



Irish Peatland Conservation Council Annual Report and Financial Accounts 2025

COMHAIRLE CHAOMHNATHE PHORTAIGH NA HÉIREANN

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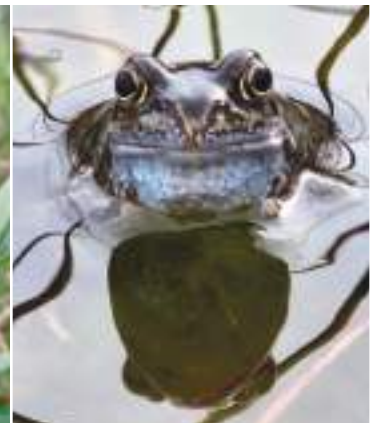


Irish
Environmental
Network



SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT
GOALS

Images: Participants at the IPCC's Lodge Bog Heritage Week 2025 event and peatland biodiversity including St Dabeoc's Heath, Emperor moth caterpillar, Round-leaved Wintergreen and Common frog all recorded on Irish bogs in 2025 © N. Madigan and L. Casserly



Message from the IPCC Committee of Management



Images from top: IPCC Patron Maaïke van Koldam, Ambassador to the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ireland, IPCC's CEO, Nuala Madigan, Senator Gareth Scallan and TD Joe Neville at the 'Futureproofing Ireland's Peatlands: Dutch Lessons in Restoration' event at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, solar panels installed at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre as part of the IPCC retrofit undertaken in 2025 and the IPCC's new Strategic Plan 2026-2028
© 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 six peatland nature reserves in Kerry, Kildare, Meath, Clare and Waterford and we manage the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. We provide an extensive information service on our website at www.ipcc.ie. IPCC has four staff members, who are supported by volunteers.

We are delighted to present the Annual Report and Financial Accounts of the Irish Peatland Conservation Council (IPCC) for 2025.

During the year, we continued to monitor peatland sites nationally, responding to scoping and planning applications, public consultations and engaging with a variety of stakeholders. We welcomed the Environmental Protection Agency's report detailing the large scale illegal peat extraction across seven midland Counties and presented at the Houses of the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Climate, Environment and Energy on this topic alongside the EPA and Westmeath and Offaly Local Authorities.

In collaboration with the Embassy for the Kingdom of the Netherlands we hosted a joint conference entitled 'Futureproofing Ireland's Peatlands: Dutch Lessons in Restoration' at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. During this event the IPCC along with the Ambassador for the Kingdom of the Netherlands welcomed, Senators, TD's, Local Councillors and representatives from farming organisations, NPWS, Local Authorities, community groups and media to learn, discuss and share our collective peatland experiences.

We undertook a retrofit of the administration wing of the Bog of Allen Nature Centre installing an air to water heat pump, solar panels, an EV charge point and insulation, highlighting the IPCC's commitment to reducing dependency on peat as Ireland transitions to renewable greener energies.

We undertook a number of peatland projects in 2025 including:

- * dragonfly and damselfly survey at Lodge Bog, Co. Kildare,
- * dragonfly and damselfly survey at Girley Bog NHA, Co. Meath,
- * large heath butterfly habitat assessment and adult count at Girley Bog NHA,
- * publication of a blanket bog plant identification swatch and
- * developing a community biodiversity action plan for Callan, Co. Kilkenny

We met with over 1,900 visitors and groups during the year both at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and nationally through our peatland education outreach programme.

The voluntary committee of management held seven meetings in 2025 including the AGM in May. Topics of discussion included the regulation of IPCC's finances and operations, health and safety assessments, strategic and business plan review and compliance with the Charities Regulator governance code. Updates to the IPCC's Memorandum and Articles of Association were also completed.

We are grateful to all who contributed financially to the Save the Bogs Campaign in 2025, including Friends of the Bog, public bodies and philanthropic individuals and groups (see page 18). We thank the IPCC's volunteers and staff for taking action for peatlands throughout the year. The difference they and other supporters made can be seen in the details of our work in the following pages.

2025 Committee of Management: John Lynch (Chairperson), Catherine Fitzgerald (Secretary), Martin Kelly, Kate Macnamara, Tiernan Murray, John Pierce and Rebecca Kummert

Conserving and Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Images from top: Emerald damselfly (*Lestes sponsa*) on cross-leaved heath (*Erica tetralix*) on Lodge Bog, the IPCC's Conservation and Education Officers measure water levels on Lodge Bog and with volunteers on Girley Bog NHA during the large heath butterfly habitat assessment and Comma butterfly (*Polygonia c-album*) on Lullymore West Bog Nature Reserve © N. Rogerson, Á. O'Donoghue & N. Madigan

Throughout 2025, the IPCC owned and managed six peatland reserves nationally and the IPCC's head quarters the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.

On **Lodge Bog**, Co. Kildare, quarterly water-level monitoring, site maintenance and species surveys were carried out by the IPCC staff and volunteers. A habitat assessment and surveys for the large heath butterfly recorded 26 adult butterflies on the reserve, an increase of seven from 2024. A dragonfly and damselfly survey confirmed the presence of five dragonfly species and four damselfly species including the Black Darter, a raised bog specialist. In 2025, 1,734 casual wildlife observations from seventy three species were recorded during site visits including forty five bird species, nine butterfly species, five bumblebee species, nine dragonfly and damselfly species, two amphibian/reptile species, three moth species and five other species, including hare and raft spider. The IPCC staff conducted eighty three Curlew surveys between March and July 2025 but no individuals were recorded.

On **Lullymore West**, the IPCC continued to monitor butterflies and bumblebees as part of the National Biodiversity Data Centre's monitoring schemes. 1,139 butterflies from twenty one species were observed over twenty-six survey weeks. 153 bumblebees from seven species were recorded during eight bumblebee surveys completed between March and October, including the red-tailed bumblebee which is classed as near threatened. The spring Marsh Fritillary larval nest count recorded thirty three nests while in autumn only seven nests were recorded. Freshwater invertebrate surveys were also conducted on the reserve. 364 wildlife observations from sixty eight species were recorded, including a sighting of a black darter which is the first record for this dragonfly on the reserve. Volunteers also helped with several scrub management days throughout the year. There was no grazing of the reserve.

On **Girley Bog** NHA, Co Meath, water monitoring continued quarterly. A large heath habitat assesment and adult surveys identified six adult butterflies on the reserve. Damselfly and dragonfly surveys identified eight species including the black darter dragonfly, a raised bog specialist. Monitoring of the *Sphagnum* moss trials noted that the plugs were very desiccated but that this may have been due to the prolonged dry weather experienced during the summer. Freshwater invertebrates were monitored on three occasions. A total of 119 casual wildlife observations were made including ten bird species, ten butterfly species, two species of Amphibians and four bee species, one peacock caterpillar, one raft spider and two hares.

Ketts Lough, Co. Clare, is located within the Tullaher Lough and Bog SAC. Ketts Lough was included in two publications in 2025, 'Community Action: A Beginners Guide to Wetlands 2025' by the Community Wetlands Forum and 'Clare Wetlands Story Map' by Clare County Council. Restoration works were proposed for the reserve. A joint meeting held between the IPCC committee of management, Bord na Móna, RPS and an NPWS Conservation Ranger explored the plans, with IPCC raising concerns for the proposed restoration. There was no removal of invasive species on the IPCC owned site but treatment of Japanese Knotweed was done on the SAC. It was noted that the removal of conifer seedlings is to take place in 2026 which may include parts of IPCC land. The Greenland White Fronted Geese population is said to be declining on site. No sightings were confirmed on Ketts Lough but three have been seen on nearby Farrihy Lough and were expected to overwinter on Ketts Lough as usual 2025/2026. The Marsh Fritillary count was down on previous years but this was possibly due to only one known location being monitored in 2025. An Archaeological Impact Assessment (AIA) revealed that there would be no impact from restoration works to the cultural heritage (CH) of the site. It was also discovered that there are three additional cultural heritage structures on the site including two vernacular structures and one possible Crannog within the lake on IPCC land.

Conserving and Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Throughout 2025, **Fenor Bog**, Co. Waterford continued to be managed in liaison with the Moín Fhionnurach Development Association. The IPCC and community members raised a concern regarding the reactivation of a silage pit on the side of Ballyscanlon Hill, adjacent to Fenor Bog Nature Reserve, with Waterford City and County Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Service. In July, a notification was received to confirm that an enforcement notice was issued. The IPCC requested a timeline for the removal of the silage pit, Waterford City and County Council stated that the matter had been forwarded to planning. No further details have been received.

The IPCC's Conservation and Education Officer met with our local volunteer on **Coad Bog**, Co. Kerry in May. Together water-level monitoring was completed and casual observations of two bird species, one bumblebee, two butterfly species, one dragonfly and two moth species were recorded. Encroaching gorse and *Rhododendron* were highlighted as two future challenges to this peatland reserve.



Following the cessation of the burning of peat to generate electricity in Ireland, the IPCC undertook a retrofit of the administration wing of the **Bog of Allen Nature Centre**. Under the project management of KRA Renewables twenty solar panels were installed, the attic space and internal ceiling were insulated, A-rated windows and doors were installed, an EV car charger was installed and the gas central heating was changed to an air to water heat pump.

In September, the IPCC in collaboration with the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Ireland hosted a joint event at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre entitled 'Futureproofing Ireland's Peatlands: Dutch Lesson in Restoration'. The event included a welcome address from Maaïke van Koldam, Ambassador of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to Ireland. This was followed by a keynote address from Professor Matthijs Shouten titled 'Peatlands, People and Policy: Reflections on Dutch-Irish Collaboration'. Marieke de Groot, Senior Policy Officer, Peat Meadow Programme, Netherlands spoke on 'Designing collaborative subsidy schemes for peatland and agricultural landscapes (peat meadow areas & Natura 2000 transition zones)'. The event concluded with a panel discussion on the topic of peatland restoration, water management and sustainable land use which was followed by a walk to Lodge Bog. Over 40 participants attended including Ambassadors, Senators, and TD's and representatives from NPWS, Local Authorities, community groups and the media to learn, discuss and share our collective peatland experiences.



Images from top: IPCC's staff with Ambassador Maaïke van Koldam and Senator M. Noonan at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, participants visit Lodge Bog during the Futureproofing Ireland's peatlands: Dutch Lessons in Restoration event and wildlife author and photographer C. Krieger at his book launch at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre © L. Benson, M. O'Connor & L. Cullinane

The centre also welcomed and hosted:

- * The National Biodiversity Data Centre who facilitated a butterfly workshop followed by a walk to Lullymore West Bog.
- * Butterfly Conservation and Moths Ireland who facilitated a joint event trapping moths in the peat free wildlife gardens followed by an identification workshop.
- * Kildare Bat Group who hosted a bat walk in collaboration with the IPCC at the centre for World Environment Day.
- * Artists from An Toch-Dig, a Creative Ireland funded project launched the first phase of their project at the centre in February followed in October with the conclusion of Phase 2.
- * Wildlife author and photographer, Carsten Krieger, launched his new book 'Ten Thousand Years Deep the Story of Ireland's Peatlands' in October.
- * The IPCC welcomed representatives from RE-PEAT a youth-led collective changing hearts and minds for and through peatlands across Europe.
- * As IPCC is represented on the board of the Irish Uplands Forum the IPCC hosted the Irish Uplands AGM at the centre in June.

Save the Bogs Campaign 2025



Images from top: The IPCC urged Minister O'Sullivan to work towards an end of the use of peat within the horticulture sector and for the official designation of Ireland's peatland NHA's, the IPCC also issued a strong rejection of Minister Healy-Rae's proposal to reverse government policy relating to planting forestry on deep peat and spoke at the Houses of the Oireachtas on illegal peat extraction across seven midland counties.

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 2025 sent two letters to designated officials to raise awareness of issues affecting the effective conservation of peatlands in Ireland. A letter to Christopher O'Sullivan welcomed him to his new position as Minister of State at the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage. The IPCC expressed how important this role is as the National Parks and Wildlife Service which manage and monitor Ireland's rarest habitats and species live within his remit, at a time that Ireland is within a climate and biodiversity emergency. The IPCC also introduced the 'Save the Bogs' campaign providing a copy of IPCC's Peatland Conservation Action Plans and raised challenges that are affecting peatlands including the IPCC call for his Department to end the use of peat in the horticulture sector and the official designating of peatland NHA's.

The IPCC also contacted Minister Christopher O'Sullivan regarding a development for new walking trails and car park in the Connemara National Park, a joint project between the National Parks and Wildlife Service and Fáilte Ireland to facilitate increased visitor numbers to the park and the Wild Atlantic Way. The IPCC highlighted that the site was protected under the EU Habitats Directive and that the development was too vague where there should be scientific certainty. Should the proposed project go ahead as planned it was locking the area into private car tourism undermining the quality experience of the Wild Atlantic Way and sustainable transport options.

Proposed action to allow planting of trees on deep peat

The Minister of State at the Department of Agriculture, Food and the Marine, with special responsibility for Forestry, Farm Safety, and Horticulture announced a potential reversal of government policy on the planting of trees on deep peat in 2025. The IPCC's issued a strong rejection of such a change through a press released which was supported by a wide network of researchers and garnered a strong reaction from the media.

Houses of the Oireachtas and IPCC statement on illegal peat extraction

Following the EPA's publication detailing the extent of large scale illegal peat extraction across seven midland Counties the IPCC were invited to present to the Houses of the Oireachtas Joint Committee on Climate, Environment and Energy alongside the EPA and Westmeath and Offaly Local Authorities. The IPCC highlighted that while Ireland had put in place strategies and legal requirements working to ensure the sustainable management of peatland habitat they were being ignored. The IPCC drew attention to the Chairman's report from the Peat Use in Horticulture Working Group which provided a timeline of actions and responsibilities for the transition from peat and highlighted that by the governments failure to implement these recommendations following its publication in 2022 Irish peatland habitat continued to be mined and drained illegally today.

Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland - Casework

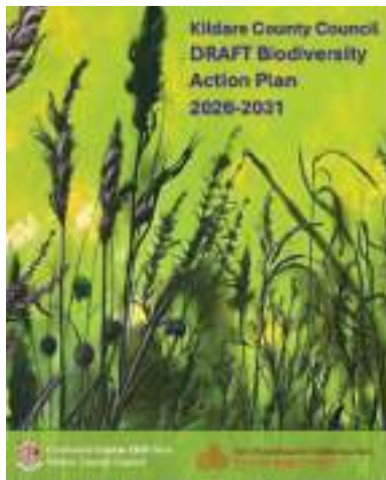
The Irish Peatland Conservation Council responded to sixteen site issues and made submissions on fourteen national and EU policy and public consultation documents in 2025 (see pages 6 to 10).

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action / Outcome
Fenor Bog, Co. Waterford	A silage pit was releasing nutrient runoff and the optics was impacting visitor's experience of the reserve	IPCC made a complaint to Waterford City and County Council and the National Parks and Wildlife Service asking them to investigate the agricultural development. Waterford City and County Council has issued an enforcement notice to the developer.
Cloonroosk Little, Co. Offaly/ Kildare	Peat extraction impacting peatland rehabilitation	Long term peat extraction, possibly for horticulture or agricultural use is encroaching beside an area that Bord na Móna has rehabilitated and owns. There is no separation between the two areas. IPCC notified Kildare County Council in 2024 and in 2025 Kildare County Council enquired with IPCC regarding updates. IPCC sent a timeline of historical Google maps images showing the expanding peat extraction.
Coolator, Suntown Bog, Co. Westmeath	Bog fire	The IPCC were notified of fire via video on Suntown Bog and notified Westmeath County Council. Fire service already at location. The IPCC highlighted that the fire was a symptom of poorly managed turf cutting landscape which has dried out the peat. The IPCC termed the incident "ecocide" and received confirmation that it is being investigated.
Ballina, Co. Mayo	Large scale turf cutting/ commercial	A member of the public e-mailed the IPCC with images of large scale turf cutting, the IPCC notified Mayo County Council who responded to say the turf cutting areas are not commercial, below 10Ha and exempt from planning as they were drained before the planning regulations came into effect.
Birr, County Offaly	Turf for sale advertised in supermarket	A member of the public highlighted to the IPCC that there was an advert for turf on the notice board within a well known supermarket. The person had contacted the Garda and supermarket who did not know it was now illegal to sell turf commercially and advertise it. The IPCC also notified the National Parks and Wildlife Service, the Environmental Protection Agency (who did not respond) and Offaly County Council. The advert was taken down and put back up again the following day. Offaly County Council advised the IPCC that they could not investigate due to not enough information even though the phone number of the person selling the turf was there.
Clonavoe Bog, Co. Offaly	Industrial peat extraction	A member of the public notified the IPCC of industrial peat extraction (with times and dates) and peat being loaded onto trucks for export, possibly for the Netherlands (EUCON trucks). The IPCC submitted a planning enquiry to Offaly County Offaly Planning Department who would not accept the details as we had stated that the person making the enquiry wanted to stay anonymous. This site is beside a site already being investigated by the Environmental Protection Agency.
Cod, Co. Offaly	Industrial peat extraction	Three trucks were seen being loaded with milled peat, the site is owned by Bord na Móna (visible on the Land Development Agency's website) but outside Bord na Móna's licenced area. Offaly County Council's planning maps shows there is no planning permission. This information was given to the Local Authority, Bord na Móna and the Environmental Protection Agency and IPCC also highlighted that Bord na Móna had ended peat extraction yet it was still occurring on the company's land holding.
Mylerstown, Co. Kildare	Agricultural reclamation/ drainage	New landowner was draining land and destroying hedgerows. Damage extensive with no planning permission. A LAWPRO Officer had notified the IPCC to see if we had information on the area as it was listed as a wetland via the Wetland Surveys Ireland website. The IPCC database listed petrifying springs and tufa formation, a rare habitat, as present. The IPCC advised local community to make planning enquiries with the local authority. They have already contacted the National Parks and Wildlife Service.
Keerglen, Co. Mayo	Renewable energy development	The IPCC made an official observation to Coimisiún Pleanála on the Planning appeal initiated by a member of the local community to the approved proposed wind farm application. The IPCC highlighted that the Corrib Gas pipeline is specifically recorded as causing damage to the Glenamoy SAC yet this has not been considered cumulatively with this and other developments. The developers give an ultimatum, build the wind farm or allow the peatland to degrade further. The PCC gave another option, build the wind farm in a less rare habitat and mitigate any losses by rehabilitating this one.

Monitoring Peatlands in Ireland - Casework

Site Name, County	Issue	IPCC Action / Outcome
Sperrin Mountains, Northern Ireland	Dalradian Curraghinalt Project, gold mine	A proposed mine has to go back to planning and consultation phase as it had not consulted with the Republic. The construction and operation of a mine could impact the Black Bog Ramsar site and rare species. The site was already damaged in 1986 from drainage. It is within an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Special Area of Conservation, Area of Scientific Interest and Ramsar. Mitigation not acceptable. Pollution would impact Freshwater Pearl Mussel.
Curraglass, Co. Cork	Renewable energy development	Scoping and consultation phase. The IPCC questioned how this can be sustainable and sensitive development. Peatlands already provide carbon sequestration, water filtration and refugia for specialised species. Even with numerous Hen Harrier Threat Response Plans the species is still in decline and is still losing viable habitat. The IPCC highlighted the biodiversity emergency and our Ireland's obligations in rehabilitating, restoring and protecting peatland.
Barnsmore Gap, Co. Donegal	Greenway Project, road development	Consultation Phase 3. The IPCC highlighted the Meenbog peatslide disaster in 2020 which happened during road construction for a wind farm. Extreme weather and climate change needs to be taken into account. Restoration and rehabilitation of habitats needs to be a feature of the development. Tourism and footfall impacts need to be addressed.
Ballynahina to Rathcormack Mountain, Co. Cork	Proposed Coom green energy park consultation phase	The IPCC highlighted the Biodiversity Emergency, that restoration and rehabilitation needs to be a feature of the plan, that habitats of cutover raised bog may hold important active raised bog and that nitrogen from the development may impact peatland habitats and needs to be accounted. The IPCC highlighted the importance of fen habitat and that deep peat needs to be protected from the development.
Moanmore, Co. Donegal	Proposed Moanmore Lower wind farm strategic infrastructure development	The IPCC made an official observation with An Coimisiún Pleanála, imploring them to refuse the development. The loss of cutover which the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage explains supports Red and Amber listed species (Skylark and Snipe) is unacceptable. It is unacceptable to loose uncut raised bog. Loss of Hen Harrier is unacceptable. Developers did not consider Crepuscular or nocturnal migrations of birds. <i>Molinia</i> meadow loss is unacceptable.
Meenbog, Co. Donegal	EIA scoping request for overall substitute consent, Meenbog wind farm	It was discovered after the Meenbog peat slide disaster that the developers had deviated from the original consented plan 25 times. This was to regularise those deviations retrospectively. The IPCC questioned the carbon lost to air and aquatic habitats due to un-consented storage, were the deviations more favourable to the development or the environment? Why was the site topography not sufficiently mapped before deciding where to build the roads? How has the deviations from the consented plan and peat slide disaster impacted on the conservation of Hen Harrier?
Collooney to Castlebaldwin, Co. Sligo	N4 Active Travel Scheme - public consultation phase 3	The IPCC highlighted six wetlands listed within Wetland Surveys Ireland and the IPCC sites database that need protection or need an ecological survey. Transition mire has been identified. Unshin River SAC includes fen and floating mire communities which need to be protected. The increased traffic and development will increase nitrogen impacts which need to be ascertained.
Parteen Weir Co. Clare to Peamount Co. Dublin	The water supply project Eastern and Midlands region	Peatland habitats along the route need to be rehabilitated, restored and stabilised as a feature of this development. All works must be cognisant of the bird nesting season and red-listed birds within the Birds of Conservation Concern need to be impact-assessed to ensure that the project does not affect them.

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Consultations



Images from top: Cover of the draft consultation for the Kildare Biodiversity Action Plan, the IPCC also responded to Coillte's public consultation on its draft land use strategic implementation plan and a representative from the Dúlra project part of Connemara Forum CLG landowners management of invasive species on blanket bog initiative, Co. Galway © IPCC

Irish Peatland Conservation Council made submissions to the following policies and consultations in 2025:

Biodiversity Action Plan Consultations, Local Authorities, Counties Leitrim, Kildare and Sligo

The IPCC highlighted the loss of peatland habitat nationally and within the respective counties. Each county was provided with a list of peatland sites of importance from the IPCC peatland sites database. The IPCC described Ireland's climate and biodiversity emergency and how depending on peatlands are managed they can contribute or mitigate against further declines. The IPCC 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 raised the issues of peat piracy (illegal turf cutting), the risk of fire from dry peatlands, the risk pests pose to high nature value habitats and highlighted the Wetland Surveys Ireland map of Irish wetlands that need ecological surveys to ascertain the biodiversity present.

Coillte's public consultation on its draft land use strategic implementation plan

The IPCC stressed that no High Nature Value habitats should be planted and that peat depth is not an accurate way to choose where to plant, it should be based on organic weight which better describes the importance of an area to biodiversity and the full spectrum of peatland habitats. Coillte should use profits for the proposed redesign of peatland within their land holding, it should not be subject to carbon funding. The quest for renewable energy should not overtake conservation. The IPCC also recommended Coillte to conduct targeted species conservation management actions, such as the actions which will benefit the Hen Harrier.

Coillte Nature Consultation on Native Woodland Project for the Littleton Bord an Móna Complex

The IPCC highlighted areas that Bord na Móna had already conducted rehabilitation actions as part of Bord na Móna's Biodiversity Action Plan, questioned the impacts of woodland on waders and questioned why the areas are not re-profiled if they are "high and dry" to allow more re-wetting.

Public Consultation on the Designation of Heavily Modified Water Bodies for Ireland's Third Cycle River Basin Management Plan

The Water Advisory Unit would like to lower the requirements for water quality by designating 466 water bodies as Heavily Modified, therefore lowering ambition and moving the goalposts. The IPCC expressed that there is insufficient rationale and analysis for this and it will hinder the recovery and restoration of water quality. To protect Ireland's water resources they should identify and act on the actions needed to achieve "Good Ecological Status" as legally binding under the Water Framework Directive.

Agriculture Forestry Stakeholder Consultation Survey for the 4th National Biodiversity Action Plan

The IPCC described that building capacity within communities can help tackle biodiversity issues at the landscape level, such as the Dúlra project in Connemara which is removing invasive species with the hands-on help of community groups and locals enabling knowledge and skills transfer. This

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Consultations



helps with long term management within National Parks, including monitoring and adaption. The IPCC highlighted that results-based payment schemes are welcome but they also need to be long term and adaptable to changing issues and socio-economic parameters. Each county needs to have an official body which will identify the issues affecting peatland biodiversity at the landscape level and can work with stakeholders to find solutions.

RAINFOREST HEU - Workshop on Transformative Pathways for Peatland Conservation and Restoration

The IPCC attended a workshop hosted by the RAINFOREST project which will contribute to enabling, upscaling and accelerating transformative change to reduce biodiversity impacts of major food and biomass value chains. The project, with stakeholders, is developing stakeholder preferences for a range of policy and technology based solutions for more sustainable food chains. The IPCC expressed that ending the use of peat in horticulture is necessary to secure food systems and that restoration of habitats and peat forming functions has to be a part of transformative change.



EU Civil Society Strategy - Open Public Consultation

The IPCC described the role that Civil Society Organisations (CSO) can do in identifying gaps in policy, science, law and disseminating information. The IPCC described the risks for CSO's such as long term funding to ensure there is capacity for advocacy and education and raised the concern that funding is only available for EU designated sites which can result in important peatland sites in-between being missed. The wider landscape also needs focus.



EU Survey - Nature Restoration Regulation

European Union consultation on the methods for monitoring pollinator diversity and pollinator populations. The IPCC expressed concerns for red-listed species and species endemic to peatlands and highlighted the need to build capacity locally, through education and funding to increase engagement with citizen science.



EU Survey - Risks and Challenges to Civil Society Organisations

A European Union consultation to identify the risks to civil society organisations, the IPCC highlighted that long term funding is needed to enable organisations capacity in identifying gaps in environmental policy and law.

European Commission Consultation "Simplification of Administrative Burdens in Environmental Legislation"

The IPCC made comments stressing that environmental legislation must not be weakened and any changes to reduce administration burdens must not reduce the strength and effectiveness of environmental law. Any changes needs to be impact assessed. For instance, the Water Framework Directive is necessary legislation in the toolbox to reverse water quality decline but instead of weakening legislation to make it easier to navigate novel technologies could be used such as AI and automation.

Soil Mission Mirror Group

The IPCC attended the "Mission Soil Platform" presentation of the "Spongescapes" project linking climate change to soil health, regenerative farming and resilient food systems.

Images from top: IPCC Policy Officer guides a group of Finnish researchers from Trinity College to Lodge Bog, IPCC information stand at Kildare Biodiversity conference, lesser butterfly-orchid (*Platanthera bifolia*) and IPCC volunteers support with the autumn marsh fritillary butterfly (*Euphydryas aurinia*) habitat assessment on Lullymore West Bog. © IPCC

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland



Stakeholder Awareness of Heritage Ireland 2030 Consultation

The Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage held a consultation with stakeholders in relation to the National Heritage Strategy and how stakeholders engage with it and what other policies and initiatives are relevant in the IPCC's work. The IPCC highlighted the main opportunities in regards to Heritage Ireland 2030 Strategy, such as developing synergies with the Nature Restoration Law, National Biodiversity Plan and Climate Action Plan. The IPCC gave our priorities for National Leadership and Heritage such as supporting the development of a nationwide land-use and habitat/heritage mapping system to inform policy development.



Kildare Outdoor Recreation Plan Consultation

The IPCC held an online meeting with a member of Kildare County Council who was interested in an eNGO's opinion on what should be in an Outdoor Recreation Plan. The IPCC highlighted novel interpretation, managing impacts of tourism on high value nature areas and the need for widespread rehabilitation and restoration within the County and provided a list of peatland sites of conservation importance within the County.

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 with peatland research within universities.



Munster Technological University

The IPCC completed an interview with a student studying the NPWS Nature and Interpretation course who was developing a project in peatland ecology, *Sphagnum Moss* and the associated impacts of drainage.

University of Limerick

The IPCC held both an online and in person meeting with a student studying peatlands in University of Limerick and writing an article for the European Commission in Spain. The student was interested in IPCC's work as an eNGO and the current status of Irish peatlands.



Agricultural Affairs, Co. Sligo

The IPCC completed an interview with a student who was conducting research on how the agricultural sector can meet its environmental obligations. The IPCC highlighted the main challenges in peatland conservation and how the IPCC advocates for policy change.

Maynooth University, Ireland

The IPCC continued its collaboration with the 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 Irish blanket bogs. In 2025 the IPCC hosted a workshop with students and a two day information event at Airfield Estate, Co. Dublin in collaboration with researchers.

TU Dublin

IPCC facilitated a student to complete his final year research project measuring peat depth on Lodge Bog as part of his studies at TU Dublin working towards a BSc. Spatial Planning/BSc. Environmental Management. 10

Images from top: Results of the Heritage Ireland consultation were published in January 2026, Faolán Farrell measures peat depth on Lodge Bog, the IPCC collaboration with Maynooth University hosting student workshops and an information stand with researchers in 2025.

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Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Stakeholders



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

Heritage Horizons Conference, Kilmainham, Dublin

IPCC attended the conference which was hosted by the Heritage Council and attending presentations on climate, heritage archaeological and environment. The conference was opened by Taoiseach Michaelaál Martin.

National Trust - Mourne Mountains

IPCC welcomed Rangers from the Mourne Mountains, who, within the National Trust, are aiming to rehabilitate blanket bog which is impacted by burning and tourism. The IPCC shared our experiences in Sphagnum moss transfer on Lodge Bog South and drain blocking methods.



SEEFA (Social, Economic Environmental Forestry Association of Ireland) and None So Hardy (Forestry Nursery)

Representatives of SEEFA and None So Hardy met with IPCC at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre to learn about the issues surrounding peatland and afforestation following Minister Healy Rae's comments on planting on deep peat. The IPCC highlighted the right tree in the right place and the importance of saving Ireland's remaining peatlands.

Sustainable Water Authority Network (SWAN)

The IPCC is a member of SWAN and also sat on the Board of Directors throughout 2025. The IPCC attended six meetings with topics ranging from accepting membership applications, SWAN's nomination to the European Environment Board and Irish Ocean Literacy, the designation of Heavily Modified Water Bodies, an overview of the 2026 work plan, budget and board meeting.



Irish Ramsar Wetlands Committee

The IPCC is a member of the Irish Ramsar Committee and met three times in 2025. The first Ramsar meeting was held in Brú na Bóinne, Netterville Estate where we visited the new NPWS agricultural research operation. Discussions held ranged from the Ramsar vision document and the list of actions needed for effective wetland protection in Ireland, the need for a national wetland inventory and the IPCC also suggesting Kett's Lough forward for Ramsar designation.



Irish Environmental Network

The IPCC met with the IEN twice during 2025, the IPCC had input and voted on the IEN Steering Committee nominations and the Common Agricultural Policy Stakeholder committee. Other topics for discussion included the Nature Restoration Regulation and the EU Mercoser Trade Deal. The IPCC's Chief Executive Officer held the position of chairperson of the board of directors of the IEN attending board meetings, the AGM and supporting with staff recruitment. The IPCC also attended the IEN winter gathering of members of the IEN and Public Participation Networks.

Environmental Pillar

IPCC attended four meetings of the Environmental Pillar in 2025 with topics ranging from Ireland's Presidency of the European Union, advocacy planning, Coillte and Bord na Móna mandates, national development plans, the Nature Restoration Law, Environmental Law Implementation Group and the planning of the EU Package Meeting where the European Commission meets with the Environmental Pillar. The IPCC were also awarded funding

Images from top: IPCC attend an Irish Ramsar Wetland Committee meeting, the IPCC attend the IEN winter gathering of members of the IEN and Public Participation Networks, IPCC attend the Irish Upland Forum conference in Letterfrack, Co. Galway and host the Irish Uplands Forum AGM at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.
© IPCC

Protecting Peatlands in Ireland - Stakeholders



Images from top: IPCC attend the IEN study tour to Brussels, IPCC's Policy Officer at the Community Wetland Forum event 'One Common Ground' in Co. Westmeath, IPCC staff attend the Irish Peatland Society Study Tour focusing on blanket bogs across Co. Galway and Mayo and IPCC CEO attends the Leaders Forum of Nature Restoration co-ordinated by the NPWS. © IPCC & Community Wetlands Forum

for a project highlighting areas in need of forestry removal for peatland biodiversity for completion in 2026.

European Commission

The IPCC met with representatives from the European Commission four times through the IPCC membership of the Environmental Pillar and attendance of the IEN Brussel Study tour 2025. The IPCC used these opportunities to ask the Commissions opinion on the end of the raised bog SAC/NHA Turf Cutting Compensation Scheme and the overdue NHA Raised Bog network de-designation. The IPCC also met with Irish MEPs and put forward recommendations such as greater environmental legislation and regulation, highlighted the EPA's reports on the illegal industrial peat extraction across the midlands sharing the IPCC's experience identifying sites for investigation to planning departments.

National Peatlands Park

The National Peatlands Park Group met twice in 2025 to discuss Bord na Móna's Ballydermot complex constraints scoping consultation and a collective submission to the Kildare Biodiversity Action Plan consultation. State company's manage over 7.5% of the County and need to reverse habitat and reduce impacts from renewable energy development.

Abbeyleix BOG Technical Advisory Group (TAG)

The IPCC met the Abbeyleix Bog TAG twice in 2025 to discuss the funding for an ecotope survey to ascertain the expansion of active raised bog and what actions and recommendations should the TAG implement. The IPCC highlighted that there is not an official Management Plan for the reserve. Abbeyleix Bog project celebrated 25 years in July.

Peatlands Council

The IPCC attended one meeting of the Peatland Council in 2025.

Special Areas of Conservation (SAC) Appeals Board

The IPCC met the board once and reviewed two cases in 2025.

Irish Peatland Society (IPS)

In 2025, we attended the annual conference hosted over three days in October exploring blanket bog peatlands including restoration initiatives and invasive species management.

Irish Uplands Forum

The IPCC continued to represent peatlands with the Irish Uplands Forum attending seven meetings including hosting the AGM at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and supporting with organisation and attendance at their one day conference 'Building Partnerships for Nature, Farming and Recreation, Who Cares for the Uplands?'

Community Wetlands Forum

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council supported the work of the Community Wetlands Forum through presented a talk on the work of the IPCC at the Community Wetlands Forum 'One Common Ground' event Westmeath

Leaders Forum on Nature Restoration

The IPCC attended two meetings of the Leaders' Forum on Nature Restoration supporting to shape the vision for the National Nature Restoration Plan.

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



Bog of Allen Nature Centre Visitor Attraction

In 2025, the IPCC welcomed 1,077 visitors to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre. 458 students visited from twelve primary and post-primary schools and 148 visitors from special interest and international groups. Additionally, 471 independent tourists 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 2025, events were hosted to celebrate World Curlew Day with a walk to Lodge Bog, a bat walk was hosted at the bog of Allen Nature Centre in June to celebrate World Environment Day and for International Bog Day on Sunday the 27th of July, the IPCC hosted an open day at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre, where a talk and live CPR demonstration was given by the First Responders.



Biodiversity Week

Supported by the IEN to celebrate National Biodiversity Week from the 17th to the 22nd of May, the IPCC hosted a bogland walk and talk on Lodge Bog Co. Kildare exploring the life found on peatlands; a walk and talk was held on Girley Bog, Co. Meath in conjunction with The Native Woodland Trust introducing the sites management and the species on the bog, a 'Butterfly Walk and Talk' was hosted on Lullymore West, and an online talk hosted by the IPCC title 'Lunch with IPCC'. Throughout Biodiversity Week, there was free admission to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.



Heritage Week

IPCC organised walks to Lodge Bog, Lullymore West, and Girley Bog Nature Reserves to celebrate Heritage Week 2025. On Lodge Bog, the IPCC held a 'Lodge Bog Walk and Talk', at Girley Bog the IPCC hosted a 'Girley Bog Walk and Talk' and took a visit to the 'Bog Bothy' which aims to reignite our relationship with the bog and connect with our local heritage. A 'Butterfly Walk and Talk' was held at Lullymore West, exploring the butterflies on the reserve, sharing of the IPCC's experience engaging with the National Butterfly Monitoring Scheme and habitat management carried out on reserve. The final event for Heritage Week 2025, was an online talk held by the IPCC entitled 'Lunchtime with IPCC', which shared with participants the work of the IPCC for Irish peatland habitat and biodiversity.



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, local authorities and libraries, through which a variety of peatland related awareness raising initiatives.

Heritage in Schools Scheme of the Heritage Council

In 2025, the IPCC delivered 13 workshops entitled 'Bogs in the Classroom'. The IPCC also attended the annual Heritage in Schools network meeting in the Phoenix Park Visitor Centre in July.

Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

The IPCC delivered 24.5 days of SEAI school workshops in 2025. Each workshop explores the importance of energy efficiency and Ireland's move to a net zero economy by 2050.

Images from top: Students from Maynooth post primary measure the depth of peat on Lodge Bog, IPCC guides participants on Lodge Bog during World Curlew Day 2025, participants attend the IPCC and Native Woodland Trust Girley Bog walk on National Biodiversity Week and a young peatland explorer takes part in IPCC's walk to Lullymore West Bog during Heritage Week © IPCC & J. Casey

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



EcoWeek 2025

In partnership with South Dublin County Council, the IPCC delivered 'Bogs in the Classroom' workshops engaging 318 students across four primary in South County Dublin.

Hop to It Frog Survey

188 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 6,933 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 2025

With funding support from the Community Foundation for Ireland the IPCC worked with the community of Callan, Co. Kilkenny to develop a Community Biodiversity Action Plan. The draft was presented to the community in September 2025 with final edits to the plan to be completed in early 2026.

Engaging with Peatland Communities

IPCC engaged with peatland communities nationwide in 2025 including hosting:

- * The launch of Phase 1 of a Creative Ireland funded project entitled 'An Tóch Dig' at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.
- * The IPCC attended the launch of 'Dance of the Cranes' a short film directed by Youth Ink which explored a communities story with the cessation of turf cutting. The IPCC had met with and shared the value of peatlands with this group in 2024 at Kilkea Castle.
- * Freshwater invertebrate identification training with Sallin's Biodiversity Group, Co. Kildare during World Water Day.
- * Peatland information stands were hosted at Dublin Zoo Native Species Weekend, Phoenix Park Biodiversity Festival and Honey Show, National Play Day with Kildare County Council and Offaly and Kildare County Council Biodiversity conferences.
- * A wildflower information stand was hosted at Monasterevin Bluebell Festival, Co. Kildare.
- * Compost talks were facilitated with Fethard Tidy Towns during County Tipperary's Climate Action Week and Kildare County Council during National Biodiversity Week.
- * A peatland and compost talk was also facilitated in partnership Waterford City and County Council.
- * 'Bog in a Bottle' peatland talks were held with Meath County Council library services during Biodiversity Week and Heritage Week.
- * IPCC attended the "Wonder of Trees" Powerscourt Estate, Co. Wicklow experience representing peatlands during one of their panel discussion focusing on education and wellbeing.
- * Virtual peatland talks were delivered to the EY Ireland, EY Japan and Wildlife Rehabilitation Ireland.
- * Creative art, peatland and water workshops were hosted in collaboration with Creative Meitheal Rathangan, County Kildare.
- * In partnership with Meath Partnership LEADER the IPCC guided representatives from Erasmus + project entitled 'WeNaTour' at Girley Bog NHA, County Meath. This group was exploring sustainable tourism while keeping the well-being of local communities and the preservation of the environment at the core of its strategy.



Images from top: IPCC deliver bogland workshops with Meath library service during Heritage Week 2025, IPCC attend 'Dance of the Cranes' a short film directed by YouthInk exploring the cessation of turf cutting in a rural Irish community, IPCC deliver a peatland and compost talk with Waterford City and County Council and IPCC guide European participants in the Erasmus + WeNaTour project at Girley Bog © IPCC

Peatland Awareness, Education and Training



- * The National Biodiversity Data Centre hosted a butterfly monitoring training workshop at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre which was facilitated by Jesmond Harding.
- * The IPCC welcomed and met representatives from RE-PEAT a youth-led collective changing hearts and minds for and through peatlands across Europe to the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.
- * Butterfly Conservation and Moths Ireland hosted a moth trapping and identification workshop at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.
- * The IPCC also supported the launch of the 12th Field Irish Architecture Foundation Bog Bothy project that worked with peatland communities to co-create bog bothies as spaces for shelter, retreat, and deep engagement with this changing landscape by attending their launch of the bog bothy residence at Girley Bog, NHA, Co. Meath.
- * The Bog of Allen Nature Centre hosted the launch of author and photographer Carsten Kreiger on his new book 'Ten Thousand Years Deep the Story of Ireland's Peatlands', with 18 people attending the events.
- * The Bog of Allen Nature Centre hosts An Toch-Dig Phase 2 peatland bus tour and Jesmond Harding talk at the centre in autumn.
- * IPCC staff attended IPCC parton Catherine Geoghegan's art show from which 10% of the proceeds were donated to the IPCC
- * Information stand and gift wrapping set up in Patagonia store Dublin on lead up to Christmas.

IPCC Blanket Bog Plant Identification Swatch

With funding from the Peatlands and Natura Community Engagement Scheme 2025, the IPCC designed and published a new 'Identification Guide to Blanket Bog Plants'. Five hundred copies were printed and distributed free of charge to upland peatland educators nationwide including to Killarney National Park, Wicklow Mountains National Park, Donegal | Mountains National Park, Knocksink Woods Education Centre, Co. Wicklow, Kilcummin Development Group, Co. Kerry, Connemara Forma CLG, Co. Galway and the 'Bog Buddies' volunteer group Co Wicklow. Ninety copies were also sent to the National Parks and Wildlife Service for distribution at their staff annual conference.

Kildare and Offaly Biodiversity Conferences

The IPCC hosted peatland information stands at both the County Kildare and County Offaly Biodiversity conferences in 2025.

Heritage Council Organisations Support Fund 2025

The IPCC were awarded funding from the Heritage Organisations Support Fund 2025 which supported the employment of the IPCC Conservation and Education Officers from March 2025-March 2026, a contribution to IPCC insurance and annual audit expenses were also supported with this grant funding.

National Lottery Good Causes Award

The IPCC was a County Winner in the Heritage Category of the National Lottery Good Causes Award 2025 for our work in peatland policy, research, education and the provision of citizen science and up-skilling initiatives.

Working with Nature Awards

The IPCC were shortlisted for the Nature Education & Wellbeing award at the inaugural Working with Nature Awards at Powerscourt Estate in 2025 and attended a 'fireside' chat event in October.

Images from top: The IPCC welcome and guide representatives from RePeat at Lodge Bog, IPCC visit the Girley Bog Bothy during Heritage Week 2025, IPCC publish a new blanket bog plant identification swatch and IPCC were announced as a finalist in the Working with Nature Powerscourt Estate Nature Education & Wellbeing Award category conservation and education © IPCC

The IPCC's Peatland Communication



Images: Covers of the IPCC 2025 Friend of the Bog publications Peatland News spring and autumn and IPCC online digital Action for Bogs available on 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 2025.

Wild Ireland 2026

IPCC published 250 copies of the 2026 Wild Ireland calendar which includes photos and poems from supporters that feature Irish wildlife and memories. The IPCC acknowledge funding support from Patagonia for this publication.

IPCC Press Releases

The IPCC issued seven press releases during 2025:

- * 30.01.2025 - Take action for wetlands on World Wetlands Day 2025
- * 13.04.2025 - Celebrate World Curlew Day with the IPCC with a Walk and Talk on Lodge Bog
- * 06.05.2025 - Irish Peatland Conservation Council Opposes Afforestation on Peatlands
- * 21.05.2025 - Embark on a peatland adventure this summer with the IPCC's Féile an Dúlra 2025
- * 21.05.2025 - What is so special about bogland biodiversity?
- * 30.07.2025 - System wide failure – EPA report exposes Local Authorities for failing to regulate environmental destruction of peatlands.

Interviews, Press, Publicity and Promotion

IPCC provided weekly wildlife articles to the Leinster Leader which has a readership of 5,000. The IPCC estimate that we featured in 79 media communications throughout the year and to follow are some highlights of the IPCC media coverage in 2025:

Radio

- * 24.02.2025 - IPCC's Nuala Madigan met with Terry Flanagan to share the IPCC's monitoring and management for the Marsh Fritillary butterfly.
- * 21.05.2025 - Peatland interview on Today with Claire Byrne, RTÉ Radio 1 about why government policy on afforestation on deep peat is not wise
- * 04.12.2025 - Midlands 103 talk about illegal peat extraction and IPCC's call for increased policing of the movement of illegal peat.

Print

- * 07.05.25 IPCC's statement against Michael Healy on planting trees on peat soils 'Healy- Rae comments on forestry and peat draw IPCC ire'
- * 11.05.2025 - Article on RTÉ about Healy-Rae backing forestry on peatlands and includes IPCC's warning against it
- * 08.07.2025 - Article in the Offaly Live on the scale of illegal peat extraction surpasses Offaly Co. Council's resources. The IPCC quote included "system-wide failure" by local authorities and here are "direct implications of peat extraction on all of our lives"
- * 10.07.2025 - Article in the Irish Examiner about lowering of protection of wolves and peatland forestry. Includes IPCC stating such actions would have severe environmental consequences.
- * 05.09.2025 - Agriland feature on the IPCC and The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands event at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre.
- * 25.10.2025 - IPCC policy officer Tristram Whyte interviewed about frogs in bogs and IPCC's Hop To It Frog survey in the Irish Independent.

Peatland Communication, Volunteers, Fundraising



Images: Cover of IPCC's Wild Ireland calendar 2026, volunteers from AMP help with scrub clearing on Lullymore West Bog, volunteers create a new pollinator friendly bed in the peat free wildlife gardens at the Bog of Allen Nature Centre and 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, 175 posts were written and shared on Facebook and 174 on Instagram. From January 1st to December 31st, 2025, the IPCC's Facebook posts had a total of 336,940 views and received 5,982 interactions, and 581 follows throughout 2025. Instagram posts had 57,091 views and received 1,756 interactions. Bluesky does not currently have page prominence statistics as of yet. The IPCC stopped posting on the social media site 'X' in 2024.

Throughout 2025 the IPCC continued to engage the services of 2Cubed to monitor the website and update security monthly. To follow is an overview of the growth of IPCC social media accounts in 2025:

IPCC Online Presence	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Website Visitors	62,636	31,806	60,900	35,040	30,500	unknown
Facebook followers	3,734	3976	5,442	5,768	6,217	6,722
Twitter followers	2,254	2,804	3,267	3,328	3,165	2,929
Instagram followers	698	1,144	1,433	1,765	1,981	2,454
Bluesky followers	-	-	-	-	86	221
YouTube views	39,630	47,286	56,998	71,549	75,579	84,613
Trip Advisor Reviews	37	37	38	40	40	40

IPCC's Top Six Facebook Posts in 2025	Reach	Likes
IPCC Hop To It Frog Survey	18,452	74
Ireland's Largest Spider	18,345	88
Bog Butter	13,374	145
Celebrate International Bog Day	13,096	54
Peatland restoration methods: Drain blocking	11,770	59
Happy World Wetlands Day!	11,701	45

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 hosted and welcomed one college student and five post primary students for work placement during the year. The IPCC also acknowledge the volunteering time given by the sustainability teams from Kerry Group and AMP in 2025.

Fundraising

The IPCC made ten funding applications in 2025. 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: Common frogs in garden pond, Co. Wexford, record submitted to the IPCC 'Hop To It' frog survey © E. Delaney

Companies, Agencies & Organisations

Ballymaloe Cookery School
BirdWatch Ireland Kildare Branch
Bord na Móna
Butterfly Conservation Ireland
Celtic Roots Studio
Community Wetlands Forum
Community Foundation for Ireland
Context
Creative Meitheal Rathangan
Dalmoy Ltd.
Department of Climate, Energy and Environment
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Dublin Zoo
The Drehid Grant Scheme
Ey Ireland
FH Wetland Systems
Fota Wildlife Park
Friends of Ardee Bog
Galway Atlantaquaria
Girley Bog Meitheal
GoSolar
HDH Wills 1965 Charitable Trust
The Heritage Council
IEN Irish Environmental Network
International Peatland Society
IRD Duhallow

Irish National Stud and Gardens
Irish Ramsar Wetlands Committee
Irish Uplands Forum
Kildare Auditing and Accountancy Service
Kildare County Council
KRA Visionary Project Partners
KRA Renewables
Laois Offaly Education Training Board
Leinster Leader
Maynooth University
Meath County Council
Met Éireann
Marsh Charitable Trust
Móin Fhionnurach Development Association
Monasterevin Tidy Towns
National Biodiversity Data Centre
National Lottery Good Causes
National Parks and Wildlife Service
Olivemount Trust
Patagonia
Peatlands and Natura Community Engagement Scheme
Peatlands Council
Ravens Runes
Research Ireland
Revenue Commissioners
Sallins Biodiversity

Group
Smurfit Kappa Group
South Dublin County Council
Sustainable Energy Association of Ireland
Teaching Plans Ireland Limited
The Factory
The Irish National Stud Company Ltd
The National Reptile Zoo
Wetland Surveys Ireland

Individuals

Bernadette Power
Dana Carmen
Dilys Bateman
Christine Dibelius
Debbie Jenkinson
Dearbhla Ní Laighin
Fionnuala Ward
Fr. Joe Coyne
Jens Finger
John F Walsh and Margaret Francis
Kathrine Geoghegan
Michael Lynch
Padraig Mallon
Tony McLoughlin
M.E. Mitchell
Michael McIntock
Michael Tubridy
Niall MacCoitir
Rosamund Philips
Seán Ó Fearghail and Gwynn Grace

Legacies and In Memoriam Gifts

Anne Fitzsimons
Col. Fred O'Callaghan

Dr. Máire Mulcahy
John Fearné
Madeline Bevans
Mary Doyle-Powell
Mary Guckian
Mary Golden
Teresa Quigley

Volunteers

Áine McGirl
Austin Commame
Brendan Wyse
Caitrona Barry
Cathrine O'Brien
Chris Fusco
Don McGrane
Eva Doyle
Elijah Smart
Eoghan Mooney
Faolán O'Farrell
Fred O'Brien
Hannah Rodgerson
Isaac Moriarty
Isabella Hennessy
Jerome Kelly
Joe Mangan
Kate Whelan
Kay O'Connell
Killian Smart
Leo Nolan
Marine Le Ray
Myfanwy Humphries
Narumon Tiangviriya
Pat McGuinness
Pierce O'Flynn
Sara Guigui
Sinead O'Connell
Sóna Olson
Sofia Vargas
Stellah Kahubire
Veronica Anderson
Wilbert Gelens

Patrons

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

Staff

Áine O'Donoghue
Laura Cullinane
Leah Moynihan
Nina Rogerson
Nuala Madigan
Sorcha Doyle
Tristram Whyte

Committee of Management

Catherine Fitzgerald
John Lynch
John Pierce
Kate Macnamara
Martin Kelly
Rebecca Kummert
Tiernan Murray

Company registration number: 116156

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Financial statements

for the financial year ended 31 December 2025

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

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The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG
Company limited by guarantee

*

Directors and other information

Directors	Catherine Fitzgerald Martin Kelly Rebecca Kummert Kate Macnamara Tiernan Murray John Pierce John Lynch
Secretary	Dr. Catherine Fitzgerald
Company number	116156 *
Registered office	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare R51 V293
Business address	Lullymore Rathangan Co. Kildare R51 V293
Auditor	Kildare Audit & Accountancy Services Lower Eyre Street Newbridge Co. Kildare W12 EP63
Bankers	Bank of Ireland Lower Baggot Street Dublin 2
Charity Number	CHY6829 RCN 20013547

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG
Company limited by guarantee

Directors and other information (continued)

Solicitors

O'Shaughnessy Bairead Solicitors
1 Father Mc Wey Street
Edenderry
Co. Offaly

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 2025.

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
Kate Macnamara
Tiernan Murray
John Pierce
John Lynch

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. During the year the company undertook significant investment in building upgrades to make it more energy efficient and reduce future operational costs.

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

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

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

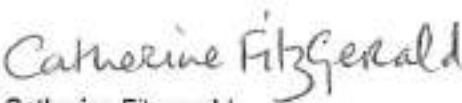
Directors Report (continued)

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 6-5-26 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 2025 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 2025 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
Chartered Accountants and Statutory Auditor
Lower Eyre Street
Newbridge
Co. Kildare
W12 EP63

8 May 2026

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

**Income and expenditure account
Financial year ended 31 December 2025**

	Note	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover		263,664	251,956
Cost of sales		(1,748)	(2,290)
Gross surplus		<u>261,916</u>	<u>249,666</u>
Administrative expenses		(226,858)	(234,231)
Operating surplus		<u>35,058</u>	<u>15,435</u>
Other interest receivable and similar income		<u>11,360</u>	<u>10,810</u>
Surplus before taxation		<u>46,418</u>	<u>26,245</u>
Tax on surplus		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Surplus for the financial year		<u><u>46,418</u></u>	<u><u>26,245</u></u>

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 2025

	Note	2025 €	€	2024 €	€
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	7	535,553		405,279	
			535,553		405,279
Current assets					
Stocks	8	4,234		4,568	
Debtors	9	27,693		16,161	
Cash at bank and in hand		813,964		901,516	
		845,891		922,245	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	10	(19,327)		(11,825)	
Net current assets			826,564		910,420
Total assets less current liabilities			1,362,117		1,315,699
Net assets			1,362,117		1,315,699
Capital and reserves					
Capital Reserve			8,337		8,337
Restricted Operational Contingency Reserve			246,590		246,590
Restricted Land Reserve			75,848		73,969
Income and expenditure account			1,031,342		986,803
Members funds			1,362,117		1,315,699

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 6 May 2026 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 2025**

	Capital Reserve	Restricted Operational Contingency Reserve	Restricted Land Reserve	Income & expenditure account	Total
	€	€	€	€	€
At 1 January 2024	8,337	246,590	70,327	964,200	1,289,454
Transfer between reserve account	-	-	3,642	(3,642)	-
At 1 January 2024	8,337	246,590	73,969	960,558	1,289,454
Surplus for the financial year				26,245	26,245
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	26,245	26,245
At 31 December 2024	8,337	246,590	73,969	986,803	1,315,699
Transfer between reserve accounts	-	-	1,879	(1,879)	-
At 31 December 2024	8,337	246,590	75,848	984,924	-
Surplus for the financial year				46,418	46,418
Total comprehensive income for the financial year	-	-	-	46,418	46,418
At 31 December 2025	8,337	246,590	75,848	1,031,342	1,362,117

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

**Notes to the financial statements
Financial year ended 31 December 2025**

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 2025

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
Land	- not depreciated
Building upgrades	- 5% 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 2025

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 2025

5. Staff costs

The average number of persons employed by the company during the financial year, including the directors was 4 (2024: 4).

The aggregate payroll costs incurred during the financial year were:

	2025	2024
	€	€
Wages and salaries	135,753	133,727
Social insurance costs	15,173	14,811
	<u>150,926</u>	<u>148,538</u>

6. Appropriations of profit and loss account

	2025	2024
	€	€
At the start of the financial year	986,803	964,200
Profit for the financial year	46,418	26,245
Transfer to Restricted Land Reserve	(1,879)	(3,642)
At the end of the financial year	<u>1,031,342</u>	<u>986,803</u>

7. Tangible assets

	Freehold property	Land	Building upgrades	Fixtures, fittings and equipment	Office Equipment	Total
	€	€	€	€	€	€
Cost						
At 1 January 2025	471,660	72,117	-	156,869	85,453	786,099
Additions	-	-	154,009	3,705	-	157,714
At 31 December 2025	<u>471,660</u>	<u>72,117</u>	<u>154,009</u>	<u>160,574</u>	<u>85,453</u>	<u>943,813</u>
Depreciation						
At 1 January 2025	185,677	-	-	115,892	79,251	380,820
Charge for the financial year	9,433	-	7,700	6,743	3,564	27,440
At 31 December 2025	<u>195,110</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>7,700</u>	<u>122,635</u>	<u>82,815</u>	<u>408,260</u>
Carrying amount						
At 31 December 2025	<u>276,550</u>	<u>72,117</u>	<u>146,309</u>	<u>37,939</u>	<u>2,638</u>	<u>535,553</u>
At 31 December 2024	<u>285,983</u>	<u>72,117</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>40,977</u>	<u>6,202</u>	<u>405,279</u>

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Notes to the financial statements (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

8. Stocks

	2025	2024
	€	€
Finished goods and goods for resale	4,234	4,568

9. Debtors

	2025	2024
	€	€
Trade debtors	1,150	860
Prepayments	2,511	2,440
Accrued income	24,032	12,861
	27,693	16,161

10. Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025	2024
	€	€
Other creditors including tax and social insurance	13,363	8,898
Accruals	5,964	2,927
	19,327	11,825

11. Approval of financial statements

The board of directors approved these financial statements for issue on 6 May 2026.

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

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

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The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Detailed profit and loss account
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
Turnover		
Donations	38,403	34,497
Bogland purchase donations	1,879	3,691
Shop sales	10,078	9,773
Government grants	121,968	152,119
Project income	15,311	10,727
Appeal/Raffle	12,917	15,844
Nature centre	8,738	7,895
Consultancy & copyright	541	17,610
Legacies	53,829	-
	<u>263,664</u>	<u>251,956</u>
Cost of sales		
Opening stock	(4,568)	(5,246)
Purchases	(1,414)	(1,612)
	<u>(5,982)</u>	<u>(6,858)</u>
Closing stock	<u>4,234</u>	<u>4,568</u>
	<u>(1,748)</u>	<u>(2,290)</u>
Gross surplus	<u>261,916</u>	<u>249,666</u>
Gross surplus percentage	99.3%	99.1%
Overheads		
Administrative expenses		
Wages and salaries	(135,753)	(133,727)
Employer's PRSI contributions	(15,173)	(14,811)
Staff training	(2,118)	(1,600)
Water rates	(177)	(151)
Insurance	(9,473)	(9,395)
Light and heat	(3,622)	(6,032)
Cleaning	(469)	(961)
Repairs and maintenance	(4,863)	(8,603)
Printing, postage and stationery	(7,682)	(7,724)
Website costs	(1,459)	(3,616)
Telephone	(2,230)	(1,879)
Computer & software costs	-	(2,375)
Conservation projects	(10,104)	(12,401)
Travel & related costs	-	(39)
Legal and professional	-	(5,605)
Auditors remuneration	(3,094)	(2,927)
Bank charges	(1,038)	(908)
Loss on exchange	-	(202)
Canteen	(28)	(35)
Staff welfare	(438)	(333)

The Irish Peatland Conservation Council CLG

Detailed profit and loss account (continued)
Financial year ended 31 December 2025

	2025 €	2024 €
General expenses	(1,072)	(321)
Subscriptions	(625)	(1,217)
Depreciation of tangible assets	(27,440)	(19,369)
	<u>(226,858)</u>	<u>(234,231)</u>
Operating surplus	35,058	15,435
Operating surplus percentage	13.3%	6.1%
Other interest receivable and similar income	11,360	10,810
Surplus before taxation	<u>46,418</u>	<u>26,245</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 2025.

	2025 (€)	2024(€)
Department of Environment, Climate & Communications (Irish Environmental Network)	65,399	56,614
Department of Housing, Local Government & Heritage including the Peatlands Community Engagement Fund	4,746	3,766
Heritage Council (including Heritage in Schools and grant awards)	30,400	49,616
Kildare County Council	6,630	12,130
Laois Offaly ETB	750	630
Meath County Council	3,400	18,188
Office of Public Works	200	200
Research Ireland	-	1,458
South Dublin County Council	-	1,200
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland (including a Business Solar Energy grant and education workshops delivered)	10,442	7,719
Total (€)	121,968	152,118

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 2025

	2025(€)	2024(€)
Dublin Zoo	7,000	7,000
National Biodiversity Data Centre	300	150
Context	12,400	-
EY	2,331	-
Patagonia	800	-