



# Irish Peatland Conservation Council Annual Report and Financial Accounts 2024

COMHAIRLE CHAOMHNATHE PHORTAIGH NA HÉIREANN

Charity No/Uimhir Carthanacht: CHY6829 Registered Charity No/Uimhir Carthanachta Cláraithe: 20013547

Registered in Ireland No/Uimhir Cláraithe in Éirinn: 116156

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IEN



Irish  
Environmental  
Network



SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS

Images: Visitors on International Bog Day 2024 on Lodge bog, Co. Kildare, emperor moth caterpillar on Girley Bog, small heath butterfly on Lullymore West Bog, fox cub, Co. Clare and common frog at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. © C. Krieger, N. Madigan, T. McLoughlin, S. Doyle and T. Whyte





# Message from the IPCC Committee of Management



We are delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Accounts of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) for 2024.

During the year, we called for the end of the sale of peat moss compost in the retail sector as recommended in the Chairpersons report from the Peat Use in Horticulture Working Group and we welcomed the EPA's investigations into peat extraction sites which are not licenced and do not have planning permission. We also continued to campaign the Minister for Housing, Local Government and Heritage to finalise Ireland's raised bog Natural Heritage Area network.

We undertook a number of peatland projects in 2024 including:

- \* celebrating twenty years of the Bog of Allen Nature Centre
- \* estimating the store of carbon on Killyconny Bog SAC, Co. Cavan, Phase 2,
- \* publishing a new raised bog plant identification swatch,
- \* developing a community biodiversity action plan for Griston Bog, Co. Limerick,
- \* completing an energy audit at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and
- \* completing a breeding snipe survey on Girley Bog NHA, Co. Meath

We continued to monitor peatland sites nationally, responding to scoping and planning applications and engaging with a variety of stakeholders.

We met with over 1000 visitors and groups during the year both at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and nationally through our peatland education outreach programme.

At the IPCC AGM in May there were two resignations from the Committee of Management and one new appointment. The Committee thanked Eugene Dunbar and Miriam Mooney for their time and contribution to peatland conservation and welcomed Rebecca Kummert to the Committee.

The voluntary Committee of Management held eight meetings in 2024. Topics of discussion included the regulation of IPCC's finances and operations, health and safety assessments and compliance with the Charities Regulator governance code. The IPCC also contracted Omnipro Consultants Ltd. to update the IPCC Memorandum and Articles of Association.

We are grateful to all who contributed financially to the Save the Bogs Campaign in 2024, including Friends of the Bog, public bodies and philanthropic individuals and groups (see page 17).

We thank the IPCC volunteers and staff that worked throughout the year taking action for peatlands. The difference they and other supporters made can be seen in the details of our work in the following pages.

## 2024 Committee of Management:

John Lynch (Chairperson)	Catherine FitzGerald (Secretary)	
Martin Kelly	Kate Macnamara	
Tiernan Murray	John Pierce	
Rebecca Kummert	Miriam Mooney	Eugene Dunbar

Images from top: IPCC Patron Maaïke van Koldam, Netherlands Ambassador to Ireland met with IPCC staff on World Curlew Day 2024; IPCC completed an energy audit of the administration wing of the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and Cross-leaved Heath (*Erica tetralix*) © IPCC



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](http://www.ipcc.ie). IPCC has four staff members, who are supported by volunteers. Four thousand individuals subscribe to our campaigns.

# Conserving and Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Throughout 2024, the IPCC owned and managed six peatland reserves nationally.

On **Lodge Bog**, Co. Kildare, quarterly water-level monitoring was carried out by the IPCC staff and volunteers. Volunteers helped reduce scrub encroachment during several scrub-clearing days, and also helped with a habitat assessment and surveys for the large heath butterfly. 864 casual wildlife observations from sixty-two species were recorded during site visits including forty bird species, seven butterfly species, three bumblebee species, four dragonfly and damselfly species, one amphibian species and seven other species, including hare and emperor moth. A pair of curlew returned to the reserve in spring, however no breeding behaviour was observed.



On **Lullymore West**, IPCC continued to monitor butterflies and bumblebees as part of the National Biodiversity Data Centre's monitoring schemes. 740 butterflies from twenty species were observed along the butterfly transect across twenty-six weeks, while 146 bumblebees from seven species were recorded during nine bumblebee surveys completed between March and October. These included the tree bumblebee, a new record for the reserve and a recent arrival to Ireland. The autumn marsh fritillary larval web count recorded thirty two webs, an increase from the twelve recorded in 2023. In a partnership with My Lovely Horse Rescue, two donkeys, Ted and Daisy, grazed the reserve for nine weeks over the summer, helping to improve habitat for the marsh fritillary and other butterflies. Volunteers also helped with several scrub management days.



On **Girley Bog**, Co Meath, surveys aiming to determine if breeding snipe were present were carried out with funding support through the Community Heritage Grant of Meath County Council. Just one snipe was recorded during four early morning and evening surveys and no breeding behaviour was observed. Seventeen other bird species were recorded including Grasshopper Warbler and Water Rail, which had not previously been recorded by the IPCC on the reserve. The micropropagated *Sphagnum* moss which had been planted as part of a *Sphagnum* moss transfer project in 2023 have grown in size and appear to be doing well one year later. Quarterly water-level monitoring continued in 2024. Casual wildlife sightings brought the total bird species count in 2024 to 21 while others included emperor moth, large red damselfly, 4-spotted chaser, viviparous lizard and hare. Over 100 adult Common Frogs were recorded on the bog during one site visit, and over 100 frog spawn clumps and tadpoles in following visits.



The IPCC granted permission to the National Parks and Wildlife Service to complete invasive species removal at our reserve, **Ketts Lough**, Co. Clare, which is located within Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC. This was following an invasive species survey that was commissioned by the NPWS in 2023. The IPCC has also received notice of potential restoration works for the site for 2025, which has been contracted to Bord na Móna.

Images from top: Volunteer day at Lodge Bog on World Wetlands Day 2024; Donkeys Ted and Daisy grazing at Lullymore West; Marsh Fritillary on white clover at Lullymore West; *Sphagnum* moss transfer on Girley Bog one year after planting © Irish Peatland Conservation Council

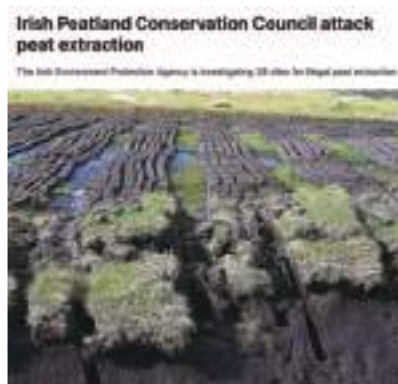
Throughout 2024, **Fenor Bog**, Co. Waterford continued to be managed in liaison with the Moín Fhionnurach Development Association.

On **Coad Bog**, Co. Kerry, a local volunteer carried out water-level monitoring on three occasions. Casual observations of five bird species and one bumblebee species were recorded in 2024.

At the **Bog of Allen Nature Centre**, with support from Kildare County Council, the IPCC completed a biodiversity survey in the wildlife gardens, twenty years on since IPCC first began work in the gardens. The survey brought the species count of mammals, birds, wildflowers, trees and invertebrates for the gardens to 186, with a further 121 moth species previously recorded by Moths Ireland. **3**



# Save the Bogs Campaign 2024



Images from top: IPCC's Policy Officer attended a European Commission Soil Mission meeting focusing on the concept of 'living labs and lighthouses'. IPCC's campaign work for peat free gardening was highlighting nationally in The Journal and Horticulture Weekly described the IPCC's welcome of the EPA's investigation into unlicensed peat extraction as an 'attack'.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) continued to campaign for the protection of peatlands in Ireland. This is communicated in a number of ways including the IPCC's social media campaigns and posts, press releases, interviews, policy submissions and consultations, partnerships with environmental groups locally, nationally and internationally, education programmes, publications and essential peatland volunteer skill sharing days.

## Lobbying

The IPCC is a registered lobbyist and in 2024 sent two letters to designated officials to raise awareness of issues currently affecting the effective conservation of peatlands in Ireland. A letter to Minister of State Malcolm Noonan thanked him for his work in peatland conservation and the progress made by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage during his tenure and to highlight that while we appreciate programmes like the Peatland and Natura Community Engagement Scheme, the Wild Atlantic Way LIFE EIP and the Protected Raised Bog Incentive Scheme, which are positive in regards to peatland conservation, we are still awaiting the finalisation of the NHA raised bog network and the removal of peat based media from the retail sector. The IPCC also invited the minister to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre to see our work in advocacy and peatland conservation.

The IPCC also contacted Minister Malcolm Noonan, Minister Charlie McConalogue and Minister Eamon Ryan in regards to the implications and issues of selling peat in the retail gardening sector, where it is unnecessary and encourages further peat extraction of bogs which should be restored. The IPCC pointed to the Ending Peat in the Horticultural Industry Work Group's Report which listed removing peat from this sector in the 4th quarter of 2024, yet the IPCC has not seen this in action.

## Soil Mission Mirror Group

The IPCC attended a National Engagement Event on the EU Soil Mission launched by the European Commission where the concept of "Living Labs & Lighthouses" was introduced - as foreseen in the Mission's Implementation Plan. A "Soil Deal for Europe" is aiming to establish and fund 100 Labs & Lighthouses across Europe to drive the transition to healthy soils by 2030. IPCC pointed out that two of the largest land managers in Ireland, Bord na Móna and Coillte, were not present.

## Peat Free Garden Campaign

Working towards the conservation of a representative sample of Irish peatlands, this year the IPCC focused attention on ending the sale of peat based growing media for public use which would bring Ireland in line with incoming legislation in the UK where a ban on the sale of peat based composts is coming into force in 2026. Action included writing to Ministers and giving your voice for peatlands in the wider community. The IPCC issued a press release which was published online on The Journal and various other news outlets. Over 11,300 members of the public viewed the post in The Journal while many more heard IPCC debate this issue with a representative from the Horticultural sector on RTÉ's Radio One programme, Today with Claire Byrne. The Irish Peatland Conservation Council also welcomed the Environmental Protection Agencies work investigating peat extraction sites which are not licenced and do not have planning permission. They have investigated thirty-eight sites within nine Counties and asked for information from each Local Authority as to why the sites have not been closed down.

# Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland - Casework

## Casework

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council responded to 13 site issues and made submissions on 10 policy documents in 2024 (see page 5 to 7).

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action / Outcome
Allenwood, Co. Kildare	Unsuitable commercial amenity development without planning permission resulting in ecological impact to Curlew.	The IPCC made an official observation to the planning authorities regarding this development in 2022. The development was refused but in 2024 the applicant applied for retention and further expansion while also under court obligations to cease and remove the development. The development has been refused again.
Ballysoogan/ Clonroosk, Co. Kildare	Commercial private peat extraction expanding closer to previously rehabilitated site owned by Bórd na Mona.	The IPCC made an official enquiry with Local Authority Planning Development to investigate the development. This is ongoing.
Aghmanister & Spital Townlands, Timoleague, Co. Cork	Development to convert a felled afforested wetland to agricultural land by raising the soil level with inert material and various site works.	The IPCC made an objection to the development as it was a potential fen restoration site, the bird survey was insufficient and there was high-nature-value surrounding the site. The development was refused due to the NPWS discovering the presence of otter when the applicants survey hadn't and because of the impact of soil disturbance on the neighbouring wetlands of importance.
Ballyconnell, Co. Cavan	Planning application for quarrying operations near Fartrin Bog north and south, one of the most north/easterly raised bogs in Ireland which should be conserved.	The IPCC made an observation on the planning application in 2023 but in 2024 IPCC engaged with an objection as the further information submitted by the applicant did not describe or attempt to alleviate its impacts on neighbouring rare raised bog habitat. The development application was withdrawn.
Killavoher, Co. Galway	Strategic Infrastructure Development wind farm, An Board Pleanala	IPCC made an objection on proposed development. The area shows domestic, industrial and commercial peat extraction, a wind farm would fragment the area further and it should be restored not developed. There is also a recent Curlew record on the National Biodiversity Data Centre online mapping which needs investigation for conservation. Case not decided at end 2024.
Dunstown, Co. Kildare	Planning application for solar farm near transition mire peatland habitat listed within the Kildare County Development Plan.	IPCC made an objection on the planning application regarding its direct impact on rare transition mire, its impact on designated sites, the optics of further degrading carbon sequestering habitats for renewable energy development which makes no sense when the habitat already provides climate change mitigation services. The development was refused planning.

# Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland - Casework

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action / Outcome
Keerglen, Co. Mayo	Planning application wind farm development.	The IPCC objected to the wind farm as peatlands already provide ecosystem services, national quest for renewable energy development is further destroying Ireland's biodiversity. Developers only give two options for the habitat, develop with a wind farm or let it degrade further, The IPCC give a third option, to restore and allow the habitat to provide ecosystem services. Developers also failed to recognise the laws regarding and protecting the Irish Hare.
Moanmore, Co. Clare	Scoping for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for a proposed wind farm development.	The IPCC asked for the cumulative impacts of nitrogen to be ascertained within the EIAR, that they include the findings of the EPA BOGLAND study, that the Wildlife Acts Section 40 (bird nesting) is adhered to, that bird surveys are conducted at the appropriate times and that the carbon cost of the development is ascertained. There is also fen present which needs to be surveyed. The IPCC reserve Tullagher Lough and Bog SAC may be impacted (also used the IPCC peatland site database to highlight ongoing threats and damages to the site).
Muingmore, Co. Mayo	Scoping for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for a proposed wind farm development.	The area is close to lots of designated sites and sites listed within the County Mayo Development Plan which need to be protected from the development. The European Commission has told Ireland we are not doing enough to restore blanket bog, but yet we are trying to cover them with renewable energy developments. The site should be restored to support neighbouring designated sites.
Sceirde Rocks, Co. Clare & Co. Galway	Scoping for an Environmental Impact Assessment Report (EIAR) for proposed wind farm development.	The IPCC raised that there has to be no net-loss of biodiversity due to this project, migration routes for species need to have integrity maintained (nocturnal migration especially - needs night time surveys with radar and acoustic methods) as does the hydrology of peatland (important in transport routes). The lighting (onshore and offshore) may cause collision in bad weather (evidence from NatureScot research paper). Peatlands already provide ecosystem services so they should not be fragmented for renewable energy development.
Sperrin, Co. Tyrone and Co. Derry Northern Ireland	Sperrin Area of Natural Beauty. Management Plan Public Consultation.	The IPCC provided information from the IPCC peatland site database regarding threats and damages to nine sites within the Area of Natural Beauty.
Newtown-Loughgore, Co. Roscommon	Bord na Móna Peatlands Climate Action Scheme Rehabilitation Plan.	Bord na Móna's mandate needs to be changed and its Biodiversity Action Plan is out of date. The IPCC questioned whether Bord na Móna tried to stop turf cutting on Newtown-Loughgore which is evidently occurring while Bord na Móna are rehabilitating. The IPCC also highlighted this in 2018 with the first rehabilitation plan.
Red Bog, Co. Kildare	An Bord Pleanála application for substitute consent regarding quarrying activities.	The IPCC highlighted that this transition mire (one of only two in Co. Kildare) was described specifically in Ireland's report to the European Commission on the status of EU habitats and species in Ireland (NPWS, 2019) as "not in good condition".

# Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Consultations



Irish Peatland Conservation Council made submissions to the following policies and consultations in 2024:

## **Biodiversity Action Plan Consultations, Local Authorities, Counties Clare, Donegal, Kildare, Kilkenny, Limerick, Longford, Meath, Offaly, Wicklow**

The IPCC highlighted the loss of peatland nationally and within the respective counties. The IPCC described the Biodiversity Emergency and the importance of peatlands in reversing it and making Ireland climate change resilient. We also described the situation in regards to illegal peat extraction and the investigation being carried out by the EPA to regularise planning and stop illegal extraction. The IPCC provided information on the locations of peatlands of conservation importance including the threats and damages within each of the counties.



## **Landscape Character Survey, Local Authority, County Kildare**

Much of County Kildare is post-industrial peatland but there is rehabilitation and restoration happening with potential for expansion. The IPCC highlighted the sites where there is conservation of peatland in the county. The IPCC also highlighted that landscape scale conservation is needed to reverse biodiversity loss and that there is a rich peatland landscape with the largest complex of raised bog within the bog of Allen, a globally unique accolade.



## **Wildlife Legislation Review 2024, National, National Parks & Wildlife Service (NPWS)**

The IPCC raised that biodiversity decline can only be reversed with finalisation of the peatland NHA network, stronger legislative powers for the NPWS, updated mandates for state companies, regulation of peat extraction industry, stronger purchasing power for land designation and conservation, consistent peatland policies and effective species protection through stronger authority to protect species at risk.

## **Draft Water Services Strategic Plan 2050, National, Uisce Éireann**

The IPCC highlighted the poor state of Ireland's peatlands and the need to restore and protect them in regards to effective freshwater management. IPCC described Ireland's legal obligations to protect peatland and that fen habitat has not had a national survey and should not be developed. As freshwater sources start in the uplands blanket bog restoration should be a feature of the plan.



## **The Future of Ireland's National Parks, National, National Parks & Wildlife Service**

The IPCC highlighted the biodiversity crisis and that national parks are meant to be wild and conservation needs to be the main focus and amenity should not impact conservation. Visitor access must be sensitive to the environment. Interpretation needs to link sites together, tell a story and use novel new technologies with long term management and monitoring. Sustainable transport to sites needs to be facilitated and encouraged. The IPCC suggested community groups and organisations can help with monitoring and management of conservation in the parks which would help with a sense of engagement and ownership longterm.

Images from top: Cover of the consultation for the Offaly Biodiversity Action Plan, one of nine biodiversity action plan consultation the IPCC responded to in 2024; other public consultations the IPCC responded to in 2024 include the Wildlife Legislation Review, the Draft Water Services Strategic Plan and the Future of Ireland's National Parks.



# Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Consultations



## Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan Consultation, National, National Parks & Wildlife Service

The IPCC estimated that of 133 amber listed birds in Ireland, twenty five utilise peatland at some point within their life-cycle highlighting the importance of peatland to native species. The IPCC also provided data from its peatland site database listing the impacts and threats to hen harrier sites. The hen harrier needs action and protection or this Irish bird faces extinction.

## Application for substitute consent for historic peat extraction, Derryadd, Longford, Bord na Móna

The IPCC response included a call for Bord na Móna to regularise previous peat extraction to be able to apply for planning permission for a wind farm. This is evidence that peat extraction was never properly regulated and has led Ireland into a biodiversity crisis. It has caused species population decline and the state company only moderated its actions in the last ten years with commitments to not develop intact raised bog. Even sites described as important scientifically have been lost.

## Transport Infrastructure Ireland (TII) Research Project Consultation, National, Peatland Rehabilitation Research

The IPCC described the current poor state of peatlands nationally and Ireland's legal obligations to protect them. The IPCC shared that TII should include a requirement for peatland rehabilitation and restoration plans with all developments and maintain the hydrological integrity of peatlands. The IPCC expressed how peatlands are important in reversing the biodiversity crisis but Ireland still hasn't published the results of the National Fen Survey. Peat depth is also an issue in classification of peatland and habitats may be described incorrectly leaving important habitat out of landscape management decisions.

## Irish Ramsar Wetland Policy Position Paper (draft), National

The IPCC made comments and recommendations during the preparation of the Irish Ramsar Wetland Committee' draft policy position paper and also that it is in-line with the IPCC policy before it can be supported. Work is ongoing on this wetland policy position paper.



## Peatland Standard for Ireland Public Consultation.

The Peatland Standard provides a process to quantify ecosystem improvements from peatland restoration projects in Ireland. This process follows voluntary market principles and is designed to provide robust, high-quality certificates to provide a return for a project's capital and management requirements. The IPCC responded to this public consultation undertaken by Peatland Finance Ireland with recommendations including:

- organic weight should be used to assess presence of peatland,
- appropriate time should be given to allow for effective public consultation,
- restoration should be based on best practice and
- buyer integrity is important to ensure green-washing is kept to a minimum.

Images from top: Following the public consultation on the Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan a summary of the public consultation was made available online; great sundew (*Drosera anglica*), bog asphodel (*Narthecium ossifragum*) and the IPCC also responded to Peatland Finance Ireland public consultation on the peatland standard for Ireland.



# Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



## Supporting Undergraduate, Postgraduate and Peatland Researchers

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council hosted students on work placement, facilitated interviews to support undergraduate and postgraduate peatland researchers further their studies and collaborated to peatland research within universities.

### Technological University Dublin, Ireland

An engineering student has been designing apparatus to aid in peatland restoration and rehabilitation. The IPCC described the ecology and hydrological needs in regards to raised bogs to aid in the design.

### University College Dublin, Ireland

The IPCC conducted an interview regarding the impacts of farming on peatland for a student audio project. The IPCC expressed concern about the issues of overgrazing, erosion, land ownership, drainage and biodiversity decline.

### Imperial College London, United Kingdom

A student from the Imperial College London is developing a plan to protect peatlands and wanted information regarding what an environmental non-governmental organisation identify as barriers to effective restoration, including the socio-economic issues.

### Trinity College Dublin, Ireland

A student is developing a report on the Just Transition and its impacts on communities, workers and stakeholders. The IPCC expressed the most important factors regarding biodiversity and peatland restoration, but that this also needs buy-in from other stakeholders.

### Columbia School of Journalism, United States of America

The IPCC assisted with the creation of a course on journalism based around peatlands. The IPCC highlighted the mission of the council and the IPCC's peatland conservation action plans.

### Horizon EU, Belgium

European Commission funded project to help understand the obstacles to transformative change and the EU Nature Restoration Law. The IPCC expressed concern over the un-regulated peat extraction industry.

### South Dublin County Council, Ireland

A recent climate graduate requested help from the IPCC to be brought up to date on the current conservation status and laws regarding peatland.

### Maynooth University, Ireland

The IPCC contributes to a Maynooth University Science Foundation Ireland 'Frontiers for the Future' grant funded project researching records of past carbon accumulation rates during recent millennia, by analysing peat cores taken from blanket bogs around Ireland. The carbon accumulation records as well as additional records of past water table levels, vegetation changes and peat decomposition would show the influence that changes in climate in the past had on blanket bog environments and carbon accumulation. In 2024 the IPCC hosted this group of researchers on International Bog Day at the Bog of Allen Nature



Images from top: Student Eoin Hassett from UCD and Faolán O' Farrell from TU Dublin both complete work placement with the IPCC as part of their undergraduate degrees; ICARUS Climate Research Centre from Maynooth University host a talk and information display at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and Ralph Gowran completes his Transition work placement with IPCC in 2024.

# Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Stakeholders



Centre and included articles sharing the progress of this project in Peatland News spring and autumn 2024.

The IPCC engage with a wide range of peatland stakeholders through our membership of national and community engagement groups:

## **Sustainable Water Authority Network (SWAN)**

The IPCC attended three meetings with SWAN in 2024 with topics ranging from the National Water Action Plan including the negotiations between SWAN and Government in regards to what is and what it is not in the plan and what actions members of SWAN should take if the Water Action Plan is not ambitious enough.



## **Irish Ramsar Wetlands Committee**

The IPCC is a member of the Irish Ramsar Committee and met twice in 2024. One trip was held to Gurteen Community College where World Wetlands Day was discussed along with Ramsar's Wetland Policy Position Paper (draft). A second trip was organised to South Dublin Bay SAC where discussions ranged from the Local Authority Water Programme to the work of the Biodiversity Officer in County Clare.

## **Bord na Móna**

Members of the IPCC met with the Ecology Team of Bord na Mona to laise regarding the management of Lodge Bog nature reserve and neighbouring Bord na Móna Lodge Wetlands. Bord na Móna updated the IPCC regarding the rehabilitation and re-wetting of Lodge Wetlands. The IPCC also engaged with the Bord na Móna corporate stakeholder engagement review undertaken by an independent company.



## **Irish Environmental Network**

The IPCC met with the IEN twice during 2024, we included a question for a planned meeting between the IEN and Minister Eamon Ryan regarding ending the sale of peat in the retail market. In December 2024 the IPCC's chief executive officer was elected chairperson of the board of directors of the IEN for a two year term.

## **Environmental Pillar**

There were three meetings of the Environmental Pillar, of which the IPCC is a member. Agenda items included voting for the admission of new members to the pillar, election candidate manifestos (to ensure alignment with policies), the Hen Harrier Threat Response Plan and the Nature Restoration Law. The pillar also met with the EPA regarding updates on the current investigation into peat extraction and local authorities.



Images from top: IPCC meet with representatives from the Ecology Team of Bord na Móna discussing the Lullymore Wetlands adjacent to Lodge Bog; IPCC attend a Ramsar Wetlands meeting visiting Gurteen College; IPCC present at the Clara Bog Trotters weekend and IPCC host the Love Your Wellies Awards Group from FarmPEAT at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, 2024 © IPCC

## **National Peatlands Park**

The group met once in 2024 and discussed issues such as website management and online content to raise awareness of the proposal for a peatlands park within the Lullymore Bog, Bord na Móna's plans for walking trails in the Midlands (Midlands Trail Network), Monasterevin Local Area Plan Consultation and also the National Peatland Park's Group Feasibility Study and similarity to the proposed marine national park (distributed location model).

## **Peatlands Council**

We attended one meeting of the Peatland Council in 2024. The chairperson of the council to seek a meeting with the minister regarding the future of the Peatlands Council.



# Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Stakeholders



## **Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Appeals Board**

There were no meetings of this board in 2024.

## **Irish Peatland Society (IPS)**

The IPCC is a member of the Irish Peatland Society. In 2024, we attended the annual conference hosted over two days in October exploring peatlands and agriculture. Site visits included a FarmPEAT farm, a Farm Carbon EIP site in Shinrone, Eddy Covariance Flux Towers and a REWET project site at Gurteen College.

## **Irish Uplands Forum**

The IPCC continued to represent peatlands with the Irish Uplands Forum attended eight meetings throughout the year. The Forum worked developing a paper on forestry on peatlands, a storymap for Croagh Patrick and a review of upland flora.

## **Community Wetlands Forum**

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council supported the work of the Community Wetlands Forum through attendance at the Communities and Peatlands conference, providing imagery and review of text for new wetland booklets being developed and provided a talk on peatland land acquisition from the IPCC experience.

## **Abbeyleix Technical Advisory Group**

The IPCC is a member of the Abbeyleix Technical Advisory Group. There were no meeting of this group in 2024.

## **Peatland Finance Ireland**

The IPCC attended one meeting of the community advisory board of Peatland Finance Ireland with details shared of the first draft of the peatland standard for Ireland.

## **Tóchar Midlands Wetland Restoration**

The IPCC met with the project manager of this three-year wetlands restoration project, co-funded by the Government of Ireland and the European Union through the EU Just Transition Fund Programme. It is managed by the National Parks and Wildlife Service, of the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The IPCC shared that this project should focus on engagement with turf cutters on designated sites working towards peatland conservation.

## **Peat Hub Ireland**

Peat-Hub-Ireland is a one-year project funded by the Irish Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine to collate evidence to encourage research, civic societies and policy makers to move towards an evidence-based and evidence-informed position with regard to the future sustainable management and better planning around this major national resource. In May IPCC attended their workshop communicating the outcomes of the Peat Hub Ireland project and their use of scenarios to encourage creative thinking and sustainable action amongst a wide range of stakeholders for Irish peatlands.



Images from top: IPCC attended the Communities and Peatlands end of project conference, the Irish Peatland Society three day study tour including visits to FarmPEAT, a farm carbon EIP and ReWet project sites, Peat Hub Ireland workshop communicating the outcomes of this one year funded project and visited Glenveagh National Park for a Heritage in School annual networking event.

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# Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



## Bog of Allen Nature Centre Visitor Attraction

In 2024, the IPCC welcomed 392 students from 12 primary and post-primary schools and 90 visitors from universities and international groups. Additionally, 485 independent visitors visited the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

## Féile an Dúlra

Féile an Dúlra is the IPCC's festival of nature, hosting free public engagement days throughout the year. In 2024, events were hosted to celebrate World Wetlands Day, World Curlew Day, World Environment Day, and International Bog Day. On International Bog Day, Sunday July 28th, the IPCC welcomed over 60 visitors to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, with events on the day including a talk from members of the ICARUS Climate Research Centre at Maynooth University on their peatland research, and a walk and talk to Lodge Bog.



## Biodiversity Week

Supported by the IEN to celebrate National Biodiversity Week, IPCC hosted bogland walks on Lodge Bog Co. Kildare, Girley Bog, Co. Meath, a butterfly walk at Lullymore West and a gardening for biodiversity tour of the peat free wildlife gardens at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

## Heritage Week

IPCC organised walks to Lodge Bog, Lullymore West, Fenor Bog and Girley Bog nature reserves to celebrate Heritage Week 2024. On Lodge Bog, we held an event 'Raised Bog Plant Identification at Lodge Bog' where participants were introduced to some of the common raised bog species, at Girley Bog the IPCC hosted a walk exploring the Sphagnum moss trails established in 2023. A walk was also held on Fenor Bog exploring the fen habitat. An event 'Gardening for Biodiversity & Lullymore West Butterfly Walk' started off in the Bog of Allen Nature Centre gardens before heading down to Lullymore West to explore the butterflies on the site and share the IPCC's experience engaging with the National Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and habitat management carried out on site.



## Culture Night 2024

On the evening of the September 20th, IPCC celebrated Culture Night 2024 by holding free guided tours of the peatland exhibition at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

## Partnerships

The IPCC has continued to partner with organisations and help communities form strong relations with their local peatland habitat. These include SEAI, Heritage in Schools, Research Ireland, local authorities and libraries, through which a variety of peatland related awareness raising initiatives.

## Heritage in Schools Scheme of the Heritage Council

In 2024, the IPCC delivered twenty-one and one half days of workshops entitled 'Bogs in the Classroom'. The IPCC also attended two network meetings hosted in Co. Waterford and Glenveagh National Park, Co. Donegal.

## Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

The IPCC delivered 22 days of SEAI school workshops in 2024. Each workshop explores the importance of energy efficiency and Ireland's move to a net zero economy by 2050.



Images from top: Visitors at Lodge Bog on International Bog Day; visitors attend a guided walk at Girley Bog during National Heritage Week 2024; Heritage Week walk at Lullymore West Nature reserve and the IPCC gardening for biodiversity Heritage Week event hosted in the peat free wildlife gardens was well attended in 2024 © IPCC



# Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Images from top: Cover of the Griston Bog, Co. Limerick Community Biodiversity Action Plan, 2024, peat probing on Killyconny Bog SAC, Co. Cavan with Killyconny Bog Project volunteers; information stand at Dublin Zoo Native Species Weekend; MSc Biodiversity and Conservation students from Trinity visit Lullymore West Bog © IPCC

## Summer Teacher Training Course

In partnership with Research Ireland and the Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland the IPCC facilitated a week long primary teacher summer Course in Airfield, Co. Dublin. The five day course introduced the fifteen participating primary schools teachers to a variety of STEM activities exploring climate, energy and biodiversity.

## Kildare Bio Box and Meath Biodiversity Detectives pilot initiatives

The IPCC continued to work with Kildare and Meath County Councils on initiatives entitled 'Kildare Bio Box' and 'Meath Biodiversity Detectives' which began in 2023. As part of these initiatives, eight primary schools and one secondary school in Kildare, and four secondary schools, two primary schools and sixteen scout/girl guide groups in Meath received a biodiversity resource box in 2024. The IPCC also delivered biodiversity-themed workshops as part of the initiative. In Kildare eight primary schools and one post primary school received visits, and in Meath there were sixteen primary visits, twelve post primary visits and one scout group visit delivered.

## EcoWeek 2024

In partnership with South Dublin County Council, the IPCC delivered 'Bogs in the Classroom' workshops to four schools, engaging 189 students.

## Hop to It Frog Survey

182 Common Frog records were added to the IPCC's database this year submitted by citizen scientists from all over the country. The IPCC now holds 6729 Common Frog records on our database, dating back to 1997. This information is critical when completing submissions on developments in locations where this species is found, as it is protected under the EU Habitats and Species Directives and the Irish Wildlife Acts.

## Community Foundation for Ireland Biodiversity Fund 2024

With funding support from the Community Foundation for Ireland the IPCC in partnership with Tyrrellspass Tidy Towns, Co. Westmeath and Ballyhoura Heritage and Environment CLG at Griston Bog, Co. Limerick completed the development of two Community Biodiversity Action Plans.

## Engaging with Peatland Communities

IPCC engaged with peatland communities nationwide in 2024 including hosting:

- \* Freshwater invertebrate training with Sallins Biodiversity Group, Co. Kildare
- \* Estimating the store of carbon phase 2 on Killyconny Bog SAC in partnership with Killyconny Bog Project, Co. Cavan
- \* During Biodiversity Week IPCC facilitated a walk and talk at Griston Bog, Co. Limerick
- \* Peatland information stands were hosted at Monasterevin Bluebell Festival, Co. Kildare, Dublin Zoo Native Species Weekend, Phoenix Park Biodiversity Festival and Honey Show, National Play Day with Kildare County Council and Ballyhoura Science Fair, Co. Limerick
- \* A citizen science talk focusing on the IPCC work monitoring peatland species was facilitated during Clara Heritage Societies Bog Trotters Weekend, Co. Offaly
- \* A peatland and wetland ecology talk was facilitated during World Wetland Days with Limerick City and County Council.
- \* A frog talk was delivered to Sallins Ladybirds and Brownies, Co. Kildare

# Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



- \* A peatland land acquisition talk was facilitated with the Community Wetland Forum in Co. Monaghan
- \* Virtual talks were delivered to the Chippewa Nature Centre, America on peatland conservation for World Earth Day and a peatland talk with students undertaking the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Leave No Trace Nature Conservation and Interpretation Course at Munster Technological University. The IPCC also presented an introduction to peatlands to the national network of Local Biodiversity Officers at their October networking meeting.
- \* Peatland workshops with Creative Meitheal Rathangan, Co. Kildare, Meath Library Service during Science Week, Ballycumber Tidy Towns, Co. Offaly, YouthInk at Kilkea Castle, Co. Kildare.
- \* The IPCC hosted the FarmPeat Love Your Wellies Awards Day at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre in June.



## IPCC Raised Bog Plant Identification Swatch

With funding from the Heritage Council's Community Heritage Grant 2024, the IPCC designed and published a new 'Identification Guide to Raised Bog Plants'. In 2024, there were 500 copies printed and distributed free of charge to peatland educators within the Heritage in Schools Network of the Heritage Council and peatland community groups including Everything Tyrrellspass Has on Show, Cloncrow Bog NHA loop walk, Co. Westmeath and Kiltewan Tidy Towns of Cloonlarge SAC peatland loop walk, Co. Roscommon.



## Connecting Communities with Peatlands Raised Bog Plant and Habitat Assessment Guide

In 2023, the IPCC contributed to the production of a plant identification guide for raised bogs published by Connecting Communities with Peatlands a Just Transition funded project of the Irish Rural Link and Community Wetlands Forum. The IPCC attended the launch of the guide at Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park in February 2024. 2024 marked the end of this funded project with the IPCC attending the end of project conference in Athlone in May.



## Kildare and Monaghan Biodiversity Conferences

The IPCC hosted an information stand and presented an overview of the IPCC's Hop To It Frog Survey at both the Kildare Biodiversity conference in October and the Monaghan Biodiversity Conference at Ballybay Wetlands Centre in November.

## Heritage Council Organisations Support Fund 2024

The IPCC were awarded funding from the Heritage Organisations Support Fund 2024 which supported the employment of two conservation and education officers from March-November 2024, a contribution to IPCC insurance, the funding of IPCC Bog of Allen Nature Centre energy audit completed by KRA Renewables and new software for a remote working laptop.

## National Lottery Good Causes Award

The IPCC was a County Winner in the Heritage Category of the National Lottery Good Causes Award 2024 for our work in peatland policy, research, education and the provision of citizen science and up-skilling initiatives.

## Peatlands at Electric Picnic

The IPCC supported IPCC patron and photographer Tina Claffey by providing a bog model for her peatland information stand at the festival. **14**

Images from top: The IPCC attended the launch of the Community Wetland Forum raised bog plant guide; the IPCC presented at the Kildare Biodiversity Conference; the IPCC's new raised bog plant ID swatch; Lyndsey Casserly, conservation and education officer measures water levels with student Eoin Hassett. © IPCC



# The IPCC's Peatland Communication

## Peatlandnews



## Action for Bogs No. 31



## Peatlandnews



Images: Covers of the IPCC 2024 Friend of the Bog publications Peatland News spring and autumn and IPCC online digital Action for Bogs available on [www.ipcc.ie](http://www.ipcc.ie) © IPCC

### Peatland News and Action for Bogs Magazines

The IPCC's annual publications Peatland News and Action for Bogs are vital in the IPCC's communication and supporter development work. Two printed issues of Peatland News and one virtual issue of Action for Bogs were published in 2024.

### Wild Ireland 2025

IPCC published 300 copies of the 2025 Wild Ireland calendar which includes photos and poems from supporters that feature Irish wildlife and memories.

### IPCC Press Releases

The IPCC issued seven press releases during 2024:

- \* 26.01.2024 - Take action for wetlands on World Wetlands Day 2024
- \* 13.03.2024 - Ireland's peatlands and the EU Nature Restoration Law
- \* 11.04.2024 - End the sale of peat moss compost in the retail sector
- \* 16.05.2024 - Quirky facts about bogland biodiversity
- \* 28.05.2024 - Choose peat free as World Environment Day 2024 puts a global spotlight on land restoration
- \* 24.07.2024 - Join the IPCC to Celebrate International Bog Day 28th July
- \* 18.10.2024 - Irish Peatland Conservation Council Welcomes The EPA Investigation Into Large Scale Extraction

### Interviews, Press, Publicity and Promotion

IPCC provided weekly wildlife articles to the Leinster Leader which has a readership of 5,000. To follow are some highlights of the IPCC media coverage in 2024:

#### Television

- \* 13.05.2024 - The episode of RTÉ children's programme 'Let's find out' featuring footage of Lodge Bog filmed in 2023 was released.
- \* 17.05.2024 - IPCC feature in a Euro News documentary 'Is Europe's Green Deal entering a grey zone?'
- \* 21.10.2024 - Research Ireland filmed a segment of IPCC building a school pond with Ticknevin NS, which was featured on the Curious Minds Science Week Show, streamed live on Youtube on 11.11.2024.

#### Radio

- \* 03.02.2024 - RTÉ Radio 1 interview with Philip Boucher-Hayes for Countrywide on World Wetlands Day
- \* 19.02.2024 - LMFM radio interview on the IPCC National Hop To It Frog Survey
- \* 11.03.2024 - Peatland interview on Today with Claire Byrne, RTÉ Radio 1 about bogs to visit in Ireland
- \* 08.04.2024 - Interview on Today with Claire Byrne, RTÉ Radio 1 about ending the sale of peat moss compost to the private gardener

#### Print

- \* 13.03.2024 - IPCC interviewed and quoted in Irish Independent article 'Ireland referred to court over failure to stop turf cutting on protected bogs'
- \* 11.04.2024 - IPCC's press release about ending the sale of peat moss in garden centres was used for an article in The Journal
- \* 16.05.2024 - Interview with Revolve Media on Irish peatlands
- \* 29.05.2024 - IPCC feature in article in Agriland 'Conservationists call for action to 'halt peatland degradation'' following press release

# Peatland Communication, Volunteers, Fundraising



Images: Cover of IPCC's Wild Ireland calendar 2025; IPCC's 'term of the day' post on Raised Bogs was the most popular of IPCC's social media posts in 2024; scrub management volunteer day with WSP Ireland; a screenshot of IPCC's homepage on www.ipcc.ie  
© IPCC

## Website and Social Media

The IPCC was active on social media, and tracked the progress of the posts during the year. Overall, 139 posts were written and shared on Facebook and 138 on Instagram. From January 1st to December 31st, 2024, the IPCC's Facebook posts had a total of 55,479 views and received 5.5k interactions, and the Instagram posts had 24,662 views and received 2.6k interactions. IPCC set up a new social media account on Bluesky in November 2024.

With funding support from the Peatlands and Natura Community Engagement Fund the IPCC contracted web design company 2Cubed to update the IPCC website, www.ipcc.ie, hosted on WordPress.com. This work also included maintenance services for one year and the IPCC creating new web pages including a peatland glossary. Traffic to the website was lower in 2024 compared to previous years potentially due to the IPCC website been hacked and offline for a period of time in September 2024.

IPCC Online Presence	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Website Visitors	62,636	31,806	60,900	35,040	30,500
Facebook followers	3,734	3976	5,442	5,768	6,217
Twitter followers	2,254	2,804	3,267	3,328	3,165
Instagram followers	698	1,144	1,433	1,765	1,981
Bluesky followers	-	-	-	-	86
YouTube views	39,630	47,286	56,998	71,549	75,579
Trip Advisor Reviews	37	37	38	40	40

IPCC's Top Six Facebook Posts in 2024	Reach	Likes
Term of the day - Raised Bog	25,392	280
New Raised Bog Plant identification swatches	16,700	174
Term of the day - Transition Mire	12,593	145
Hare's-tail Cottongrass and other plants to watch for	9,858	93
Hop To It Frog Survey update February	9,568	34
Bog Rosemary and Hare's-tail Cottongrass in flower	8,964	130

## Volunteers

Throughout the year, the IPCC worked alongside our dedicated volunteers at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, our nature reserves and remotely. The work involved maintenance of the wildlife gardens, species and water-level monitoring, scrub clearance, research and writing of informative pieces to include in Peatland News, marsh fritillary larval web counts and habitat assessment, large heath butterfly survey and habitat assessment, weekly butterfly surveys at Lullymore West and stamp sorting. The IPCC also hosted two university students during their work placements and two Transition Year students completing work experience in 2024, during which time they helped with biodiversity surveys, general tasks at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and water-level and species monitoring on the reserves.

## Fundraising

The IPCC made nine funding applications in 2024. The spring and autumn appeals were generously supported by our Friends of the Bog and advocates who also donated gift prizes towards the raffle and purchased good natured gifts from the IPCC mail order catalogue. All funds raised support peatland habitat and biodiversity conservation.



# Thank You

Image: Autumn seed heads of bog  
asphodel on Lodge Bog, Co.  
Kildare © C. Krieger



## Companies, Agencies

### & Organisations

Ballyhoura Heritage  
and Environment  
CLG  
BirdWatch Ireland  
Kildare Branch  
Bord na Móna  
Butterfly  
Conservation  
Ireland  
Celtic Roots Studio  
Community Wetlands  
Forum  
Community  
Foundation for  
Ireland  
Creative Meitheal  
Rathangan  
Department of Com-  
munications,  
Climate Action and  
Environment  
Department of  
Housing, Local  
Government and  
Heritage  
Dublin Zoo  
The Drehid Grant  
Scheme  
ETHOS  
FH Wetland Systems  
Fota Wildlife Park  
Friends of Ardee Bog  
Galway Atlantaquaria  
Girley Bog Meitheal  
HDH Wills 1965  
Charitable Trust  
The Heritage Council  
IEN Irish  
Environmental  
Network  
International  
Peatland Society  
Interreg North-West  
Europe Care-Peat

Irish Peatland  
Society  
Irish Ramsar  
Wetlands  
Committee  
Irish Uplands Forum  
Kildare Auditing and  
Accountancy  
Service  
Killyconny Bog  
Project  
Kildare County  
Council  
KRA Visionary Project  
Partners  
KRA Renewables  
Laois Offaly  
Education Training  
Board  
Leinster Leader  
Limerick City and  
County Council  
Maynooth University  
Meath County  
Council  
Met Éireann  
Marsh Charitable  
Trust  
Móin Fhionnurach  
Development  
Association  
Monaghan County  
Council  
Monasterevin Tidy  
Towns  
National Biodiversity  
Data Centre  
National Lottery  
Good Causes  
National Parks and  
Wildlife Service  
Olivemount Trust  
Peatlands and Natura  
Community  
Engagement  
Scheme  
Peatlands Council

Pullough Residents  
Association  
Rathangan Tidy  
Towns  
Reserach Ireland  
Revenue  
Commissioners  
Sallins Biodiversity  
Group  
Smurfit Kappa Group  
South Dublin County  
Council  
Sustainable Energy  
Association of  
Ireland  
Teaching Plans  
Ireland Limited  
The Irish National  
Stud Company Ltd  
The National Reptile  
Zoo  
Wetland Surveys  
Ireland

## Individuals

Barbara Young  
Bernadette Power  
Catherine O'Dea  
Charlotte Perkins  
Christine Dibelius  
Colin Nicholls  
Dearbhla Ní Laighin  
Deirdre Ní Eighin  
Deirdre Rowsome  
Dilys Bateman  
Ferdi Haverland  
Fionnuala Ward  
Fr. Joe Coyne  
Hugh McMahon  
John F Walsh and  
Margaret Francis  
Kathrine Geoghegan  
Mark Lidwill  
M.E. Mitchell  
Michael McIntock  
Michael and Mary Ó  
Corcora

Miraim Tarbett  
Myra Foley  
Michael Tubridy  
Rosamund Philips  
Sean and Margaret  
Jackson  
Patrick Molloy  
Seán Ó Fearghail and  
Gwynn Grace  
Tara McCarthy  
Thomas Hulton  
Valerie Feehan

## Legacies and In Memoriam Gifts

Catherine McMullin  
Kenneth Kelly  
Máire MicAoidh  
Mary Hobart  
Michael Ewing  
Richard Everard  
Ruth Blackith

## Volunteers

Adam Kirwan  
Alex O'Brien  
Austin Commene  
Brendan Cummins  
Brendan Wyse  
Casey Walshe  
Chris Fusco  
Chris Logan  
Eoin Hassett  
Faolán O'Farrell  
Fred O'Brien  
Helen Mulhall  
Isaac Moriarty  
Jerome Kelly  
Joe Kelly  
John Fearn  
Karina Macleod  
Kay O'Connell  
Leo Nolan  
Melissa Stobie  
Myfanwy Humphries  
Paul Carthy  
Peter O'Toole

Petra Oorthuijs  
Pierce O'Flynn  
Ralph Gowran  
Rory Murray  
Ruth Ford-Egan  
Ruth Gaj-McKeever  
Sian Ní Mhuirí  
Tiernan Murray  
Veronica Anderson  
Wilbert Gelens

## Patrons

Don Conroy  
Eanna Ní Lamhna  
Katherine Geoghegan  
Helen Conneely  
HRH Princess Irene  
of the Netherlands  
Maaik van Koldam  
Netherlands  
Ambassador to  
Ireland  
Matthijs Schouten  
Monty Don OBE  
Tina Claffey

## Staff

Leah Moynihan  
Lyndsey Casserly  
Nuala Madigan  
Sorcha Doyle  
Tristram Whyte

## Committee of Management

Catherine FitzGerald  
John Lynch  
John Pierce  
Rebecca Kummert  
Tiernan Murray  
Kate Macnamara  
Martin Kelly  
Eugene Dunbar  
Miriam Mooney

Company registration number: 116156

**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**  
**Financial statements**  
**for the financial year ended 31 December 2024**



## The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

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**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**  
**Company limited by guarantee**

**Directors and other information**

<b>Directors</b>	Catherine Fitzgerald Martin Kelly Rebecca Kummert (Appointed 8 May 2024) Kate Macnamara Miriam Mooney (Resigned 8 May 2024) Tiernan Murray John Pierce John Lynch Eugene Dunbar (Resigned 8 May 2024)
<b>Secretary</b>	Dr. Catherine Fitzgerald
<b>Company number</b>	116156
<b>Registered office</b>	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare R51 V293
<b>Business address</b>	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare R51 V293
<b>Auditor</b>	Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services Lower Eyre Street Newbridge Co. Kildare W12 EP63
<b>Bankers</b>	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2



**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**  
**Company limited by guarantee**

**Directors and other information (continued)**

<b>Solicitors</b>	O'Shaughnessy Bairead Solicitors 1 Father Mc Wey Street Edenderry Co. Offaly
<b>Charity Number</b>	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 2024.

#### **Directors**

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

Catherine Fitzgerald  
Martin Kelly  
Rebecca Kummert (Appointed 8 May 2024)  
Kate Macnamara  
Miriam Mooney (Resigned 8 May 2024)  
Tiernan Murray  
John Pierce  
John Lynch  
Eugene Dunbar (Resigned 8 May 2024)

#### **Principal activities**

The company's principal activity continues to be the conservation of a representative sample of Irish peatlands, 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.

#### **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 reduction in grant and donation income.

#### **Dividends**

As the company is a company limited by guarantee, no dividends are payable.

#### **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.



The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

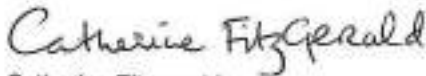
Directors report (continued)

**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 7 May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:



Catherine Fitzgerald  
Director



John Lynch  
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 2024 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 2024 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***

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

***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  
Certified Public Accountants and Statutory Auditor  
Lower Eyre Street  
Newbridge  
Co. Kildare  
W12 EP63

7 May 2025

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Income and expenditure account  
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	2023 €
Turnover		251,956	318,505
Cost of sales		(2,290)	(3,150)
Gross surplus		249,666	315,355
Administrative expenses		(234,231)	(210,348)
Operating surplus		15,435	105,007
Other interest receivable and similar income		10,810	738
Surplus before taxation		26,245	105,745
Tax on surplus		-	-
Surplus for the financial year		26,245	105,745

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 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.



The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Balance sheet  
As at 31 December 2024

	Note	2024 €	€	2023 €	€
<b>Fixed assets</b>					
Tangible assets	7	405,279		423,708	
			405,279		423,708
<b>Current assets</b>					
Stocks	8	4,568		5,246	
Debtors	9	16,161		4,975	
Cash at bank and in hand		901,516		866,202	
		922,245		876,423	
<b>Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>	10	(11,825)		(10,677)	
<b>Net current assets</b>			910,420		865,746
<b>Total assets less current liabilities</b>			1,315,699		1,289,454
<b>Net assets</b>			1,315,699		1,289,454
<b>Capital and reserves</b>					
Capital Reserve			8,337		8,337
Restricted Operational Contingency Reserve			246,590		246,590
Restricted Land Reserve			73,969		70,326
Income and expenditure account			986,803		964,201
<b>Members funds</b>			1,315,699		1,289,454

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 7 May 2025 and signed on behalf of the board by:

  
Catherine Fitzgerald  
Director

  
John Lynch  
Director

The notes on pages 12 to 16 form part of these financial statements.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Statement of changes in equity  
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

	Capital Reserve	Restricted Operational Contingency Reserve	Restricted Land Reserve	Profit and loss account	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	8,337	246,590	59,799	868,983	1,183,709
Transfer between reserve accounts	-	-	10,527	(10,527)	-
<b>At 1 January 2023</b>	8,337	246,590	70,326	858,456	1,183,709
Surplus for the financial year	-	-	-	105,745	105,745
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	-	-	-	105,745	105,745
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	8,337	246,590	70,327	964,200	1,289,454
Transfer between reserve accounts	-	-	3,642	(3,642)	-
<b>At 31 December 2023</b>	8,337	246,590	73,969	960,558	1,289,454
Surplus for the financial year	-	-	-	26,245	26,245
<b>Total comprehensive income for the financial year</b>	-	-	-	26,245	26,245
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	8,337	246,590	73,969	986,803	1,315,699

**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**

**Notes to the financial statements  
Financial year ended 31 December 2024**

**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, R51 V293.

**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**

Voluntary income including income for the purposes of capital spend is included in the financial statements when the charity is legally entitled to it, its financial value can be quantified with reasonable certainty and there is reasonable certainty of its ultimate receipt.

Voluntary income is defined as income received by way of funding, donations and gifts and is included in full in the financial statements when received.

**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.



**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**

**Notes to the financial statements (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 31 December 2024**

**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%/33%	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 2024**

**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 2024

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 4 (2023: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2024	2023
	€	€
Wages and salaries	133,727	119,226
Social Insurance costs	14,811	13,175
	<u>148,538</u>	<u>132,401</u>

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2024	2023
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	964,200	868,983
Surplus for the financial year	26,245	105,745
Transfer to Restricted Land Reserve	(3,642)	(10,527)
At the end of the financial year	<u>986,803</u>	<u>964,201</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Office Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€
<b>Cost</b>				
At 1 January 2024	543,777	156,583	84,799	785,159
Additions	-	286	654	940
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>543,777</u>	<u>156,869</u>	<u>85,453</u>	<u>786,099</u>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
At 1 January 2024	176,243	109,520	75,687	361,450
Charge for the financial year	9,433	6,373	3,564	19,370
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>185,676</u>	<u>115,893</u>	<u>79,251</u>	<u>380,820</u>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>At 31 December 2024</b>	<u>358,101</u>	<u>40,976</u>	<u>6,202</u>	<u>405,279</u>
At 31 December 2023	<u>367,534</u>	<u>47,063</u>	<u>9,112</u>	<u>423,709</u>



The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)  
Financial year ended 31 December 2024

<b>8. Stocks</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	<u>4,568</u>	<u>5,246</u>
<b>9. Debtors</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Trade debtors	860	338
Prepayments	2,440	2,477
Accrued income	<u>12,861</u>	<u>2,160</u>
	<u>16,161</u>	<u>4,975</u>
<b>10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year</b>		
	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	8,898	7,889
Accruals	<u>2,927</u>	<u>2,788</u>
	<u>11,825</u>	<u>10,677</u>

**11. Approval of financial statements**

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 7 May 2025.

**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 2024

	2024 €	2023 €
<b>Turnover</b>		
Donations	34,497	34,913
Bogland purchase donations	3,691	10,527
Shop sales	9,773	8,507
Government grants	152,119	160,887
Project income	10,727	35,262
Appeal/Raffle	15,644	13,786
Nature centre	7,895	11,838
Consultancy & copyright	17,610	19,572
Legacies	-	23,213
	<u>251,956</u>	<u>318,505</u>
<b>Cost of sales</b>		
Opening stock	(5,246)	(5,890)
Purchases	(1,612)	(2,506)
	<u>(6,858)</u>	<u>(8,396)</u>
Closing stock	4,568	5,246
	<u>(2,290)</u>	<u>(3,150)</u>
<b>Gross surplus</b>	<u>249,666</u>	<u>315,355</u>
<b>Gross surplus percentage</b>	99.1%	99.0%
<b>Overheads</b>		
<b>Administrative expenses</b>		
Wages and salaries	(133,727)	(119,226)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(14,811)	(13,175)
Staff training	(1,600)	(1,346)
Water rates	(151)	(115)
Insurance	(9,395)	(9,084)
Light and heat	(6,032)	(7,364)
Cleaning	(961)	(738)
Repairs and maintenance	(8,603)	(3,375)
Printing, postage and stationery	(7,724)	(11,389)
Website costs	(3,616)	-
Telephone	(1,879)	(1,752)
Computer & software costs	(2,375)	(775)
Conservation projects	(12,401)	(12,367)
Travel & related costs	(39)	(3,233)
Legal and professional	(5,605)	(2,578)
Auditors remuneration	(2,927)	(2,869)
Bank charges	(908)	(931)
Loss on exchange	(202)	(200)
Canteen	(35)	(171)
Staff welfare	(333)	(210)

**The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG**

**Detailed income and expenditure account (continued)**  
**Financial year ended 31 December 2024**

	<b>2024</b>	<b>2023</b>
	<b>€</b>	<b>€</b>
General expenses	(321)	-
Subscriptions	(1,217)	(250)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(19,369)	(19,200)
	<u>(234,231)</u>	<u>(210,348)</u>
<b>Operating surplus</b>	<b>15,435</b>	<b>105,007</b>
<b>Operating surplus percentage</b>	<b>6.1%</b>	<b>33.0%</b>
Other interest receivable and similar income	10,810	738
<b>Surplus before taxation</b>	<u><b>28,245</b></u>	<u><b>105,745</b></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 2024.

	2024 (€)	2023(€)
Bord na Móna	-	1,000
Department of Communications, Climate Action & Environment (Irish Environmental Network)	56,614	57,934
Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage including the Peatlands Community Engagement Fund	3,766	10,678
Heritage Council (including Heritage in Schools and grant awards)	49,616	43,308
Kildare County Council	12,130	22,305
Laois Offaly ETB	630	630
Limerick City & County Council	347	-
Longford County Council	-	700
Meath County Council	18,188	15,740
Monaghan County Council	250	-
National Museum of Ireland	-	370
Office of Public Works	200	400
Research Ireland	1,458	-
South Dublin County Council	1,200	2,362
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland	7,719	5,215
<b>Total (€)</b>	<b>152,118</b>	<b>160,792</b>

**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 2022

	2024(€)	2023 (€)
Dublin Zoo	7,000	7,000
National Biodiversity Data Centre	150	300
Olivemount Trust	-	25,000