

Midland's Regional PPN Environmental Showcase

September 13th 2019



Click the following links to join your relevant PPN: [Kildare](#), [Offaly](#), [Westmeath](#), [Laois](#)
[Click here](#) to find your Local Environmental Network.

Introduction

Thank you all who attended the Midlands Regional PPN Environmental Showcase!

This event was organised by the Public Participation Networks (PPNs) of four counties; Kildare, Offaly, Laois and Westmeath, in collaboration with the Irish Environmental Network. The day hosted 60 attendees with three workshops and presentations, culminating in a guided tour of the Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park.



This report is a collection of feedback from the day, and a summary of the workshops. It provides an overview of the day and builds upon input from attendees to provide further links and resources to issues discussed. Skip to '*Taking Action*' sections for actions and resources.

Please use this report and the resources within to inform and inspire your own work.

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1. Climate Action and Dialogue

An introduction with the Climate Action Regional Office

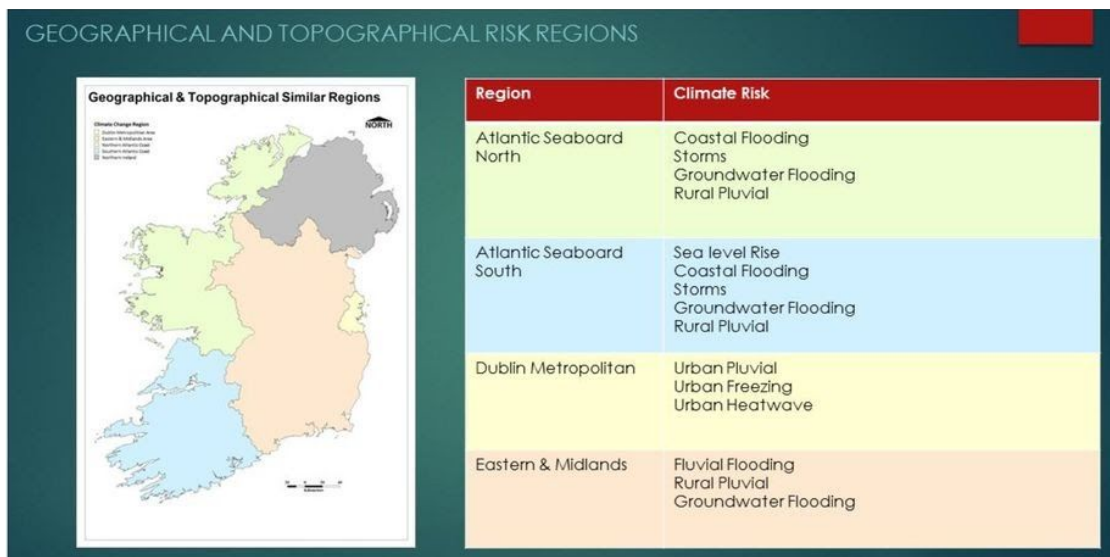
Workshop Overview

Ireland's climate is changing and the scale and rate of change is consistent with global and regional trends. It has been recognised that a whole of society approach will be required to achieve a successful transition to a low carbon climate resilient economy. Local authorities, as the level of government closest to local communities and enterprise and as first responders in many emergencies, are uniquely placed to effect real and positive change in the delivery of the national transition objective of a low carbon, climate resilient future.

In response to the challenges the changing climate brings and the important role of local authorities, four local authority Climate Action Regional Offices (CAROs) have been established.

This workshop gave an overview of the CARO offices, their role, and the challenges we face.

There are four geographical regions that the CARO offices focus on. These regions have been separated by what common climate risks the areas face.



The CARO offices focus on both mitigation and adaptation. Mitigation aims to reduce humans' impact on climate change, while adaptation concentrates on how we will need to change to cope with changing climate and to find emerging opportunities.

The presentation gave an overview of some of the history behind climate change, with records dating back to 1880. In 1992, an international environmental treaty was adopted called the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). In 2015, parties to the UNFCCC reached a landmark agreement to combat climate change called the Paris Agreement.

In 2019, the Irish Government published a Climate Action Plan for Ireland, which you can [read here](#). With a breakdown in biodiversity and a dramatically changing climate there is urgent need to carry out this plan. Training is essential, and the website esdtraining.net was mentioned as a portal for education for sustainable development here in Ireland.

Facilitating actions at a local level is vital, as it is local people that can highlight their own key vulnerabilities. An event was mentioned that highlighted positive and productive collaboration between event attendees. This event in Kildare brought together people with an



interest in climate action. Those who were there discussed what they could achieve, and using their combined knowledge and resources held a youth Climate Camp in July of 2019.

Get in touch: Contact Claire from the Eastern and Midlands CARO office at: <cmoran@kildarecoco.ie>

Taking Action

Here, we have expanded on each attendee's project/initiative idea with resources and examples for each topic. Please use these to inspire your own individual or community action, lobby for a larger scale action, or raise awareness about specific topics. This feedback will also be used by CARO to get a picture of what actions are important to you.

What environmental projects/initiatives would you like to see happening in your local area?

Biodiversity

1. Plant more broadleaf trees, including edible nuts and fruit

[Open Orchard](#) is a project highlighted on ChangeX which gives resources and information on how to plant and maintain a community orchard.

2. Native tree planting

See [Easy Treesie](#) who offer trees for planting in schools, [Trees on the Land](#) who offer cheap tree packs every February for community planting. For individual trees, [Future Forests](#) run a nursery which provides individually priced trees, grown in an ethical and sustainable manner. Local garden centres are also known to donate trees to community initiatives. See [this list from the Tree Council of Ireland](#) of what trees suit which locations.

3. Sensory Garden

See the All Ireland Pollinator Plan to inform your planting decisions. Examples of existing sensory gardens: [Dove House sensory garden](#), Laois.

4. Wild garden

Re-wilding is a hands off approach to increasing biodiversity. The concept is simple; leave it alone. In practice, the land may be damaged and biodiversity could be increased quicker with a helping hand. We Are the Ark is a project started by Irish landscape designer Mary Reynolds. [See her website](#) for more information on being a guardian of the land, rather than a gardener. There are also [signs available to use](#), and a very active community on [Facebook](#) to share successes and ask questions.

5. More wildflowers and less hedge cutting

6. Less mowing, cyclical cutting

7. More info, signage re biodiversity projects

8. Outright ban on pesticides etc

9. More hedgerows and grassland spaces

(See more examples and resources for points 5 - 9 in *Section 3: Biodiversity and Pollinators*.)

Waste

10. Community composting facility

There are lots of examples of regional and local composting facilities, such as Sligo based [Ballisodare Composting Facility](#). These are vital in creating peat free compost and in directing green waste away from landfill. For a list of further examples see [cre.ie](#) and [down2earthmaterials.ie](#). Anaerobic Digesters could also be used to break down green waste and produce energy at the same time. These could be good options for local communities as they provide local work, local energy and handle local waste. See more info at [energyco-ops.ie](#).

11. Sustainable energy communities

Sustainable Energy Communities are being set up all around Ireland, but many need help in the beginning. Talk to [SEAI](#) for help in setting up your local [SEC](#). Energy co-operatives are also an option. You can find information on energy co-ops in Ireland at [www.energyco-ops.ie](#).

12. Seaside debris

For example plastics/polystyrene could be collected and reused. *Gathered* is a project in South Wales that makes marine litter into handbags. Some eye catching litter collection projects have been rolled out by community groups over the last few years, such as [GOBY the plastic fish](#) in Kerry (pictured), and *3 for Sea* in Clare.



13. Repair cafes more available in towns and villages

[Repair Cafe Ireland](#) aims to promote and support repair cafes across Ireland.

14. Recycling batteries - banks should be in an accessible area in all towns/villages

15. More brown bins in Westmeath

16. Improved community managed recycling areas/centres

Energy and transport

17. Waste incinerators (use for power)

Anaerobic Digesters can be used by business, farms, and communities to generate power from local food waste and animal slurry. See more info www.energyco-ops.ie.

18. Slurry

Animal slurry could be collected as it kills worms, leaks into rivers/streams. This could be converted into gas and used as a source of heating. Again, anaerobic digestion could be useful here.

19. Car pooling

Introduce a system where car pooling is easier to set up and avail of. Currently carpooling in Ireland is quite difficult, with sites such as carpoolworld.com and shareyourride.net striving to make it easier. Carpooling initiatives on a local level need support and encouragement.

20. Cycle and ride in Mullingar

21. More and better electric car charge points: easy accessible (no grassy verge), covered

22. Emphasis on green public transport as opposed to electric cars. Public not private ownership

Other

23. Refill

Refill water taps in Mullingar - awareness and expand. www.refill.ie

24. Create more/better awareness

25. Involving schools and Tidy Towns, disseminating information to them more effectively

What barriers/challenges have you faced while working on community or individual environmental projects?

This question gave an insight into the challenges that are being faced by attendees.

People

Changing attitudes in behaviour

Lack of volunteers

Community collaboration needed, rather than just 'my property'

Community engagement

Marginalised communities unable to see the 'bigger picture'. Caught up in what directly affects them only

Unwillingness to change

Unwilling to engage

Ignorance

The councillors

Representation on a local level not focused on the smaller areas or rural areas

Lack of education vs over educated pockets. Education not upscaled across the country

Practical

Cost eg building insulation

Lack of funding and accurate/informed information

Lack of information sharing

Time

Administration

Dedicated local authority community rep

Many Tidy towns committees need help when starting out

No funding

Costings of projects

Funding streams

Insurance costs

What are your top 5 changes for a sustainable future?

From this question it was clear that there is a wide range of priorities amongst attendees, with no one change being repeated twice. We have grouped changes below into general categories.

Energy

- Solar and wind energy
- All new build houses to have solar panels fitted
- More retro-fitting of homes
- All new homes be Passive rated

Waste

- Use less
- Lower consumption
- Recycle more

Transport

- Lower cost of public transport
- Agree with EV but cost of them must be reduced
- New relevant transport links
- Expansion of Greenways

Other

- Decreased use of lawnmower/hedge cutting
- Education

- Eliminate the use of plastic
- Rural composting and recycling facilities

- Local in-season purchasing
- Increased health benefits from locally grown
- Legislation

Water

- More water reservoirs
- Separate foul and grey waters to different tanks/holding areas



2. Reduce - Reuse - Recycle

Workshop hosted by VOICE

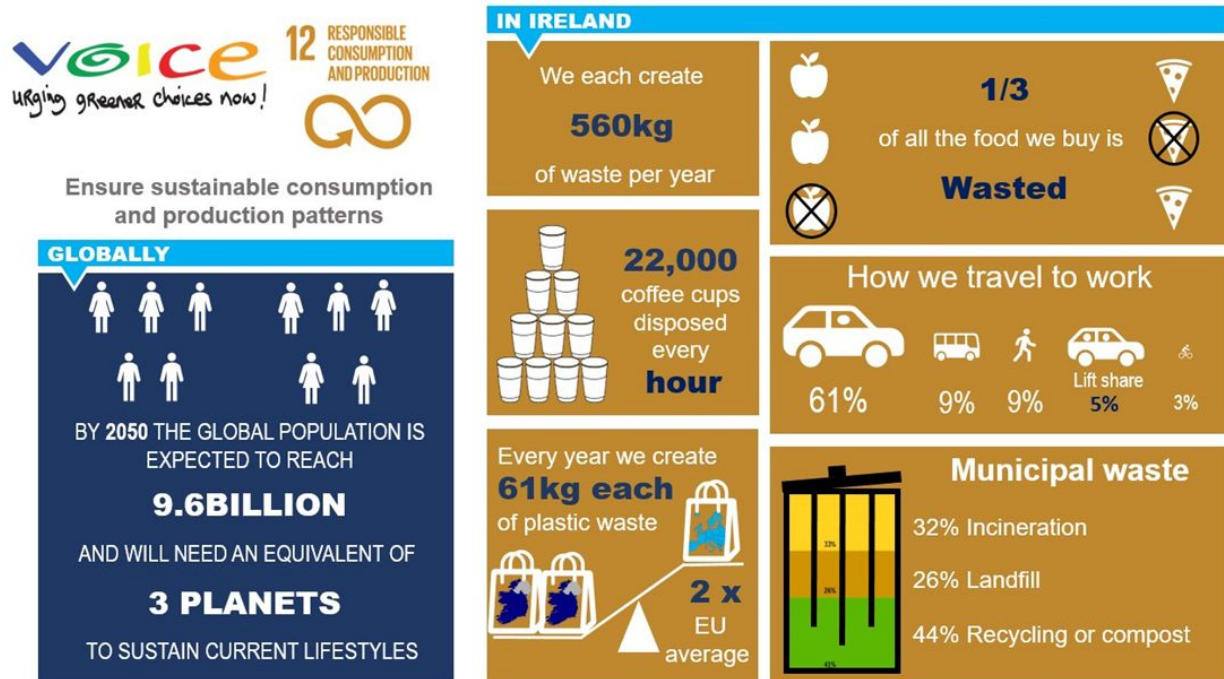
Workshop Overview

VOICE is a membership based NGO campaigning on issues around waste and sustainable consumption since 1997. VOICE advocates for the government and the corporate sector to adopt environmentally responsible behaviours, and for the development of strong national policies on waste and water issues.

VOICE also works to campaign politicians and shape policy in Ireland and has campaigned on the Climate Change bill in 2010, the Waste reduction bill and the EU plastics ban in 2018.

This workshop gave an overview of waste issues in Ireland, outlining our current practices and what should be our goal to reduce waste production. It gave an in depth look at recycling in Ireland, what can and can't be recycled, and what happens to our recycling. The following is an overview of the workshop, with examples of groups and projects that were mentioned on the day.

An overview of waste in Ireland



Recycling is an important part of reusing our waste, but we can also act to prevent the creation of waste in the first place.

For example: Only buy what you need – the average power drill is only used for 13 minutes in its lifetime. Consider borrowing instead.

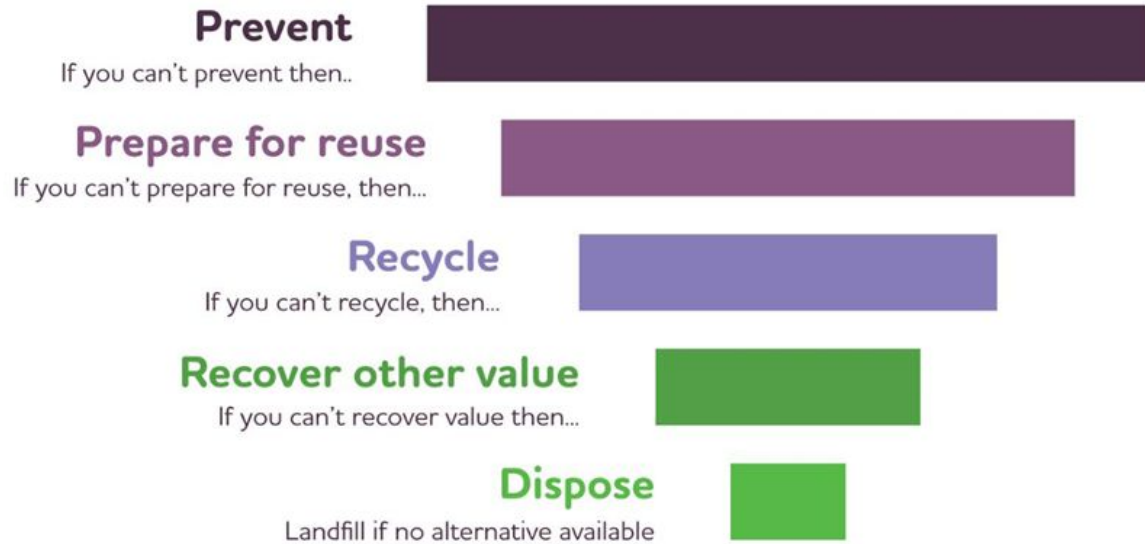
Where possible bring your own containers, such as in coffee shops, butchers and takeaways. By asking we make the concept of 'bring your own' more wide spread and acceptable.

By reducing your food waste you can reduce all the packaging that goes with it, reducing your plastic waste as well.

If food waste were a country, it would be the 3rd largest greenhouse gas emitter (methane), throwing away 1.3 million tonnes a food/annum globally and 1 mill tonnes in Ireland.

Think of the 5 R's to reduce your waste:

Refuse - Reuse - Repair - Recycle - Rot



Some examples of projects that are reducing waste:

Check out these examples that were mentioned on the day. Use them to get involved or for inspiration in your own life and projects.

[Clonmel Repair Cafe](#)

[Refill.ie](#) - Free drinking water

[Conscious Cup Campaign](#)

[Neighbourfood](#)

[Zero Waste Cashel](#)

Up to 1/3 of our recycling is contaminated. In order to reduce contamination remember these three words: Clean, Empty, Loose.

Materials must be clean in order to be recycled. Wet material can also cause problems with the machinery. All items must be loose so that they can be sorted properly. This means that you should not stack containers, put items in boxes etc. These are all manually sorted as materials enter the recycling facility, so ensuring you do your part will make it easier for materials to end up going where they should.

What goes in your recycling bin?

Aluminium Cans:

Drinks cans, Soda Cans, Beer Cans

Steel Cans:

Pet food Cans, Food Cans, Biscuit Tins, Soup Tins

Paper:

Newspapers, Magazines, Junk Mail, Envelopes, Paper, Phonebooks, Catalogues, Tissue box, Sugar Bags, Calendars, Diaries, Letters, Computer paper, Used Beverage & Juice Cartons, Milk Cartons, Egg Boxes, Holiday Brochures, Potato Bags

Cardboard:

Food Boxes, Cereal Boxes, Kitchen roll tubes, Parcel Boxes Plastic Bottles

What about different types of plastic?

There are many different types of plastic which causes much confusion when it comes to what can be recycled in Ireland.

The general rule is that soft plastics, such as cling film and plastic bags, cannot be recycled. You'll know soft plastics as they can be scrunched up in your hand like a piece of paper.

As materials have to be separated before they get recycled, this means that items with combined materials cannot be recycled. These are called composite materials. Examples of these would be disposable coffee cups, which have a plastic lining on the inside to make them waterproof. If an item looks like paper but it is shiny, there is a high chance that it is paper that has been combined with plastic. An example of this would be high gloss leaflets/flyers. This cannot go in the recycling bin.

The only exception to composite items not being recyclable are tetra paks ie. Carboard milk/juice cartons. Tetra paks can go in your recycle bin.

Plastics that can be recycled

PET1

Mineral Bottles, Water Bottles, Mouthwash Bottles, Salad Dressing Plastic Bottles

HDPE2

Milk Bottles, Juice Bottles, Cosmetic Bottles, Shampoo Bottles, Household Cleaning Bottles, Laundry Detergent Bottles, Window Cleaning Bottles, Bathroom Bottles

Plastic Pots, Trays & Tubs

Yoghurt Pots, Margarine Tubs, Rigid Food Trays, Liquid Soap Containers, Fruit Trays/Cartons



For a video that sums up some of these points [click here](#).

To see what happens inside the recycling facility [click here](#).

Is compostable the answer?

In short, no.

As with other disposable cups it takes a lot of energy to produce a compostable cup, from growing crops for the materials, harvesting, transporting and creating the item. It will then be used once and thrown away. Compostable items are still single use items. It is still better to use reusable items.

Compostable items are a part of the solution, but there needs to be adequate infrastructure to collect compostable waste.

Compostable items do not break down in your home compost or in the natural environment. In order to break down, they need to be sent to an industrial facility as the compost needs to reach a high temperature that cannot be reached in your home compost.





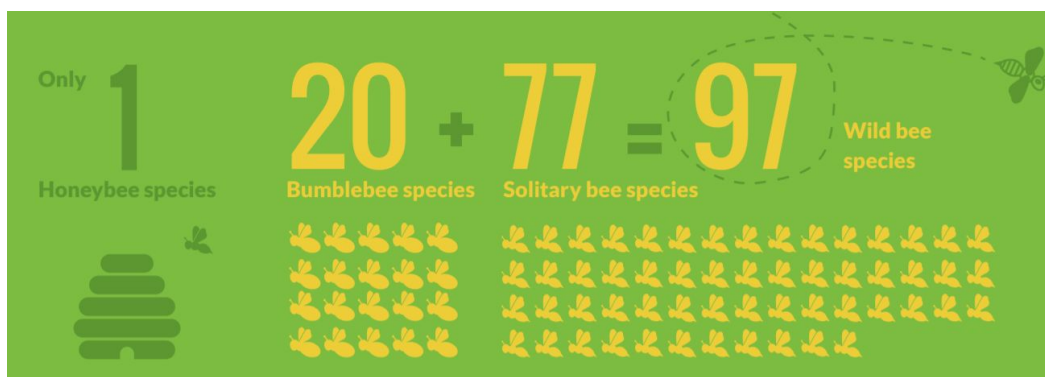
3. Biodiversity and Pollinators

Hosted by Biodiversity Ireland

Workshop Overview

This workshop, hosted by the National Biodiversity Data Centre, gave an introduction to biodiversity in Ireland and went into depth about the life cycles of bees in Ireland, and what actions we can take to help support them. These actions and information on pollinators can be read in the [All Ireland Pollinator Plan](http://www.pollinators.ie).

There are 97 different species of bee in Ireland, only one of which is a honey bee. All need to collect nectar to feed themselves and their young. All bee species are under threat due to homelessness, hunger, sickness, poisoning and changing climate.



Bees need food from early Spring, when queens wake up and search for enough food to give them energy to make a hive, all the way through to late Autumn, when they need to eat their fill in order to hibernate and survive till Spring.

Healthy hedgerows can provide food throughout the year, with Hazel, Willow, Blackthorn and Whitethorn feeding bees in Spring, and Ivy and Bramble in Autumn.

Bees need homes. Solitary bees use dirt banks to dig burrows and hibernate over winter. This is the habitat you are recreating by using a bee/bug hotel. If buying or making a bug hotel, the best ones are small and simple. Large hotels that allow lots of bees to hibernate in close proximity also create more chances for disease to spread. With lots of bees together in one place, it also means that more insects are at risk of being eaten if the hotel is discovered by a predator.

Managing a garden for wildlife means less maintenance and more life. This is also true for councils, whose maintenance costs are lessened when an area is not being mowed and sprayed.

For more information on the lifecycle of bees, the threats they face, what we can do about it, as well as practical information such as a guide to pollinator friendly plants that can provide food all year round, please read the All Ireland Pollinator Plan.



Taking Action

We compiled your input from the day and added links, resources and examples to build upon your preferred actions. Please use these to help in your own actions for biodiversity.

What action for biodiversity would you like to take?

a) Backyard actions

Actions for individuals and your own garden were discussed; Building ponds, improving biodiversity in your yard with more plants and flowers for pollinators, reduce mowing, reduce spraying, creating natural banks, save native Irish seeds, and collect native Irish seeds.

Challenges that were identified were the response of neighbours, the tendency towards tidiness, the practical management of a meadow, and the possibility of facing criticism for overgrown hedgerows and edging.

Education was identified as a solution. There could be resources in libraries. The Biodiversity Data Centre could continue to educate though it was recognised that they need more support. Involving youth in biodiversity activities and Green Schools are a great way to educate as well. Signs could be put in place to publicise the reason behind the 'unmaintained look'.

Resources and Examples

- 1. Ponds:** There is currently a loss of wetlands and ponds, which are a haven for wildlife. Adding a pond to your garden can immediately see an increase in wildlife. [Here is some advice](#) on creating a pond for your garden. Get to know your rivers and see examples of successful catchment based community projects at [catchments.ie](#).
- 2. Plants:** See a list of pollinator friendly plants in the [Gardens: Actions to Help Pollinators](#) guide from the National Biodiversity Data Centre. Some non native plants are great sources of food for pollinators, but remember that if you are planting in an unmaintained area it is best to plant native plants as they could spread into the wild and cause further problems for biodiversity.
- 3. Reduce mowing:** If you have areas of grass, reducing the frequency of mowing allows common wildflowers such as Clovers, Knapweed and Bird's-foot-trefoil to naturally grow amongst the long grass. This is the most cost-effective way to provide food for pollinators and other insects. See page 8 - 10 of the [Community Pollinator Plan](#) for more info.

4. **Reduce/eliminate spraying:** Using herbicides and pesticides, such as RoundUp, are having a catastrophic effect on biodiversity. Weeding can be managed without the use of herbicide. You can [read this article](#) for some ideas on alternatives to herbicide use presented to Dublin City Council. Weed killer alternatives: Vinegar can be used as an effective alternative to weed killer. There are many recipes online, but they usually consist of a spray bottle with vinegar and a squirt of dish soap (the stronger the vinegar, the more effective it is). If you want to ensure nothing grows in the spot again, such as on a gravel drive, you can add salt to the mixture as well.
5. **Saving/collecting seeds:** Here is a guide to [collecting and using Irish wildflower seeds](#). If you would like to purchase native Irish seeds you can shop at [Irish Seed Savers](#).
6. **National pollinator plans:** [See all plans here](#). There are plans tailored for individual gardens, community, council, schools, junior plans, faith communities, farmland, businesses and transport corridors. Use them yourself or to introduce others to pollinator friendly actions.
7. **Signage:** [See sign templates here](#).

b) Community actions

Tidy Towns could be encouraged to have more of an emphasis on biodiversity. Community sensory gardens, and small gardens in schools could be put in place. All of the above individual actions could be scaled up to community action.

Parents need to be involved. Council needs to be on side to make action easier and lasting. Funding is also an issue for community actions. The judges of Tidy Towns need to be on board and up to date with biodiversity actions and best practice.

Solutions to these challenges include education through events and signage. Co-hosting events with other groups who are interested in learning more about positive climate actions. Use your PPN to help promote events to groups who are not usually involved in climate action. Involve youth. Work with schools. Create pride of place, encourage people to “Love where you Live”.

Financial incentives for carrying out climate actions, for creating green community amenities, and for upskilling communities.

Resources and Examples

1. **Tidy Towns biodiversity projects:** [Community Biodiversity Toolkit](#) from Ennis Tidy Towns. [Geashill Tidy Towns](#) overview video. Monaghan Tidy Towns [local biodiversity website](#) with links to local projects.
2. **Community Gardens:** Map of community gardens and resources for gardens at cgireland.org.
3. **Green Schools:** Learn more on their [website](#). You can source speakers for schools through the [Climate Ambassadors Programme](#). These voluntary ambassadors are trained by An Taisce's education unit to deliver on climate actions, and are often available to speak at schools and community actions. Email Gary at gtyrrell@eeu.antaisce.org, or Gráinne at gryan@eeu.antaisce.org.
4. **Involve youth:** Groups such as [Fridays for Future](#), [Young Friends of the Earth Ireland](#), and [Comhairle na N-óg](#) are already active in climate actions. Work with existing groups for greater impact.
5. **Youth activist resources:** As well as the [Junior Pollinator Plan](#), there are other toolkits for youth activists available on a wider range of issues. For more general actions and ideas for working with youth activists you can read the [Climate Revolution Resource Pack](#) developed by the National Youth Council of Ireland.

c) Council actions

Putting public water fountains in place. More wildflower meadows. Healthy hedgerows of native trees such as whitethorn, blackthorn and holly, and respecting the closed season for hedgerow cutting. Reduced mowing and spraying on a county level. Planting pollinator friendly shrubs and hedges along roadsides, such as the new Southern link road in Portlaoise. Increased bog regeneration projects, and to stop current peat extraction.

Some of the challenges in these actions are illegal dumping, especially on cutaway bogs. Ensuring the council are on side so that they can lead actions and use up to date information to inform best practice, such as ensuring all seeds used are native Irish. The council could face criticism over hedgerows and long grass looking 'untidy'. For bogs, there is the challenge of a just transition for workers in the peat industry.

Education was a solution again. To reach councillors you must talk to them. Invite them to community actions that promote biodiversity, and talk to them about why it is important for your area. Lobby council for specific actions, such as a ban on herbicide. Double your impact by using your PPN to input into policy creation. To curb criticism, make sure you write to the council when they undertake positive actions to let them know that these actions are welcomed. Environmentally sensitive tourism could be increased.

Resources and Examples

1. **Water fountains:** Some councils have already successfully installed public water fountains, such as Dun Laoghaire Rathdown and South Dublin. Dublin City will be trialling fountains as well. Lobby your council as an individual or community action, or use your PPN to spearhead a motion directly from the community. You can also get businesses on board to promote refilling water bottles using the map and resources on [Refill.ie](https://www.refill.ie).



Water fountains in DLR, Howth and South Dublin.

2. **Hedgerows:** Take ownership and authority back to residents. If you are a part of a residents association or Tidy Towns groups, take ownership of your local hedgerows. Get in touch with the council to tell them how you want your section managed. Develop your strategy for hedgerow care in line with the All Ireland

Pollinator Plan, and ask the council not to spray pesticides along your stretch of hedgerow. If you want to plant a hedge and are looking for assistance, experienced hedge layers can be found through the [Hedge Laying Association of Ireland](#).

3. **Reduce mowing and spraying:** See above in 'Backyard Actions', actions three and four.
4. **Bog regeneration:** [The Irish Peatland Conservation Council](#) has lots of advice on restoring bogs. [The Living Bog](#) is the largest raised bog restoration project ever undertaken in Ireland, and have 12 sites throughout the country as well as lots of resources and experience to draw on.

Some examples of bog regeneration projects in Ireland include: [Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park](#), [Derrinea Bog](#), [Girley Bog](#), [Garriskil Bog](#), [Lough Boora Discovery Centre](#). Some of these are great examples of eco-tourism as they invite people to experience the land in a low impact manner.

5. **Illegal dumping:** A powerful tool in the fight against litter and illegal dumping is the ability to document litter and map problem areas. [Open Litter Map](#) is a citizen science project that allows anyone to map litter data and use this data freely to support litter prevention and hold companies to account.



Breakdown of litter in Ireland since 2017 by category and brand. Source: OpenLitterMap.com

- **Eco-Tourism:** Existing tourist destinations can transition to an eco-tourist destination, and new eco-tourism businesses can get started with the help of [this handbook](#) from Failte Ireland. A large part of eco-tourism is to work within the limits of the land, never placing the value of a healthy environment in jeopardy. Some great examples are: [Slieve Aughty Centre](#), [The Farmyard](#) (Burren), [Mount Allen Ecotours](#).

Stallholders

Public Participation Networks

The Public Participation Network (PPN) was created to give communities the opportunity to have their voice heard in local council decisions. Any charity or not-for-profit group can join, and there are many benefits in doing so. As a member of your PPN, you will receive information such as events in the county, funding opportunities and public consultations. The PPN also provides networking opportunities, and an easy way to share your events and invite other groups to join in. By joining the PPN, you give all of your group's members the opportunity to give input and create motions for the County Council.


Find your PPN here: [Kildare](#), [Offaly](#), [Westmeath](#), [Laois](#). [Other PPNs](#).

Local Environmental Networks

Local Environmental Networks (LENs) are made up of individuals with interests in a wide range of environmental issues. They provide a central hub around which people from a given county can gather, discuss projects, ask for help, create change and become involved in their local Public Participation Network.

All around the country LENs are being used to bring people together, create meaningful projects for the local community, and impact the wider surroundings.

[Find your Local EN here](#)




Find your
**LOCAL
ENVIRONMENTAL
NETWORK**

Connect, Communicate,
Collaborate

Get involved in local action through
your Local Environmental Network.
Your hub for all environmental and
sustainability issues!

Use it to share experience, learn
more about your area, ask questions,
and work together to create change.



EMAIL LEN@IEN.IE TO FIND YOUR LOCAL NETWORK



Clann Credo

Providing Community Loan Finance to Voluntary, Charity, Sports and Community Groups Nationwide.

www.clanncred.ie



The Living Bog

The largest raised bog restoration project ever undertaken in the state. The Living Bog – Raised Bog Restoration Project is currently underway at 12 bogs across 7 counties.

www.raisedbogs.ie



My Eco Hub

Myecohub provides Eco-friendly products for a healthier and more sustainable future. They endeavor to supply plastic free alternative products that are biodegradable to help you reduce your carbon footprint on the planet.

www.myecohub.com



ORS

ORS is a full service firm of engineers and construction specialists. They offer design, planning and management advice that is supported by expert guidance in energy efficiency.

www.ors.ie



Community Finance Ireland

Community Finance (Ireland) is a Charity which provides loans exclusively to other third sector organisations such as community groups, charities, sports clubs and social enterprises in the Republic of Ireland.

www.communityfinance.ie



Green Offaly

Green Offaly is focused on helping our local communities become greener, wilder, richer and healthier, powered by community owned renewable energy sources.

greenoffaly@gmail.com



Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland

Working with homeowners, businesses, communities and government to transform how we think about, generate and use energy.

www.seai.ie



VivaGreen

VivaGreen creates innovative products made from renewable resources. VivaGreen develop biodegradable, chemical and plastic-free materials and are committed to producing high quality green products.

www.vivagreengroup.com

Bog Restoration in Action

Photos from our guided tour of Lullymore Heritage and Discovery Park







All photos by Paul Moore. www.paulmoorephotography.ie