



Rialtas na hÉireann  
Government of Ireland

# National Planning Excellence Framework

Stakeholder Engagement  
Performance Attributes -Thematic  
Discussion Paper

**2026**

Prepared by the Department of  
Housing, Local Government and Heritage  
[gov.ie](http://gov.ie)

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# Introduction

## Background

The past two years have witnessed a process of review, reform and renewal that will shape the Irish planning system for future decades. These changes affect all tiers of planning from national to local and have day-to-day implications for everyone who interacts with the planning system, from those submitting planning applications to the statutory planning authorities and agencies, and local communities and key stakeholders who participate in the plan-making and decision-making process.

At national policy level, the National Planning Framework (NPF) has been revised to reflect Ireland's development and infrastructure goals associated with a growing population and economy, and provides the planning system with a high-level strategic plan for shaping the future growth and development of our Country out to the year 2040.

At an operational level, the Planning and Development Act 2024 represents the most significant update of planning legislation in almost a quarter of a Century and contains impactful reforms such as:

- statutory timelines for all consent processes;
- a significant restructuring of the new An Coimisiún Pleanála;
- the introduction of a longer-term strategic Development Plan at a local level;
- significant reform of planning judicial review; and,
- enhanced alignment of the tiers of plan making, including the introduction of Government-approved National Planning Statements.

In turn, the Regulations that underpin so much of the day-to-day considerations of planning are also under review and the 2024 Ministerial Action Plan on Resourcing is implementing a range of measures to address identified resourcing challenges across the sector. There has also been significant progress in the roll out of ePlanning and further progress is envisaged with the ongoing development of a National Digital Planning System.

To support the ongoing change agenda, in 2025, the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage (DHLGH) established a Strategic Performance and Innovation Unit (SPIU) within the Planning Division. One of the key tasks for the Unit is to develop and introduce a National Planning Excellence Framework (NPEF) with the intention of improving performance within the public planning system and building a platform for continuous oversight of performance.

The Government's commitment to encouraging improvement, innovation and consistency throughout the planning system is underpinned in the national housing action plan, '*Delivering Homes, Building Communities 2025-2030*', where it states that the NPEF will aim to:

*"highlight and encourage the very best aspects of Irish planning, whilst also identifying, monitoring, and continuously reflecting on areas in need of improvement. It will highlight best practice within the system, and identify areas in need of support and improvement".*

This commitment by the Government was further copper fastened by the inclusion of the NPEF in Action 16 of the *Accelerating Infrastructure Taskforce Report and Action Plan*, published in Q4 of 2025.

### **Proposed Attributes**

The SPIU has engaged with a number of stakeholders to identify the key attributes of a high-performing planning system. In order to establish the number and titles of the attributes, the SPIU held internal meetings with the Planning Advisory team within the DHLGH, in addition to analysing best practice in other jurisdictions and engaging with the Planning Teams in Northern Ireland and Scotland. A survey was then circulated to key stakeholders within the Irish public planning system, asking for contributions to the further development of the attributes. These stakeholders included the Office of the Planning Regulator, An Coimisiún Pleanála, Regional Assemblies, the Local Government Management Agency, Local Authorities, Senior Planners, and colleagues within the DHLGH. The outcome was the identification of six key attributes that are consistently present in high-performing planning systems, namely:

1. A Sustainable Plan-Led System
2. Effective and Timely Decision Making
3. Strategic Resourcing & Organisational Culture
4. Citizen Centred Service
5. Transparency
6. Digital Performance and Innovation

These six key attributes will be central to the development of the NPEF.

### **Discussion Points**

This document sets out the context of the proposed attributes. The DHLGH is keen to facilitate a sector-wide debate on how to continuously improve the Irish planning system, through this paper. Stakeholder feedback is invaluable in this process, and will be crucial in the development of the NPEF. The DHLGH will focus on listening to and learning from stakeholders with regard to:

- best practice;
- proposed improvements;
- identification of appropriate Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), and
- the potential outcomes relating to the enhancement of these attributes within the planning system.

### **Stakeholders**

Through a review of the membership of the Planning Advisory Forum, and examining which, and how, Government Departments, state agencies and other relevant bodies engage with the public planning system, a number of stakeholders have been identified that are best placed to engage with this process. The full list of stakeholders that this discussion paper is being circulated to is included in the Appendix at the end of this document.

## How to Respond

As your feedback will be critical in the development of this Framework, organisations should engage in an internal consultation process before submitting their responses, with responses signed off at Management Board level, ensuring the view of the organisation as a whole is expressed.

This is your opportunity to provide your views on the Irish public planning system, both in terms of what works well, and what could be improved. The DHLGH will consider all submissions received during this process, and these will be utilised in the preparation of the draft NPEF.

Following receipt of all submissions, and collation and assessment of the same, it is expected that a final draft of the Framework will be prepared by Q3 2026, with a view to final publication by year end 2026.

Please send your feedback using the attached Stakeholder Feedback Form, or in your preferred format, by email to the Strategic Performance and Innovation Unit at [planningexcellence@housing.gov.ie](mailto:planningexcellence@housing.gov.ie) by no later than **3 July 2026**.

## Planning Reform Initiatives

Planning in Ireland is a participative process that benefits from input from planning and built environment professionals; the public; local and regional elected representatives; Government Departments; prescribed bodies; sectoral representative groups, environmental NGOs (eNGOs), as well as State Bodies such as An Coimisiún Pleanála ('the Commission'), the Office of the Planning Regulator (OPR) and Uisce Éireann.

The overall policy and legislative context for these processes and procedures is contained within the various Ministerial guidelines, specialised regulations, and primary legislation that shape place making in Ireland. The legislative processes underpinned by the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended, (Act of 2000), are familiar to all stakeholders, having been in operation for more than two decades, with the vast majority of planning applications benefitting from approval (almost nine in every ten applications made), while less than one in every ten are appealed to the Commission.

However, the planning system has not been without recent challenge, such as:

- increasing levels of litigation;
- protracted timelines for decision making;
- plans that have become excessively unwieldy and difficult for the public to meaningfully engage with;
- misalignment of the planning cycle with up-to-date population data;
- a level of inconsistency and lag between various tiers of plans and their guiding policies at local, regional, national and European levels; and
- compliance with agreed environmental obligations, at national, European and international levels.

With this in mind, following extensive stakeholder engagement and a review led by the Office of the Attorney General, the legislative underpinnings of the Irish planning system have recently been subject to their most significant update in many decades. The Act of 2024 contains a number of important reforms.

Some of those key reforms include:

### National Planning Framework

The National Planning Framework (NPF) continues to spearhead the planning agenda, and the Planning and Development Act of 2024 (the Act of 2024) sets out a 'plan-led' system and structure whereby all tiers of planning, from regional to local, align with the strategic objectives set out in the NPF.

### National Planning Statements

Since 2 October 2025, provisions relating to section 28 Ministerial Guidelines have been replaced by National Planning Statements (NPSs) under the Act of 2024, which must be subject to Government approval. Existing Ministerial Guidelines issued under section 28 of the Act of 2000 will, over time, be revoked and replaced with NPSs.

### Alignment of Plans to NPF and NPSs

To ensure consistency in a timely manner, there is a process to expedite review and variation of Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies (RSEs) and City and County Development Plans, after any changes to the NPF, or when new National Planning Statements are introduced, to ensure such plans remain in alignment with national policy.

### Longer-term Strategic Development Plans

Following the commencement of certain provisions of the Act of 2024 on 31 December 2025, new City and County Development Plans will now have a ten-year lifespan rather than the previous six-year lifespan and will be more strategic in nature than under the Act of 2000. This will provide more up-to-date and strategic plans; providing greater certainty that there is sufficient zoned land available at all times to align with both housing and economic development needs, in addition to providing greater certainty over a longer period for all stakeholders.

Local area plans will be replaced by specific types of area-based plans, to better enable key local authority objectives to be prioritised, rather than simply being mandatory in nature.

## An Coimisiún Pleanála

Part 17 of the Act of 2024, enabling the establishment of An Coimisiún Pleanála to replace An Bord Pleanála, commenced on 18 June 2025.

The establishment of the Commission brought into effect a revised organisational structure overseen by a new Governing Board and a Chief Executive Officer, and the appointment of a new Chief Planning Commissioner.

## Statutory Timelines

The Act of 2024 introduces statutory time periods for decision-making for all consent processes, including, for the first time, for the Commission. Timelines are being introduced for appeals as well as the various consent applications made directly to the Commission, including Strategic Infrastructure Developments.

## Reform of Judicial Review

One of the most important areas of reform in the Act of 2024 is in Part 9, which updates the processes and parameters of planning judicial review (JR).

The new Act: -

- removes the requirement to apply for leave to apply for JR, which reduces time and removes unnecessary legal costs to all parties;
- requires that an application for JR may only be made on the grounds of challenge raised by the applicant in the statement of grounds filed with their application; and
- provides that an applicant for JR will not be permitted to plead a ground in JR proceedings unless they have a sufficient interest in the matter to which the ground relates.

## Next steps in Reform

As the commencement and implementation of Planning and Development Act 2024 and associated update Regulations nears completion, the development of a NPEF is the next critical step in the planning reform journey. This Framework when developed and operationalised will complement and further support the broad planning reform agenda.

# 1 A Sustainable, Plan-Led System

## 1.1 What is meant by ‘Sustainable’ and ‘Plan-led’?

‘Sustainable’ development is an approach to growth and development that aims to meet the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

‘Plan-led’ planning is a system where development decisions are guided by a considered, pre-defined, overarching plan, rather than being driven by individual development proposals. It emphasises a structured, strategic approach to land use and development, ensuring that development aligns with a comprehensive, publicly adopted plan.

A ‘plan-led’ system in the context of Irish planning refers to a structured approach where development is guided by a hierarchy of plans, ensuring consistency and alignment across different levels, from national to local. This system emphasises strategic, long-term planning, with lower-level plans needing to align with higher-level objectives. The key components of this system include the National Planning Framework, Regional Spatial and Economic Strategies, Development Plans, and the new local level plans such as Urban and Priority Area Plans contained in the Act of 2024.

Ensuring that planning is sustainable requires consideration and integration of environmental, economic, and social policy considerations into plan making and consenting processes in order to:

- minimise and protect the environment from significant negative impacts;
- promote social cohesion;
- enable economic development; and
- enhance the quality of life for current and future generations.

## 1.2 Questions regarding a Sustainable, Plan-led System

**Question 1:** Give an example of what an excellent sustainable, plan-led system would look like for you in relation to your interaction with the planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** In your opinion, what supports or reforms are needed to deliver a sustainable, plan-led system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Name some appropriate indicators to monitor the successful implementation of a sustainable, plan-led system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What benefits or outcomes do you envisage on foot of improved sustainable, plan-led planning in Ireland?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (intended mainly for public planning authorities and agencies):**

Give any example of innovations within your organisation that have already contributed towards a sustainable, plan-led system.

**Answer:**

## 2 Effective and Timely Decision Making

### 2.1 What is meant by Effective and Timely Decision making?

Effective and Timely Decision Making is a framework for decision-making that is resilient to uncertainty and unexpected events across a wide range of possible future scenarios. It is underpinned by clearly defined and effectively communicated policies, supported by a solid evidence base, and enhanced by meaningful engagement with stakeholders.

Given ongoing demands in the areas of infrastructure and housing delivery, it is somewhat understandable that discussions on decision-making have tended to focus less on the decision-making process, and largely on timelines.

The statutory timelines contained in the Act of 2000 for consenting processes for local planning authorities have for many decades informed the internal processes of local planning authorities, with a very high compliance rate for applications processed within the statutory timelines (often close to nine in ten processed on time).

The Act of 2024 introduces statutory time periods for decision making for all consent processes, including, for the first time, the Commission. The headline time periods for the Commission range from 18 weeks for appeals of decisions of planning authorities on smaller-scale development proposals, to 48 weeks for larger-scale Strategic Infrastructure Developments. The varying timelines reflect the differing complexities of applications dealt with by the Commission.

Enforcement is the mechanism for planning authorities to deal with those who ignore, or do not comply with, the planning process. Planning enforcement ensures that good decisions, taken at the planning application stage, are realised within developments.

## 2.2 Questions regarding Effective and Timely Decision Making

**Question 1:** What would represent excellent effective and timely decision making for you in relation to your interaction with the Irish planning system and its processes?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** How can an effective and timely decision-making culture be enhanced within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Suggest appropriate performance indicators to measure and timely effective decision making within the Irish planning system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What do you envisage as the key outcomes / benefits of improved effective and timely decision making within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (Intended mainly for planning authorities and agencies):** Give any examples of innovation within your organisation that have already contributed towards improved effective and timely decision making.

**Answer:**

## 3 Strategic Resourcing and Organisational Culture

### 3.1 What is meant by Strategic Resourcing and Organisational Culture?

Strategic resourcing in the planning sector focuses on ensuring sufficient and appropriately skilled personnel are in place to meet current and future demands on the planning system. To effectively and efficiently execute its functions and achieve optimal performance, the planning system must be adequately supported by a skilled workforce. It is essential to have a sufficient level of staffing, equipped with the requisite skills and access to efficient IT systems to fulfil the expected tasks, across all sectors of the planning system, encompassing planning professionals, technical specialists, and administrative staff.

This intention of this Framework approach is to cultivate a high-performing organisational culture across the public planning system—one that actively prioritises the delivery and surpassing of measurable outcomes and targets. This is to be achieved through streamlined processes and practices that reinforce strategic clarity, embed best practice, and promote continuous development, accountability, and innovation.

A well-resourced, sustainable and robust planning system is critically important to support Ireland's growth, and plays a key role in meeting the needs of society into the future in terms of, for example, planning for the delivery of housing, renewable energy, employment opportunities, critical infrastructure along with the responsible management of our urban and rural areas for future generations.

In October 2024, the DHLGH published a Ministerial Action Plan on Planning Resources to respond to capacity challenges in the planning sector. This Action Plan provides a detailed roadmap to increase the pool of planning and related expertise needed to ensure a planning system fit for future needs. It sets out fourteen high-level actions that provide a coordinated pathway to ensure a sustainable pipeline of planning and related expertise into the future, addressing the areas of education, recruitment and retention, as well as measures to encourage greater innovation and efficiency. The strategy focuses on strengthening the planning profession in Ireland

by expanding accredited course capacity, developing new education pathways, and launching targeted recruitment campaigns for graduate and experienced planners—both domestically and abroad. It also includes measures to support career re-entry, review qualification requirements, improve retention, and assess long-term workforce needs to ensure a sustainable pipeline of planning talent for the public sector

In developing an Excellence Framework for the public planning sector, it is important to consider what steps can be taken to nurture and measure a performance driven culture, which includes, but is not limited to, efficiency of consent processes.

Complementary to this process will be a coordinated review of training resources for the sector, as well as support for strategic initiatives to underpin continuous professional development in areas of identified need and to promote innovation, peer review and support for shared best practice.

## 3.2 Questions regarding Strategic Resourcing and Organisational Culture

**Question 1:** What would represent excellent strategic resourcing and organisational culture for you in relation to the Irish planning system and its processes?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** What steps need to be taken to improve strategic resourcing and organisational culture within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Suggest appropriate performance indicators to measure strategic resourcing and organisational culture within the Irish planning system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What do you envisage as the key outcomes / benefits of improved strategic resourcing and organisational culture within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (Intended mainly for planning authorities and agencies):** Give any examples of innovation within your organisation that have already contributed towards improved strategic resourcing and organisational culture.

**Answer:**

## **4 Citizen Centred Service**

### **4.1 What is meant by a Citizen Centred Service?**

Within the context of Ireland's planning system, the pursuit of a citizen centred service represents a commitment to placing individuals and communities at the core of all planning processes. This approach ensures that public engagement is not only encouraged but also structurally supported through planning processes, from plan-making, to providing a clear pathway to accessing justice, if required.

From the NPF to various levels of plan-making, and in line with the Planning Acts, planning professionals are obliged to integrate citizen-focused principles into practices and processes. Done correctly, this goes beyond mere regulatory compliance and aims to foster a planning culture that is transparent, inclusive, and attuned to the lived experiences of citizens and communities.

In the context of Development Plans, a citizen-focused strategy redefines the public's role as collaborative partners in shaping Ireland's spatial policy, and development outcomes.

## 4.2 Questions regarding a citizen centred service

**Question 1:** What would represent an excellent citizen centred service for you in relation to the Irish planning system and its processes?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** What steps should be taken to improve citizen centred services within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Suggest appropriate performance indicators to measure the delivery of citizen centred services within the Irish planning system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What do you envisage as the key outcomes / benefits of delivering improved citizen centred services within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (Intended mainly for planning authorities and agencies):** Give any examples of innovation within your organisation that have already contributed towards improved citizen centred services.

**Answer:**

## 5 Transparency

### 5.1 What is meant by Transparency?

In the context of the Irish planning system, transparency refers to the quality of a process being easily understood or recognised, because it is expressed in a clear and open manner.

Transparency is a key attribute upon which trust and public confidence in planning processes rests. It allows for greater accountability, facilitating proper scrutiny and evaluation of decision making by stakeholders. It can encourage greater understanding and increase participation in decision making. Transparency also enables clear demonstration of impartiality and fairness, reducing potential for misunderstanding, misinformation and disinformation.

Transparency is important in both functions of a Planning Authority; the elected council's reserved function, where policy decisions such as plan making approvals made by majority resolutions passed by the elected councillors, working with the executive function; under the responsibility of the Chief Executive who deals with the day-to-day work of a local authority, working within the policy framework set by the elected members.

Many challenges that the Irish planning system has faced in the past, most notably those investigated by the Mahon Tribunal, have been exacerbated by historical deficiencies in transparency. Since the Mahon Tribunal, much has been done to address this area over the course of the past three decades. Most notably, the establishment of the Office of the Planning Regulator whose role is to ensure that local authorities and An Coimisiún Pleanála support and implement Government planning policy. The Office also undertakes planning research, training and public awareness in order to promote the public's engagement in the planning process and to enhance knowledge and public information about planning in Ireland.

Following a review of its previous structure, An Bord Pleanála underwent transformational organisational change to An Coimisiún Pleanála. It now has an improved, fit for purpose organisational structure consisting of three central pillars

(Planning Commissioners, Corporate Structure and a Governing Board), addressing legacy issues in a manner that underpins confidence in the planning system.

Transparency continues to be identified as a critical attribute for a well performing planning system into the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

## 5.2 Questions regarding Transparency

**Question 1:** What would represent excellent practice in terms of transparency for you in relation to the Irish planning system and its processes?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** How can transparency be enhanced within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Suggest appropriate performance indicators to measure transparency within the Irish planning system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What do you envisage as the key outcomes / benefits of improved transparency within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (Mainly intended for planning authorities and agencies):** Give any examples of innovation within your organisation that have already contributed towards improved transparency.

**Answer:**

## 6 Digital Performance and Innovation

### 6.1 What is meant by Digital Performance and Innovation?

Digital Performance and Innovation refers to the embedding and strategic utilisation of technological advancements to improve efficiency, enhance transparency, and to encourage and enable enhanced public participation in the Irish planning system, in line with the Government's digital strategy.

This is an area that requires input, collaboration and innovation across a diverse range of organisations, data holders, and users, notably the planning authorities, Central Statistics Office, Local Government Management Agency, Tailte Éireann etc.

The DHLGH maintains key national planning datasets on the Myplan portal, by aggregating data from each of the thirty-one local authorities into a single national web service, respectively Myplan (development plan zoning) and the National Planning Application Database (NPAD) (planning applications). These established services are important for the integrity of the planning system in Ireland, are consumed by a large number of users, and are subject to on-going improvement processes to facilitate the efficient recording of planning data in a consistent, standardised way, allowing it to be aggregated for national statistics and policy analysis.

The National Planning Geospatial Data Hub ('the Data Hub') is a collaboration between Tailte Éireann and the DHLGH Myplan dataset, which provides centralised access to a range of interactive maps and dashboards related to planning and development activity in Ireland. These include spatial data on the Residential Zoned Land Tax (RZLT) nationally, Urban Regeneration and Development Fund (URDF) projects and map viewers to monitor housing delivery, large residential developments and vacancy initiatives. The Data Hub utilises planning related data to enhance our understanding of how cities, towns, and villages across Ireland are developing through implementation of the NPF.

## ePlanning

The ePlanning portal is an innovative online system designed to integrate, standardise and streamline the planning application processes across all local authorities to provide a convenient online-centralised system for members of the public to submit planning applications and submissions on planning matters with local authorities, impacting positively on the management of the planning process by reducing the costs involved with paper documentation and time.

Through the implementation of the ePlanning system, previously allocated financial and human resources can be re-deployed to other areas of the planning process.

The LGMA is managing and coordinating the rollout of the ePlanning project on behalf of DHLGH and the project is nearing conclusion, and will shortly be fully operational in all 31 local authorities.

Where operational, take-up by applicants for submission of planning applications through the online portal is understood to be in excess of 80%.

## National Digital Planning System

Following on from the ePlanning roll out, the focus is on digitalising all planning services through the National Digital Planning System (NDPS). The key objectives of the NDPS, led by the LGMA, is to identify an automated, user-centric solution which will cater for all planning and development functions and provide efficient, effective and robust reporting relating to these functions.

A business case has been drafted detailing the anticipated outcomes of the NDPS and this business case has been subject to peer review. The business case sets out that the NDPS:

- Needs to be able to work in synergy with other non-planning systems so that a clear and accurate picture of development can be achieved.
- Must be flexible to cater for additional requirements arising out of new national initiatives introduced by regulation or legislation.
- Should also cater for the data-needs of as many stakeholders as possible which will be used to inform national and local policy.

A project board has been convened to action the recommendations included in the business case and to progress the project through procurement and implementation.

## 6.2 Questions regarding Digital Performance and Innovation

**Question 1:** What represents best practice for you in relation to digital performance and innovation in the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 2:** What can be done to encourage and support digital performance and innovation within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 3:** Suggest appropriate performance indicators to measure digital performance and innovation within the Irish planning system.

**Answer:**

**Question 4:** What do you envisage as the key outcomes / benefits of improved digital performance and innovation within the Irish planning system?

**Answer:**

**Question 5 (Intended mainly for planning authorities and agencies):** Give any examples of innovation within your organisation that have already contributed towards digital performance and innovation.

**Answer:**

## Next Steps

**One collated submission per organisation is now being sought.**

Please return your submission on all questions and any additional observations relating to each of the six attributes, using the Stakeholder Feedback form or your preferred format, by no later than **3 July 2026** to [planningexcellence@housing.gov.ie](mailto:planningexcellence@housing.gov.ie).

If you have any queries in relation to this Discussion Paper or about the National Planning Excellence Framework more generally, please contact Aoibheann Nevin (Assistant Principal) at [aoibheann.nevin@housing.gov.ie](mailto:aoibheann.nevin@housing.gov.ie).

Thank you for your continued engagement in drafting this important National Planning Excellence Framework.

## Appendix

List of Stakeholders
Office of the Planning Regulator
An Coimisiún Pleanála
Regional Assemblies
City and County Management Association
Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage
Local Authorities
Local Government Management Agency
Association of Irish Local Government
Local Authority Members Association
National Oversight and Audit Commission
Irish Planning Institute
Irish Farmers' Association
Irish Business and Employers Confederation
Construction Industry Federation
Property Industry Ireland
Irish Institutional Property
The Courts Service
Department of Climate, Energy and the Environment
Department of Transport
Department of Further Education, Research, Innovation and Science
Department of Enterprise, Tourism and Employment
Department of Rural and Community Development and the Gaeltacht
Department of Public Expenditure Infrastructure Public Service Reform and Digitalisation

## List of Stakeholders

Department of Health
Department of the Taoiseach
Minister of State for Nature, Heritage and Biodiversity
National Economic and Social Council
National Competitiveness and Productivity Council
Accelerating Renewable Electricity Taskforce
Accelerating Infrastructure Taskforce
Maritime Area Regulatory Authority
Environmental Protection Agency
Land Development Agency
Office of Public Works
Housing Agency
Táilte Éireann
Industrial Development Agency Ireland
National Transport Authority
Transport Infrastructure Ireland
Enterprise Ireland
Sustainable Energy Authority of Ireland
Higher Education Authority
Central Statistics Office
Community and Voluntary Pillar
Irish Council for Social Housing
Irish Rural Link
Irish Sustainable Water Network

## List of Stakeholders

The Heritage Council

Irish Congress of Trade Unions

Social Justice Ireland

Age Friendly Ireland

Institute of Engineers Ireland

Royal Institute of Architects Ireland

Society of Chartered Surveyors Ireland

Irish Creamery Milk Suppliers Association

Chambers Ireland

Department for Infrastructure Northern Ireland

Inter Trade Ireland

ESB Networks

EirGrid

An Taisce

The Irish Environmental Network

Royal Town Planning Institute

Regional Studies Association

Climate Change Advisory Council

Technological University Dublin

University College Cork

University College Dublin

Uisce Éireann

[gov.ie/housing](http://gov.ie/housing)

The Department of  
Housing, Local Government and Heritage