleaf).

Media Highlights

IPCC's funding success with the Heritage Council in 2017 and the four projects on our network of reserves generated good publicity for the organisation. Our project surveying the cutaway bog areas of Girley Bog was featured on RTE television on both the Six One news and the nine o'clock news with an interview with

Catherine O'Connell. An article entitled "Donkeys lend a helping hoof" was carried in the Leinster Leader in connection with the IPCC butterfly conservation project on Lullymore West Bog.

Our Education Officer Nuala Madigan contributed a weekly nature feature in the Leinster Leader.

Kildare Wildlife Programmes

Dr Catherine O'Connell featured on a radio programme about bogs on KFM. This is scheduled to be broadcast on 25th January 2018.

Mires and Peatlands of Europe

IPCC contributed a chapter on Irish Peatlands together with Dr Peter Foss in the *Mires and Peatlands of Europe* book prepared by the



International Mire Conservation Group.

Web Site and Social Media

IPCC continue to monitor significant increases in the volume of traffic to our social media sites - YouTube, Instagram, Twitter and Facebook pages (see table overleaf). During the year we maintained and refined the information on our web site and our on-line shop of 99 products. We were in regular contact with our facebook and twitter followers and we uploaded one new film - *GO Fen Habitats* - to our YouTube channel which brings to 18 the number of programmes available to view there. There was an 56% increase in the number of views of programmes on our channel.



Communicating Peatlands, Volunteers, Fundraising



On Line Presence	2014	2015	2016	2017	Change
Web Site Visitors	49,081	55,672	52,780	49,264	-7%
Facebook followers	1,427	1,756	2,175	2,439	+12%
Twitter followers	-	-	440	737	+68%
YouTube views	8,021	10,316	13,951	21,732	+56%
Trip Advisor Reviews	-	-	-	28	n/a
Instagram	-	-	-	174	n/a

www.ipcc.ie

Under IPCC's Citizen Science programme we trained volunteers to assist us monitor water levels and species on Coad Bog in Co. Kerry.

Volunteers

Volunteers from our nature reserves team were involved in a variety of actions across our network of reserves including species monitoring, drain blocking, maintenance of livestock, health and safety assessments of sites, litter pick ups and water level monitoring. 70 volunteers were trained this year contributing 350 days to the IPCC. Volunteers continue to play a vital role in IPCC's collectors appeal which saw them sorting through over 100kg of used stamps during the year.

Through liaison University College Dublin and the Galway Mayo Institute of Technology IPCC recruited three students to undertake work experience with us. The students contributed 24 weeks work to the IPCC.

Fundraising

IPCC made 41 successful funding applications in 2017

to the Heritage Council, Waterways Ireland, Flogas, Local Authorities, Irish Environmental Network, Seacology and the Irish Peatland Society among others.

IPCC supporters were very generous during the year supporting appeals for the blanket bog campaign, curlew adoption, sponsoring an acre of bog and peatland restoration. They also supported our gift catalogues, bought Christmas Cards and entered our raffle.

Four supporters helped the campaign by donating Christmas card motifs and crafting gifts. These were Marian Murphy, Gwynn Grace, Fionnuala FitzGerald and Tina Claffey.

Thanks once again to Flogas for printing the Wild Ireland Calendar 2018 which helps raise funds for our work.

Press Releases 2017

Bogtastic wildlife year for Girley bog
Grazing donkeys help boost endangered butterfly populations on Kildare bog
Kildare bog restoration project benefits Curlew and Large Heath Butterfly
IPCC Receive International Support for Curlew Conservation on Lodge Bog
Big award winning bog network opens to the public
Bog of Allen Summer Wildlife Celebration
IPCC revisit Coad Bog to discuss future plans with locals
Stepping Stones to a Greener Garden
Citizen Scientists sought to monitor butterflies on Girley Bog, Co. Meath
IPCC establish monitoring scheme for endangered Large Heath bog butterfly
Big week for bog biodiversity
Learn the Essentials of Composting this Earth Day
A call to action for blanket bogs
IPCC celebrate 20th anniversary of the Hop to It Frog Survey on World Wetlands Day

Thank You



Companies, Agencies & Organisations

Accenture Ireland
 Ballymaloe Cookery School
 An Féar Gorta Tea Rooms and Garden
 BirdWatch Ireland Kildare Branch
 Bord na Móna
 Butterfly Conservation Ireland
 Carlow County Council
 Cavan County Council
 C.B. & H.H. Taylor 1984 Trust
 Clare County Council
 Cork City Council
 Cork County Council
 Cork Institute of Technology
 Crossing the Line Productions
 Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht
 Department of Education and Skills
 Department Communications, Climate Action and Environment
 Donegal County Council
 Dublin City Council
 Dublin Zoo
 Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council
 Flogas Ireland Ltd
 Galway City Council
 Galway Mayo Institute of Technology
 Girley Bog Meitheal
 HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust
 Heritage Council
 IEN Irish Environmental Network
 Irish Peatland Society
 Jackie & Ed Keilthy Jewellery
 Kildare County Council
 Kildare Education Centre
 Laois County Council
 Leinster Leader
 Limerick City and County Council

Longford County Council
 Marian Murphy Artist
 Marsh Christian Trust
 Mayo County Council
 Meath County Council
 Met Éireann
 Michael Gorey Lullymore
 Móin Fhionnurach Development Association
 Mountaineering Ireland
 Moyle Park Transition Year
 National Biodiversity Data Centre
 National Parks and Wildlife Service
 Native Woodland Trust
 Revenue Commissioners
 Roscommon County Council
 Seacology
 South Dublin County Council
 Sunaura
 Sustainable Energy Association of Ireland
 Tipperary County Council
 Tina Claffey Photography
 Waterford City and County Council
 University College Dublin
 Waterways Ireland
 Westmeath County Council
 Wetland Surveys Ireland
 Wicklow County Council
 Wild Kildare

Individuals

Daniel Bevans
 Ruth Blackith
 Janet Brady
 Rosemary Fennell
 Wilbert Gelens
 Roger & Olivia Goodwillie
 Martin J. Heywood
 Angela Horn
 Dáithí Kimber
 Michael Lynch
 Niall Mac Coitir
 Florence McCarthy
 M. E. Mitchell

Miriam Mooney
 Deirdre Ní Eidhin
 Seán Ó Fearghail & Gwyn Grace
 Catherine O'Connell
 Katherine O'Donoghue
 Annette Peard
 Yvonne Rogers
 John Seager
 Miriam Tarbett
 Michael Tubridy
 Lena Uí Dhubhghaill
 John Walsh and Margaret Francis

Legacies and In Memoriam Gifts

Jennie Bone
 Teresa Curley
 Helen Delahunty
 Rosemary Goodbody
 Peggy Mambort
 Gerard McCarthy
 Risteárd Mulcahy
 Palmer Newbould
 Ann Pratt
 John Ryan
 Marion Tribe
 Carmel Uí Loingsigh

Volunteers

Amanda Nevin
 Anna Collins
 Anna David
 Ann Reynolds
 Cait Fagan
 Claire Long
 Cormac Kilbride
 Ellen Greaney
 Emilie Ellis
 Fernando Fernandez
 Fionnuala FitzGerald
 Gillian Madigan
 Helen Lawless
 Ingrid Darniche
 Jenni Roche
 Jesmond Harding
 Johann Kielesz
 John Fearn

John FitzGerald
 Kate Flood
 Kay O'Connell
 Kirsty Paterson
 Lorcan Scott
 Luke O'Callaghan
 Martin Kelly
 Martin Middleton
 Mary Mahony
 Maura O'Donoghue
 Maurice Eakin
 Monika Mentel
 Michelle Walsh
 Natasha Sullivan
 Nivya Thomas
 Oisín O'Connell
 Paddy Judge
 Padraic Fogarty
 Padraig Webb
 Pat Bell
 Patricia Dunne
 Pierce O'Flynn
 Rachel Kavanagh
 Rita Byrne
 Robert Gandon
 Roisin Dixon
 Ross Donnelly Swift
 Seán Ó Fearghail
 Susan O'Brien
 Stephen Bray
 Steve Waldron
 Stuart Lang
 Tadhg Ó Corcora
 Tara Adcock
 Terry Flanagan
 Timothy Sullivan
 Tomás Murray
 Werner Sheehan
 Wilbert Gelens

IPCC Staff

Katie Geraghty
 Therese Kelly
 Johann Kielesz
 Nuala Madigan
 Catherine O'Connell
 Tristram Whyte

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2017

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

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The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' & Other Information

Directors	Catherine O'Connell Martin Kelly Jennifer Roche Rachel Kavanagh Kate MacNamara (resigned 9 May 2017) Seán Ó Fearghail Stephen Bray (resigned 2 October 2017)
Company secretary	Rachel Kavanagh
Registered number	116156
Registered office	Lullymore Rathangan Co.Kildare
Independent auditors	LHM Casey McGrath Limited Chartered Certified Accountants Statutory Audit Firm 6 Northbrook Road Dublin 6
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2
Solicitors	O'Shaughnessy Bairéad Solicitors 1 Father McWey Street Edenderry Co. Offaly
Charity Number	CHY 6829

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report

for the year ended 31 December 2017

The directors present their annual report and the audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2017.

Principal activities

The company's principal activity continues to be: 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.

Business review and future developments

Both the level of activity and the year end financial position were satisfactory and the directors expect that the present level of activity will be sustained for the foreseeable future.

Results

The surplus for the year, after taxation, amounted to €1,489 (2016 - deficit €25,639).

Principal risks and uncertainties

The main risk and uncertainty is considered to be the reduction in income from donations and the directors are committed to working with the management team to ensure that fundraising strategies are in place to mitigate this risk.

Political contributions

The company made no political donations during the year, as defined by the Electoral Act 1997.

Environmental matters

The company will seek to minimise adverse impacts on the environment from its activities, whilst continuing to address health, safety and economic issues. The company has complied with all applicable legislation and regulations.

Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Every member of the company undertakes, if necessary during the time they are a member, to contribute to the assets of the company an amount not exceeding €1.27.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Directors' responsibilities statement

The directors are responsible for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with Irish law and regulations.

Irish company law requires the directors to prepare the financial statements for each financial year giving a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company. Under the law, the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Practice in Ireland.

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, of the surplus or deficit of the company for that financial year and otherwise comply with the Companies Act 2014.

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

- select suitable accounting policies for the company's financial statements 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 confirm that they have complied with the above requirements in preparing the financial statements.

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 surplus or deficit 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.

Accounting records

The measures taken by the directors to ensure compliance with the requirements of Sections 281 to 285 of the Companies Act 2014 with regard to the keeping of adequate accounting records, are the employment of appropriately qualified accounting personnel and the maintenance of computerised accounting systems. The company's accounting records are maintained at the company's registered office at Lullymore, Rathangan, Co. Kildare.

Statement on relevant audit information

Each of the persons who are directors at the time when this Directors' Report is approved has confirmed that:

- so far as the director is aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditors are unaware, and
- the director has taken all the steps that ought to have been taken as a director in order to be aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditors are aware of that information.

Post balance sheet events

There have been no significant events affecting the company since the year end.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Directors' Report (continued)

for the year ended 31 December 2017

Auditors

The auditors, LHM Casey McGrath Limited, have indicated their willingness to continue in office in accordance with section 383(2) of the Companies Act 2014.

This report was approved by the board on *13th March 2018* and signed on its behalf.

Catherine O'Connell

Catherine O'Connell
Director

Rachel Kavanagh

Rachel Kavanagh
Director

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (the 'company') for the year ended Sunday, December 31, 2017, which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Cash Flows, Statement of Changes in Funds and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is Irish law and Financial Reporting Standards 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's affairs as at 31 December 2017 and of its surplus for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with Financial Reporting Standards applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland; and
- have been properly 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 Auditors' 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 financial statements in Ireland, 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 Auditors' 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.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Opinion 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 the 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.

Auditors 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 Auditors' 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.


A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the IAASA's website at: [https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-\(Ireland\)](https://www.iaasa.ie/Publications/ISA-700-(Ireland)). This description forms part of our Auditors' Report.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Independent Auditors' Report to the Members of The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

The purpose of the audit report and to whom we owe our responsibilities

This 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 Auditors' 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.


Damien Kealy
Statutory auditor

for and on behalf of
LHM Casey McGrath Limited

Chartered Certified Accountants
Statutory Audit Firm
6 Northbrook Road
Dublin 6

Date: 13 MARCH 2018

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council


Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income		215,608	138,842
Expenditure		(371)	(1,926)
Gross surplus		215,237	136,916
Administrative expenses		(215,061)	(188,397)
Operating surplus/ (deficit)		176	(51,481)
Interest receivable and similar income		1,313	25,842
Surplus/ (Deficit) before taxation		1,489	(25,639)
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the financial year		1,489	(25,639)

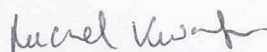
There were no recognised gains or losses for 2017 or 2016 other than those included in the statement of comprehensive income.

All amounts relate to continuing operations.

Signed on behalf of the board on 13 MARCH 2018



Catherine O'Connell
Director



Rachel Kavanagh
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Fixed assets			
Tangible assets	10	358,894	370,047
		<u>358,894</u>	<u>370,047</u>
Current assets			
Stocks	11	12,474	12,791
Debtors: amounts falling due within one year	12	1,017	1,017
Cash at bank and in hand	13	631,700	618,631
		<u>645,191</u>	<u>632,439</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	(9,956)	(9,846)
Net current assets		<u>635,235</u>	<u>622,593</u>
Net assets		<u><u>994,129</u></u>	<u><u>992,640</u></u>
Capital and reserves			
Capital reserve		8,337	8,337
Restricted operational contingency reserve fund		200,000	170,000
Restrictive land reserve		88,945	77,145
Members' funds		696,847	737,158
Shareholders' funds		<u><u>994,129</u></u>	<u><u>992,640</u></u>

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board on 13 MARCH 2018

The financial statements have been prepared under the small company regime.

Catherine O'Connell

Catherine O'Connell
Director

Rachel Kavanagh

Rachel Kavanagh
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Capital reserve	Restricted operational contingency reserve fund	Restricted land reserve	Members' funds	Total funds
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2017	8,337	170,000	77,145	737,158	992,640
Comprehensive income for the year					
Surplus for the year	-	-	-	1,489	1,489
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	1,489	1,489
Transfer to/from Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	11,800	(41,800)	(30,000)
Transfer between other reserves	-	30,000	-	-	30,000
At 31 December 2017	8,337	200,000	88,945	696,847	994,129

Statement of Changes in Funds for the year ended 31 December 2016

	Capital reserve	Restricted operational contingency reserve fund	Restricted land reserve	Members' funds	Total funds
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2016	8,337	170,000	76,803	762,797	1,017,937
Comprehensive income for the year					
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	-	-	-	(25,639)	(25,639)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	(25,639)	(25,639)
Transfer to/from Statement of Comprehensive Income	-	-	342	-	342
At 31 December 2016	8,337	170,000	77,145	737,158	992,640

The notes on pages 12 to 20 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/(Deficit) for the financial year	1,489	(25,639)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of tangible assets	11,153	11,582
Interest received	(1,313)	(25,842)
Movement in stocks	317	1,138
Movement in debtors	-	(125)
Movement in creditors	110	4,939
Net cash generated from operating activities	11,756	(33,947)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of tangible fixed assets	-	(183)
Interest received	1,313	25,842
Net cash from investing activities	1,313	25,659
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	13,069	(8,288)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	618,631	626,577
Transfer to reserves	-	342
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	631,700	618,631
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year comprise:		
Cash at bank and in hand	631,700	618,631
	631,700	618,631

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

1. Accounting policies

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in dealing with items which are considered material in relation to the company's financial statements.

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with the Financial Reporting Council and Irish Statute comprising the Companies Act 2014.

1.2 Income

Income represents project grants from recognised government bodies in the amount of €113,292. Income represents the total of the sales invoices issued to customers in regard to shop sales, donations and fundraising proceeds in the year and funded programme income and grant income released to the income and expenditure account during the year. Project income is recorded in or deferred to the period in which related expenditure is charged.

Donations are recognised as income upon acknowledgement of receipt by an officer of the company.

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives.

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Land & buildings	-	2% straight line
Fixtures and fittings	-	20% reducing balance
Office equipment	-	20% reducing balance

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value after making due allowances for obsolete and slow moving stocks. Costs include all direct costs and an appropriate proportion of fixed and variable overheads.

1.5 Taxation

No tax charge arises due to the exempt status of the company. The company is not liable to corporation tax on its accumulated surplus under Section 333, Income Tax Act, 1967, as extended by Section 11 (6), Corporation Tax Act, 1976. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2017*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.6 Debtors

Short term debtors are measured at transaction price, less any impairment. Loans receivable are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash is represented by cash in hand and deposits with financial institutions repayable without penalty on notice of not more than 24 hours. Cash equivalents are highly liquid investments that mature in no more than three months from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash with insignificant risk of change in value.

In the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents are shown net of bank overdrafts that are repayable on demand and form an integral part of the company's cash management.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company only enters into basic financial instrument transactions that result in the recognition of financial assets and liabilities like trade and other debtors and creditors, loans from banks and other third parties, loans to related parties and investments in non-puttable ordinary shares.

Debt instruments (other than those wholly repayable or receivable within one year), including loans and other accounts receivable and payable, are initially measured at present value of the future cash flows and subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Debt instruments that are payable or receivable within one year, typically trade debtors and creditors, are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration expected to be paid or received. However, if the arrangements of a short-term instrument constitute a financing transaction, like the payment of a trade debt deferred beyond normal business terms or financed at a rate of interest that is not a market rate or in the case of an out-right short-term loan not at market rate, the financial asset or liability is measured, initially, at the present value of the future cash flow discounted at a market rate of interest for a similar debt instrument and subsequently at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are measured at cost and amortised cost are assessed at the end of each reporting period for objective evidence of impairment. If objective evidence of impairment is found, an impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income.

For financial assets measured at amortised cost, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and the present value of estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. If a financial asset has a variable interest rate, the discount rate for measuring any impairment loss is the current effective interest rate determined under the contract.

For financial assets measured at cost less impairment, the impairment loss is measured as the difference between an asset's carrying amount and best estimate of the recoverable amount, which is an approximation of the amount that the company would receive for the asset if it were to be sold at the reporting date.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the Statement of Financial Position when there is an enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2017*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.9 Creditors

Short term creditors are measured at the transaction price. Other financial liabilities, including bank loans, are measured initially at fair value, net of transaction costs, and are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.10 Foreign currency translation

Functional and presentation currency

The company's functional and presentational currency is Euros.

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the Statement of Comprehensive Income within 'other operating income'.

1.11 Interest income

Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income using the effective interest method.

1.12 Restricted land reserves

The company maintains a restricted reserve of funds specifically designated for the purchase of threatened peatlands. Each year the directors review the amount of reserves restricted for this purpose based on the contributions received from fund raising activities and any acquisitions of threatened peatlands made in the year.

1.13 Restricted operational contingency reserve funds

To mitigate against the effects of closure of the organisation's service activities caused by an unplanned cessation of funding, the company maintains a level of financial reserves in order to ensure that these activities can continue on an immediate to short term basis.

The reserves also enable the organisation the opportunity to secure replacement funding.

The organisation accrues and maintains its restricted reserves at a level which is equivalent to 12 months operating costs, statutory grant funding obligations and statutory closure costs.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements *for the year ended 31 December 2017*

1. Accounting policies (continued)

1.14 Provisions for liabilities

Provisions are made where an event has taken place that gives the company a legal or constructive obligation that probably requires settlement by a transfer of economic benefit, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Provisions are charged as an expense to the Statement of Comprehensive Income in the year that the company becomes aware of the obligation, and are measured at the best estimate at the Statement of Financial Position date of the expenditure required to settle the obligation, taking into account relevant risks and uncertainties.

When payments are eventually made, they are charged to the provision carried in the Statement of Financial Position.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

2. Income

An analysis of income by class of business is as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Donations	196,730	130,844
Bogland Purchase Donations	11,800	-
Shop sales	7,078	7,998
	<u>215,608</u>	<u>138,842</u>

All turnover arose in Ireland.

3. Surplus on ordinary activities before taxation

The operating surplus is stated after charging:

	2017 €	2016 €
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	11,153	11,582
Exchange differences	-	(187)
	<u>-</u>	<u>(187)</u>

4. Staff costs

The average monthly number of employees, including the directors, during the year was as follows:

	2017 No.	2016 No.
Total	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>

5. Wages and salaries

Staff costs, including directors' remuneration were as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Wages and salaries	137,368	129,427
Social insurance costs	14,754	13,913
	<u>152,122</u>	<u>143,340</u>

Capitalised employee costs during the year amounted to €NIL (2016 - €NIL).

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

6. Directors' remuneration

	2017 €	2016 €
Directors' emoluments	44,200	44,200
	<u>44,200</u>	<u>44,200</u>

7. Key management compensation

Key management includes the Board of Directors, all members of the company management and the company secretary. The compensation paid or payable to key management for employee services is shown below:

	2017 €	2016 €
Salaries and other short-term employee benefits	48,951	48,951
	<u>48,951</u>	<u>48,951</u>

8. Interest receivable

	2017 €	2016 €
Other interest receivable	1,313	25,842
	<u>1,313</u>	<u>25,842</u>

9. Taxation

No tax charge arises due to the exempt status of the company. The company is not liable to corporation tax as its on accumulated surplus under Section 333, Income Tax Act, 1967, as extended by Section 11 (6), Corporation Tax Act, 1976. Irrecoverable value added tax is expensed as incurred.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

10. Tangible fixed assets

	Land & Buildings €	Fixtures and fittings €	Office equipment €	Total €
Cost or valuation				
At 1 January 2017	471,660	93,258	71,495	636,413
At 31 December 2017	<u>471,660</u>	<u>93,258</u>	<u>71,495</u>	<u>636,413</u>
Depreciation				
At 1 January 2017	110,212	87,524	68,630	266,366
Charge for the year on owned assets	9,433	1,147	573	11,153
At 31 December 2017	<u>119,645</u>	<u>88,671</u>	<u>69,203</u>	<u>277,519</u>
Net book value				
At 31 December 2017	<u>352,015</u>	<u>4,587</u>	<u>2,292</u>	<u>358,894</u>
At 31 December 2016	<u>361,448</u>	<u>5,734</u>	<u>2,865</u>	<u>370,047</u>

The net book value of land and buildings may be further analysed as follows:

	2017 €	2016 €
Freehold land	352,015	361,448
	<u>352,015</u>	<u>361,448</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

11. Stocks

	2017 €	2016 €
Finished goods and goods for resale	12,474	12,791
	<u>12,474</u>	<u>12,791</u>

12. Debtors

	2017 €	2016 €
Prepayments and accrued income	1,017	1,017
	<u>1,017</u>	<u>1,017</u>

13. Cash and cash equivalents

	2017 €	2016 €
Cash at bank and in hand	631,700	618,631
	<u>631,700</u>	<u>618,631</u>

14. Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

	2017 €	2016 €
Other taxation and social insurance	7,956	7,846
Accruals	2,000	2,000
	<u>9,956</u>	<u>9,846</u>

	2017 €	2016 €
Other taxation and social insurance		
PAYE/PRSI	7,956	7,846
	<u>7,956</u>	<u>7,846</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2017

15. Financial instruments

	2017 €	2016 €
Financial assets		
Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income	631,700	618,631
	<u>631,700</u>	<u>618,631</u>

Financial assets measured at fair value through Statement of Comprehensive Income comprise of bank and cash balances.

16. Company status

The company is limited by guarantee and consequently does not have share capital. Every member of the company undertakes, if necessary during the time they are a member, to contribute to the assets of the company an amount not exceeding €1.27.

17. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 13th March 2018.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Appendix 1

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

Projects Grants Received From Public Bodies

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council wish to acknowledge and thank the following groups for expenses and grants received towards conservation and education projects undertaken in 2017.

	2017	2016
	€	€
Bord na Móna	1,015	-
Butter Museum, Cork	-	1,186
Carlow County Council	496	-
Cavan County Council	2,509	580
Clare County Council	245	495
Coillte	-	305
Cork City Council	248	498
Cork County Council	496	1,528
Cork Institute of Technology	5,374	3,815
Department of Culture, Heritage & the Gaeltacht	778	1,500
Department of Education & Skills	-	110
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (Irish Environmental Network)	20,752	22,383
Donegal County Council	1,593	607
Dublin City Council	496	744
Dublin Zoo	10,000	1,000
Dun Laoghaire Rathdown County Council	2,852	350
Dutch Foundation for Conservation of Irish Bogs	-	600
Environmental Protection Agency	-	3,000
Galway City Council	248	496
Heritage Council (including Heritage in Schools & Grants)	31,233	2,237
Kerry County Council	740	-
Kildare County Council	14,639	7,095
Laois County Council	751	248
Limerick City and County Council	288	496
Longford County Council	400	400
Mayo County Council	254	-
Meath County Council	1,250	1,090
National Biodiversity Data Centre	500	519
National Museum of Ireland	190	-
Offaly County Council	-	254
Revenue Commissioners	4,447	4,181
Roscommon County Council	250	496
South Dublin County Council	316	316
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	6,460	4,845
Tipperary County Council	250	-
Waterford City and County Council	494	-
Waterways Ireland	1,900	500
Westmeath County Council	1,300	250
Wicklow County Council	528	288
Total	113,292	62,412

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Detailed Income and Expenditure for the year ended 31 December 2017

	Note	2017 €	2016 €
Income		215,608	138,842
Expenditure		(371)	(1,926)
Gross surplus		215,237	136,916
Less: overheads			
Administration expenses		(215,061)	(188,397)
Operating deficit		176	(51,481)
Interest receivable		1,313	25,842
Surplus/ (Deficit) for the year		1,489	(25,639)
		2017 €	2016 €
Income			
Donations		186,380	123,671
Bogland purchases donations		11,800	-
Shop sales		7,078	7,998
Other income		10,350	7,173
		215,608	138,842
		2017 €	2016 €
Expenditure			
Opening stocks		12,791	13,929
Closing stocks		(12,474)	(12,791)
Purchases		54	788
		371	1,926

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council

Schedule to the Detailed Accounts for the year ended 31 December 2017

	2017 €	2016 €
Administration expenses		
Directors salaries	44,200	44,200
Staff salaries	93,168	85,227
Employer's PRSI	14,754	13,913
Supporter recruitment & development and volunteers	3,856	2,277
Travel & conferences	1,896	236
Printing, stationery, telephone and postage	3,858	5,492
Legal and professional	100	-
Auditors' remuneration	2,505	2,480
Bank charges	520	1,040
Difference on foreign exchange	-	(187)
General expenses	1,845	183
Light, heat and rates	4,120	4,405
Insurances	5,773	4,060
Repairs and maintenance	4,072	205
Depreciation	11,153	11,582
Conservation projects	23,241	13,284
	215,061	188,397
	2017 €	2016 €
Interest receivable		
Bank interest receivable	1,313	25,842
	1,313	25,842