An Roinn Tithíochta,
Rialtais Áitiúil agus Oidhreachta
Department of Housing,
Local Government and Heritage

RED III

Your Questions Answered

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Introduction

Please note that the responses in this document have been prepared by the Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage, in response to queries received from the County and City Managers Association (CCMA), and has been prepared for information purposes and ease of reference only, it is not a legal document.

The Department assumes no responsibility for and gives no guarantees, undertakings or warranties concerning the accuracy or completeness of the information provided and does not accept any liability whatsoever arising from any errors or omissions.

Please be advised that the Department cannot advise on the interpretation of planning legislation since the relevant planning authority and in certain cases, An Coimisiún Pleanála, are the appropriate bodies to give planning advice to the public.

The content of this document does not constitute an interpretation of the legislation, legal advice or planning advice. Advice on planning matters including legislation should be sought from the relevant planning authority, a planning consultant or a solicitor.

Under section 30(1) of the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended and section 586 of the Planning and Development Act 2024, the Minister is precluded from exercising power or control in relation to any particular case with which a planning authority or An Coimisiún Pleanála is or may be concerned.

Climate and Environmental Planning Policy Unit

Department of Housing, Local Government and Heritage

22 October 2025

1 Process

1.1 Is the pre-submission consultation mandatory for applicants under RED III?

No, pre-application consultation is not mandatory for planning authorities under RED III but is strongly encouraged as this would assist applicants in terms of understanding the completeness check, with a view to applications being submitted that are more likely to be deemed complete at the first attempt.

However, pre-application consultation is mandatory for SID applications to An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP); no change was made to this process specifically for RED III applications.

1.2 Can retention permission be sought under RED III?

No, it is our understanding that retention permission cannot be applied for in relation to RED III developments. In accordance with article 16(1) of the Directive, the permit granting process shall cover all relevant administrative permits to build, repower and operate renewable energy plants.

As retention permission concerns something that has already been built, it does not come within the provisions of RED III.

1.3 If a planning application includes both permission and retention elements, and includes renewable energy development, is the entire application treated as a RED III application?

As the RED III permit granting timelines do not apply to retention, the application would need to be split for permission to be sought under RED III.

1.4 How will the planning process distinguish between permit granting and final grant stages under RED III?

The existing process applies i.e. notification of intention to grant permission must issue within the permit granting timelines set by RED III. The 4 week period for appeal applications is considered to be outside the RED III permit granting timelines, in accordance with article 16(8)(c) of the Directive.

1.5 Who coordinates all elements of the permit granting timeline, considering Planning Authorities focus primarily on the planning decision?

In accordance with article 16(3) of the Directive, which requires Member States to designate a single point of contact (SPC) whose role it is to guide applicants through the permit granting process, our colleagues in Department of Climate, Energy and Environment (DCEE) have assigned the SEAI as the SPC for RED III.

The SEAI overtime, will develop a more robust processes in order to fulfil its role efficiently, so in the interim, as advised in Circular letter CEPP 1/2025, it is important for planning authorities to keep in regular contact with the SEAI throughout the permit granting process. Primarily to notify the SEAI of when a RED III application has been received and to provide further updates at key milestones including; the completeness check if applicable, when FI is requested and when final decisions are made on planning applications.

Contact details for the SEAI have been provided in the Circular letter referenced above.

1.6 What are the implications if an application is not decided within the prescribed RED III timelines?

The Directive is silent on this. Therefore, standard/ existing rules apply for not meeting statutory timelines as prescribed in the Planning and Development Act. There is the additional risk that an applicant could take a judicial review case if the now statutory decision making timelines are not met.

1.7 What legislative provisions clarify the role and obligations of Local Authorities in EIA scoping under RED III?

Section 173(2) (a) and (b) of the 2000 Act transpose the EIA scoping provisions at article 5(2) of the EIA Directive. Under the EIA Directive, EIA scoping is optional and developer/applicant led i.e. if the applicant requests a scoping opinion one must be provided and the EIAR must be based on that opinion.

Article 16b (2) of RED III changed this process to make the provision of an EIA scoping opinion mandatory for RED III developments. Regulation 14 of S.I. 274 of 2025 amends section 173(2) (a) (i) to insert a new subsection (ia) after (i), to provide that where an application is for a RED III development, the applicant must request an EIA scoping opinion.

However, it is important to note the mandatory nature of EIA scoping under RED III, only applies to article 16b developments, which include renewable energy developments or repowering. It does not apply to either type of solar development covered by article 16d or either type of heat pump covered by article 16e.

The legislative provisions that clarify the local authority role in EIA scoping are those in place prior to the transposition of RED III. This would be section 173(2)(a)(ii) of the 2000 Act and article 95 of the 2001 Regulations.

It is also important to note that the provisions of S.I. 274 of 2025, which made EIA scoping mandatory, do not commence until 1 May 2026.

2 Applications

2.1 What happens if an application is deemed incomplete or falls through procedural gaps?

Regulation 5 of S.I. 274 of 2025 inserts a new section 34D into the 2000 Act, providing for the completeness check. In accordance with section 34D(b), if a planning authority is not satisfied that an application is complete, it informs the applicant in writing requesting them to submit a complete application without undue delay.

regulation 26 of S.I. 274 of 2025 amends the 2001 Regulations with the insertion of a new article 26A, which mirrors article 26 that sets out the process to be followed when a planning application is invalidated. The process under article 26A for applications deemed incomplete, is the same with some alterations in the language used to reflect the completeness check rather than invalidation.

2.2 Will special weekly lists be required for RED III applications?

Regulation 27 of S.I. 274 of 2025 amends article 27 of the 2001 Regulations which provides for the planning authority weekly lists. The amendments made seek to ensure that the weekly list records that an application is subject to the section 34D completeness check, if applicable. A further amendment seeks to ensure that when a decision is made on the completeness check, this is also reflected in the weekly list of the week that decision is made.

2.3 Would a mixed-use development (e.g. village centre, technology Park, houses, and renewable energy component) be considered a RED III application?

The Directive sets mandatory permit granting timelines, and other associated matters, for renewable energy projects. On that basis, only development that is primarily concerned with the provision of renewable energy should be considered as benefiting from the provisions of S.I. 274 of 2025.

Mixed-use development in this context is taken to be a number of proposed uses that cannot be disaggregated. Mixed-use developments should not be considered as RED III developments.

Although this should not be taken as advice or guidance, it is open to planning authorities who receive such mixed-use applications to explain to the applicant that they can split their development proposal and apply for the renewable energy element as a separate and independent planning application.

2.4 How should RED III be referenced in site notices for mixed applications (e.g. dwelling and heat pump)?

To be clear, article 16e(1) of the Directive provides that the permit granting process for the installation of a heat pump below 50MW is 1 month and for a ground source heat pump it is 3 months. These timelines only apply to applications which are solely for the installation of either type of heat pump and do not apply to an application to construct a dwelling which happens to have a heat pump as its heat source.

2.5 Should reference to RED III be included in the development description on the planning application form?

No amendments were made to the planning application form at Form No.2 of Schedule 3 of the 2001 Regulations. However, there is a requirement to make reference to RED III in the site notice and newspaper notices.

The Department is happy to discuss this issue further, with a view to considering amendments to Form No. 2 in due course.

2.6 Is it advisable for applicants to seek input from both internal and external bodies during pre-planning under RED III?

Pre-application consultation is a matter for individual planning authorities to manage.

2.7 Can RED III applications be appealed following a decision by the Planning Authority?

Yes, RED III applications can be appealed. The permit granting timelines prescribed by the Directive do not apply to appeals.

2.8 How should applications received after 6th August be processed under RED III?

They should be processed in accordance with the provisions of S.I. 274 of 2025. The way an application should be processed depends on the development being applied for. For example, the completeness check does not apply to heat pumps but does to

all other RED III developments. Also, further information (FI) cannot be requested for proposed developments which are prescribed a permit granting timeline under RED III of either 1 or 3 months.

2.9 How do smaller scale developments interact with exempted development regulations under RED III?

RED III provides a 1 month permit granting timeline for two types of development at article 16d(2) and 16e, small-scale solar energy development and small-scale non-ground source heat pumps (below 50MW). Part 1 of Schedule 2 of the 2001 Regulations, at classes 2(d) and 56(g) provide exemptions for heat pumps but as with all exempt development classes, this comes with conditions.

Therefore, the position is that if a heat pump meets the existing exempt development conditions, it benefits from exempt development status. If it does not meet all of those conditions, permission must be granted within 1 month. The same applies for small-scale solar developments.

As you will be aware, the Department is currently preparing revised exempt development regulations to accompany commencement of the development management provisions of the new 2024 Act, and consideration is being given to providing that the RED III developments with a 1 month permit granting timeline are exempt development.

3 ICT

3.1 Will a case management system be introduced to support RED III applications, given IPLAN's current limitations?

The Department is happy to engage further on the technical aspects of this.

3.2 What interim IT solutions are available to support the administration of RED III applications?

Please see above. The Department understands that the LGMA are looking into this. The Department will provide the necessary support

3.3 Will new templates be issued for:

- Acknowledging completeness checks?
- Requesting further information (FI)?
- Granting permits?
- Deeming applications withdrawn due to non-response to FI?

The existing development management process has a range of template letters. It is considered that these can form the basis for responding to RED III applications.

4 Timelines

4.1 How does the 2 year timeline prescribed by the Directive align with the shorter planning timelines in the transposing legislation?

The timelines prescribed by the Directive apply to all of the permits required for a given project. Therefore, the timeline for the planning process understandably needs to be shorter to allow room for the permit granting process to conclude for subsequent permits e.g. grid connection applications.

4.2 What timeline applies to mandatory EIA scoping, and will this be clarified in legislation?

The Directive does not prescribe a timeline for the completion of EIA scoping, it just provides that it is mandatory for developments which article 16b(1) and (2) apply. On that basis, the existing provisions apply.

Article 95 of the 2001 Regulations sets out the EIA scoping process. Article 95(2)(a) states that a planning authority or the Commission shall consult with prescribed bodies as soon as may be after receiving an EIA scoping opinion request. Prescribed bodies, in accordance with article 95(2) must be given 4 weeks to make submissions. Article 95(4) states that a scoping opinion must issue to the applicant not later than 3 weeks after the expiry of the period referred to in article 95(2)(a) or any period specified in sub-article (3), whichever is the later.

4.3 For each category (1–4), how much time does the planning authority have to make a decision, considering that the overall RED III timeline includes grid and environmental consents?

The Directive prescribes permit granting timelines at articles 16b(1), 16b(2), 16d(1), 16d(2) and 16e. A table has been included as an appendix below, which aims to illustrate what planning timeline applies with respect to the timelines prescribed by the Directive.

4.4 Must compliance with planning conditions be achieved within the RED III permit granting timeline, or is this excluded from the timeline?

Compliance with planning conditions does not need to be achieved within the RED III permit granting timelines. The timelines apply to the process; conditions are attached to a decision which means the permit granting process has concluded.

5 Completeness Checks

5.1 Does the completeness check process eliminate the possibility of Further Information (FI) requests?

No, it does not. However, FI cannot be requested during the completeness check, an application is deemed complete and continues through the DM process as normal, or it is deemed incomplete. Please refer to regulation 5 of S.I. 274 of 2025 which inserts a new section 34D into the 2000 Act, setting out the completeness check process.

5.2 What are the implications if the completeness check is not completed within 45 days?

It is a statutory timeline so if it is not complied with, that may open up a ground of challenge in judicial review.

5.3 Does the 45-day completeness check equate to 9 weeks or 6 weeks and 3 days?

6 weeks and 3 days.

5.4 Will small-scale applications be subject to the 45-day completeness check?

The completeness check applies to all RED III applications except those covered by article 16e of the Directive, which are heat pumps.

5.5 How will the 45-day completeness check interact with consent deadlines for small-scale applications?

The only connection between the completeness check and consent deadlines is that it is that if an application is acknowledged as complete, then the permit granting timeline starts from that date, rather than the date of receipt.

5.6 Can the completeness checklist be reviewed to address practical concerns (e.g. hard/soft copies, website requirements)?

The checklist included in Circular letter CEPP 1/2025 was provided as an interim measure while the Department continues to engage with planning authorities and An Coimisiún Pleanála (ACP), with a view to developing a more comprehensive guidance.

The checklist in the Circular includes items that may only be relevant to ACP, therefore, planning authorities do not need to focus on these items.

5.7 How does the completeness check differ from the standard validation process? Is there a risk of confusion between the two?

The standard validation process is a checklist to ensure documents required to be submitted with a planning application have been submitted. Whereas, the

completeness check requires some form of consideration of the substance of those documents.

A good example might be an EIAR and where one makes reference in the contents page to a particular survey having been conducted, to check the EIAR to make sure a chapter has been included detailing this survey.

5.8 For developments not subject to a completeness check (e.g. heat pumps under Article 16e), does the permit granting timeline begin on the date of receipt?

Yes and FI provisions have been dis-applied.

5.9 Within Category 4, only small-scale heat pumps are exempt from the completeness check and have a 2-week submission and 4-week decision period. Does this effectively create a fifth category?

Please refer to the table inserted as Appendix 1.

6 Site Notices

6.1 Should all site notices now include RED III wording, or only those related to RED III applications?

S.I. 426 of 2025 has inserted a new Form no. 23 into Schedule 3 of the 2001 Regulations, which is a new site notice form specific to RED III applications. As this site notice form is specific to RED III applications, there is no tick box.

Regarding the newspaper notices, article 18(1) of the 2001 Regulations sets out what should be included in a newspaper notice. Article 18(1)(d) requires that a brief description of the development is included in the newspaper notice. S.I. 274 of 2025 at regulation 23 amended this list to insert a new (vii) into article 18(1)(d), to provide that where an application is subject to a completeness check, this should be

referenced in the newspaper notice, including the possibility that the application could be deemed incomplete, invoking the provisions of the new article 26A.

6.2 If an applicant uses an outdated site notice template (without the RED III section), is the application invalid? From what date is the updated site notice form mandatory?

In accordance with regulation 7 of S.I. 426 of 2025, any site notice erected, or newspaper notice published, shall until the coming into operation of that S.I. (which is 25 September 2025) be deemed to be valid if the notices complied with articles 18 and 19 of the 2001 Regulations.

From the 25 September onwards, it would be the case that if a RED III application does not use the site notice form at Form no.23 of Schedule 3, it could be deemed invalid.

7 Guidelines

7.1 Will training be provided on navigating the IROPI (Imperative Reasons of Overriding Public Interest) process?

This is under consideration. Discussion on this topic will take place with appropriate officials in the NPWS.

7.2 Is it still necessary to demonstrate the absence of alternatives before invoking IROPI under RED III?

Yes, it is still necessary. In accordance with guidance published by the NPWS on the AA process (found here), the assessment of alternative solutions is at stage 3 of the process, and must be concluded before considering IROPI. Article 16f of RED III has made the stage 4 process on IROPI more straightforward as this provision of the Directive has mandated that renewable energy plants be considered as in the overriding public interest.

As indicated above, discussions are ongoing with the NPWS with a view to updating their AA guidance to reflect the impact of article 16f on that process.

7.3 What guidance is available for projects already in pre-planning that now fall under RED III?

Applicants currently in the pre-application process should be advised of the new RED III provisions including for example, the 45-day completeness check and what that entails.

7.4 What documents and timelines apply for notifying SEAI of RED III applications?

The SEAI as the single point of contact for RED III should be notified as soon as RED III application has been received. However, they should also be kept informed of developments, particularly of key milestones including:

- When a completeness check is concluded and what the outcome is;
- When FI has been requested; and
- When a final determination has been made and what that determination is.

There is no official documentation or template letters presently. However, as this is a new role for the SEAI and a new process generally, a more formal process will emerge in due course.

7.5 How should SEAI be set up to receive notifications, given they are not a prescribed body?

Contact details for the SEAI single point of contact were included in Circular letter CEPP 1/2025 which issued on 15 August 2025. The SEA should be notified manually using these contact details. The Department can consider including the SEAI as a prescribed body under article 28 of the 2001 Regulations.

7.6 Can outline planning permission be sought under RED III?

It is considered that outline permission is not permissible under RED III.

7.7 Does the RED III permit granting process include all stages of the planning process — i.e., notification of decision, appeal period, and final grant?

The existing process applies i.e. notification of intention to grant permission must issue within the permit granting timelines set by RED III. The 4 week period for appeal applications is considered to be outside the RED III permit granting timelines, in accordance with article 16(8)(c) of the Directive.

8 General Queries

8.1 What research or preparatory work has been undertaken regarding Renewable Acceleration Areas?

In order to consider the identification or designation of a renewable acceleration area, in the first instance the Article 15b mapping and identification of potential areas needs to be completed. To that end, DHLGH & DCEE have collated a national map of land designations for both onshore grid scale wind and solar PV developments in accordance with the requirements of Article 15b, based on detailed GIS mapping and data provided by local authorities. Public Consultation on the "national territory mapping" under REDIII Article 15b, began on Wednesday 3September and closed for submissions Friday 10 October 2025. Both Departments have also begun discussions to explore options to provide for designation(s) to be made and what legislation will be required in due course. Submissions received on the Article 15b mapping as part of the public consultation process, which seeks views on what factors should be considered in identifying a renewable acceleration area, will also be considered on the conclusion of the public consultation.

8.2 Are standalone Battery Energy Storage (BES) developments considered RED III projects?

Not if they are literally stand alone. If they are located beside or as part of a renewable energy project then yes they are, as the permit granting provisions of the Directive also covers 'co-located energy storage'.

8.3 Should an application submitted on August 6th be treated under new RED III regulations?

Yes, an application submitted on the 6 August should be treated as a RED III application.

8.4 Applicant applies for planning permission for dwelling house and heat pump. Uses the RED III site notice. Should it be made invalid ?

Yes.

8.5 When we speak about 1 month and 3 month timeframes. Is it 4 weeks or 1 month?

- **Application Received on 28\1\2026**
- **Submissions by 10\2\2026 (2 weeks)**
- **Decision due by on 27\2\2026 or 28\2\2026 (1 month)**
- **Feb is a short month for example.**

The Directive speaks in terms of months and years when referring to the permit granting timelines. However, in the transposing legislation, the timelines are prescribed in weeks.

8.6 For an Large Residencial Development (LRD) you must have a preplanning (Section 247 of the Planning and Development Regulations 2001) then request for meeting LRD. Once both are complete an application submitted needs to include the LRD supplementary form. Is there something similar for RED III?

No equivalent form is provided for RED III applications. The Department would welcome further feedback on this point in due course.

8.7 Extension of Duration - When permission is due to expire can the RED III applicant apply to extend by 5 years?

Yes.

8.8 Extension of Time - Up to 1 year - is this possible?

If the query is understood properly and you are referring to extension of time in accordance with section 34(9) of the 2000 Act, the answer is no. Regulation 5 of S.I. 274 of 2025 inserts new sections 34G and 34H into the 2000 Act which deal with the smaller scale RED III developments assigned either 1 or 3 month permit granting timelines (4 weeks and 8 weeks in planning). Both of these new sections dis-apply section 34(9) meaning extensions of time cannot be applied for.

The position is slightly different for the larger scale RED III developments which have longer permit granting timelines of 1 or 2 years under the Directive (30 or 52 weeks in planning). The position in the legislation is that a planning authority can and should still aim to make determinations within the standard 8 week period but are allowed up to 30 or 52 weeks depending on the development in question.

On that basis, regulation 5 of S.I. 274 of 2025, inserts new sections 34E and 34F into the 2000 Act to deal with permit granting for the larger scale developments. These sections provide that where the period for making a decision under section 34(8), which period is 8 weeks, would expire after the period of either 30 or 52 weeks, then the decision must be made before the expiry of the 30 or 52 week period. Section 34(9) on extension of time is left open with the restriction that the extension cannot go beyond the period prescribed for making a determination i.e. 30 or 52 weeks.

8.9 Are Article 35 allowed for these apps (Significant Further information)?

No amendments have been made to article 35 of the 2001 Regulations. Therefore, the existing process applies to RED III applications. The issue with there not being a provision in article 35 to declare an application as being withdrawn if an applicant does not comply with article 35(1)(a) will be considered by the Department for future appropriate amendments.

8.10 It is noted that for many applications the holiday period (9 days of Christmas) does not appear to be included. Is this correct, as this could cause complications for LA's?

The Directive prescribes mandatory permit granting timelines without any allowance for holiday periods. Therefore, in order to comply with the Directive the provision at section 251 of the 2000 Act has been amended to ensure it does not apply to RED III timelines.

9 Additional Queries (New)

9.1 What are the key criteria for determining whether a development falls under RED III and the associated Irish planning legislation?

The permit granting timelines and requirements under RED III apply to renewable energy plants, including those combining different renewable energy sources, heat pumps, and co-located energy storage, including power and thermal facilities, as well as assets necessary for the connection of such plants, heat pumps and storage to the grid, and to integrate renewable energy into heating and cooling networks, including grid-connection permits and, where required, environmental assessments.

For a development application to fall under RED III, it must pertain to a production plant(s) for the generation of renewable energy and its related infrastructure. In other words:

- The energy source of the plant must be deemed renewable. RED III (Directive (EU) 2023/2413), defines renewable energy as: "energy from renewable non-fossil sources, namely wind, solar (solar thermal and solar photovoltaic) and geothermal energy, osmotic energy, ambient energy, tide, wave and other ocean energy, hydropower, biomass, landfill gas, sewage treatment plant gas, and biogas." This definition is replicated in SI 274 of 2025.
- The renewable energy output for the plant could be in the form of renewable electricity, heat or gas.
- Related infrastructure means the assets necessary to connect the plant to the electricity grid, gas or heat grid and / or storage assets which are necessary to integrate the renewable energy produced into the energy system.

9.2 Does RED III cover hybrid plants?

Yes, RED III covers plants which combine different renewable energy sources, otherwise known as hybrid plants, which use and combine different technologies (eg wind, solar and/or storage assets) at the same location. In this scenario, the relevant consenting timeframe under RED III will be for the technology with the longest timeframe. For example, if a hybrid project combines both a renewable energy development with an electrical capacity of 150kW or more (52 weeks decision timeline) and ground source heat pumps and relevant solar energy development (8 week decision timeline), the longer decision timeline of 52 weeks will apply.

Under RED III, hybrid plants are not a combination of renewable and fossil fuel energy sources.

9.3 Does RED III cover applications which contain different types of developments?

Where an application combines a renewable energy generation asset and related infrastructure with other forms of development (e.g. commercial, residential), this would not be classed as a RED III project.

9.4 What is the difference between an application for a repowering project vs a new development application under current legislation?

Under current legislation, “repowering” is defined as the renewal of power plants, including the full or partial replacement of installations, operational systems, or equipment, in order to replace or increase efficiency or capacity.

Proposals involving the replacement or renewal of an existing plant—whether or not accompanied by revised turbine locations or ancillary works—will generally be considered repowering. By contrast, proposals that add new turbines or generation capacity without replacing existing installations will generally be treated as new renewable energy development projects.

While alterations to the application site boundary do not, of themselves, preclude an application from being treated as repowering, proposals which, in substance, amount to new generation on areas beyond those assessed as part of the original project

(whether or not such areas fall within an amended red-line boundary) will also generally be treated as new renewable energy development.

Under the Planning and Development Act 2000, as amended by S.I. No. 274 of 2025, a statutory decision period of 30 weeks applies to “repowering development” and to certain small-scale developments under 150 kW. A longer 52-week decision period applies to new developments exceeding 150 kW.

9.5 Are applications to extend the operational lifetime of a renewable energy development, that do not entail any replacement of infrastructure or technology, classed as repowering?

A proposal that seeks only an extension of the operational period, and does not involve any works or the replacement of installations or equipment, will generally be treated as a life extension. For the purposes of RED III, such proposals fall within the general definition of “renewable energy development” and are therefore subject to the applicable statutory decision-making timeline of either 30 or 52 weeks, depending on electrical capacity.

For the purposes of environmental assessment (including EIA screening, where required), the appropriate baseline is the current state of the environment and the site as it exists at the time of application, rather than the conditions prior to the original renewable energy development.

Appendix 1 – Planning Timelines re Question no. 27

RED III mandatory permit granting timelines

Article/Timeline	Development Type	Planning Timeline	Regulation (S.I. 274 of 2025
Article 16b(1) **2 years** **3 years if off-shore**	Renewable energy projects with a generating capacity 150kW or more.	52 weeks from the acknowledgment of completeness.	Regulation 5, which inserts a new section 34E into the 2000 Act.
Article 16b(2) **1 year** **2 years if off-shore**	Renewable energy projects with a generating capacity less than 150kW or repowering applications.	30 weeks from the acknowledgement of completeness.	Regulation 5, which inserts a new section 34F into the 2000 Act.
Article 16d(1) **3 months**	The installation of solar energy equipment and co-located energy storage, including building integrated solar installations, in existing of future artificial structures, excluding artificial water surfaces, provided that the aim of such artificial structures is not solar energy production or energy storage.	8 weeks from the acknowledgment of completeness.	Regulation 5, which inserts a new section 34G into the 2000 Act. To note, this development type is defined in the legislation as ‘relevant solar energy development’. It is important to note that no FI can be requested for this type of development.
Article 16d(2) **1 month**	Installation of solar energy equipment with a capacity of 11kW or less.	4 weeks from the acknowledgement of completeness.	Regulation 5, which inserts a new section 34H into the 2000 Act. To note, this development type is defined in the legislation as ‘small-scale solar energy equipment development’.

Article/Timeline	Development Type	Planning Timeline	Regulation (S.I. 274 of 2025
			It is important to note that no FI can be requested for this type of development.
Article 16e(1) **3 months**	Ground source heat pumps.	8 weeks from date of receipt (Completeness check is not applicable).	The standard 8 week decision making period applies. It is important to note that no FI can be requested for this type of development.
Article 16e(1) **1 month**	Heat pumps below 50MW.	4 weeks from date of receipt (Completeness check is not applicable).	Regulation 5, which inserts a new section 34H into the 2000 Act. To note, this development type is defined in the legislation as 'small-scale non-ground source heat pump'. It is important to note that no FI can be requested for this type of development.

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