Developments of National Significance

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Key legislation and policy

Primary Legislation	• Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended) • Planning (Wales) Act 2015 • Infrastructure (Wales) Act 2024
Secondary Legislation	• Developments of National Significance (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) • Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 (as amended) • Developments of National Significance (Specified Criteria and Prescribed Secondary Consents) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) • Developments of National Significance (Fees) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) • Town and Country Planning (Environmental Impact Assessment) (Wales) Regulations 2017 (as amended) • The Historic Environment (Wales) Act 2023 (Consequential Provision) (Secondary Legislation) Regulations 2024 • The Infrastructure (Wales) Act 2024 (Consequential, Transitional, Revocation and Saving Provisions) Regulations 2025
National policy and guidance	• Developments of national significance (DNS): procedural guidance (Welsh Government) (first published 20 December 2024)

Judgments	• The Welsh Ministers' decisions quashed - Wentlooge Solar Farm (CAS-01772-Z5P5D2) quashed 19 October 2023, and Rush Wall Solar Farm (DNS/3220457) quashed 12 September 2023 - submitted to judgement, no formal judgement handed down.
Other guidance	

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Introduction

1. Developments of National Significance (DNS) are planning applications for infrastructure developments of the greatest significance in Wales because of their potential benefit and impact. They are made to the Welsh Ministers, rather than to the local planning authority, under Section 62D of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (as amended by the Planning (Wales) Act 2015, which inserts Section 62D (and subsequent Sections up to 62L) into the 1990 Act).

2. DNSs fall into 5 general categories: Energy; Transport; Water; Wastewater; and Waste. The Developments of National Significance (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended) require applications to be made for full planning permission, not outline consent. A single DNS application may include more than one type of infrastructure listed below:

   - the construction of an electricity generating station with installed generating capacity of between 10 and 350 megawatts, including an onshore wind generating station.
   - the extension or alteration of an electricity generating station where the extension or alteration is expected to increase the installed generating capacity by at least 10 megawatts but not exceed 350 megawatts.
   - the installation of an electric line above ground up to 132kV which are associated with a devolved generation station.
   - development relating to underground gas storage facilities.
   - the construction or alteration of a Liquid Natural Gas facility.
   - the construction or alteration of a gas reception facility.
   - airport-related development.
   - the construction or alteration of a railway or a rail freight interchange.
   - the construction or alteration of a dam or reservoir.
   - development relating to the transfer of water resources.
   - the construction or alteration of a waste water treatment plant or of infrastructure for the transfer or storage of waste water.
   - the construction or alteration of a hazardous waste facility.

3. The Developments of National Significance (Specified Criteria and Prescribed Secondary Consents) (Wales) Regulations 2016 specify the nature and scale of the various types of installations that fall within the definition of a DNS (e.g. the volume of water to be held in a reservoir or the capacity of a wastewater treatment plant). The thresholds for some types of development have been increased since the original legislation.

4. The same Regulations list the prescribed Secondary Consents which may also be dealt with through the DNS procedure where they are associated with the main application. They include a range of consents and authorisations in respect of ancient monuments, highways and public rights of way, listed buildings and conservation areas, hazardous substances, and commons. The powers to determine these are vested in the Welsh Ministers along with their DNS powers, and it is usually beneficial for applicants to submit these with the DNS application. The Welsh Ministers can also call-in secondary consents if they are considered to be connected to the DNS application (see also paragraph 24 below).

5. The Developments of National Significance (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2024, which came into force on 6 January 2025, allow, under Regulation 11A, the determination by an appointed person of DNS schemes relating to the construction of either a generating station or an onshore wind generating station, where the generating station or the onshore wind generating station is expected to have, when constructed, an installed generating capacity of less than 50 megawatts, or, in the case of the extension or alteration of either a generating station or an onshore wind generating station, the extension or alteration is expected to increase the installed generating capacity by less than 50 megawatts; as well as the installation of an electric line above ground of up to 132kV.

6. The purpose of the DNS process is to ensure timely decisions are made on these significant planning applications, and it aims to achieve this in 2 ways:

   - firstly, by front-loading the process and encouraging applicants to consult widely and seek to resolve as many issues as possible before making their formal application; and
   - secondly, by following a strict timetable for the consideration and determination of an application once it has been submitted.

Pre-Application Procedures

7. The legislation prescribes that an applicant must notify PEDW and the LPA in advance of its intention to make a DNS application, and the application then has to be submitted within 12 months of acceptance of the notification. The applicant must also publicise and consult on the proposed application for a period of at least 6 weeks (after acceptance of the notification), and the legislation specifies the minimum requirements for this, listing appropriate community consultees and specialist consultees (NRW is usually a key consultee). However, in order to ensure robust and comprehensive consultation is undertaken, it is expected that most projects will exceed this minimum requirement.

8. Following the consultation period, the applicant must prepare a Consultation Report which provides details of the process followed, responses received and how it has had regard to those responses. The Consultation Report is then submitted as part of the formal application.

9. The applicant is encouraged to try to resolve as many matters as possible before making the formal application, and PEDW provides advice (subject to a scale of fees) on how best to do that and on how to prepare an appropriate application. That advice is generally provided by our Planning Officers, but an Inspector may also be involved (though not the one who will conduct the examination of the application or make the decision under Regulation 11A). This service is in addition to our statutory functions such as EIA screening and scoping.

10. PEDW provides pre-application advice on a wide range of matters including: how to approach EIA and Habitats Regulations Assessment; the likely main issues and policy framework that should be addressed in the application documents; good practice and strategies for consultation; the application process and likely procedures. It may also

provide without-prejudice merits-based advice on the planning matters concerned. However, it is up to the applicant how much it takes advantage of this service.

11. The Regulations include provision for pre-application services from the LPA, and the applicant is also advised to seek advice from and consult appropriate statutory consultees and other interested parties. Experience has shown that the most successful applicants have consulted widely (including with local residents) and have taken into account responses in the design of their scheme, so that there is little opposition to the subsequent formal application.

Post-Submission Procedures and Timetable

12. The application requirements are set out in article 12 of the 2016 Order and include: the application form; application plans; an Environmental Statement (where required); a Design and Access Statement; the Consultation Report; any other information or evidence requested at the pre-application stage; a statement about secondary consents (if relevant) and, if one is included, the details specified in the Regulation; and a statement on the status of any Section 106 Agreement/Undertaking in respect of planning obligations. Statements of Common Ground are also encouraged but are not mandatory.

13. The submitted application is first assessed by PEDW to ensure it is of a satisfactory standard to be validated and, if so, a notice of acceptance is issued. We have 6 weeks to do this for an EIA development or 4 weeks for a non-EIA case. Assessment of the adequacy of the Environmental Statement is also carried out during this stage.

14. When the application is accepted as valid an Inspector is appointed to examine the application (though they are usually aware much earlier and are likely to have carried out the ES Assessment). On acceptance of validation, the “clock” starts to run on the prescribed timetable for examination and determination of the application, such that the Inspector’s report is to be submitted within 24 weeks and the Welsh Ministers have a further 12 weeks to issue a decision (i.e. 36 weeks for final determination).

15. An overview of the timetable is included in the Procedural Guidance document and, in summary (within the periods specified), it requires:

Validation and acceptance of an application without an ES	Within 4 weeks of receipt
Validation and acceptance of an application with an ES	Within 6 weeks of receipt
Formal Acceptance	**Determination Period starts**
Representation period (receipt of consultee responses, interested party representations and Local Impact Report)	Normally 5 weeks from acceptance
Window for request to vary the application & issue confirmation of procedure(s)	Within 10 working days from the end of the representation period.

Complete examination and issue Inspector's report to WG or Complete examination and issue decision delegated to Inspector	Within 24 weeks of acceptance Within 24 weeks of acceptance
Determination by Welsh Ministers	Within 36 weeks of acceptance

16. The first step is for PEDW to arrange for all consultation and publicity to be carried out and for all representations to be received within 5 weeks of the date of acceptance (though this can be extended if necessary). During the same period the LPA is required to prepare and submit a Local Impact Report (LIR), for which they are paid a fee.

17. The scope of LIRs are set out in Section 62K of the 1990 Act and Article 25 of the 2016 Order and includes information on relevant planning history, land designations, planning policies and guidance, and suggested conditions to mitigate any likely impacts should planning permission be granted. The LIR should present a factual, objective assessment of the local impacts and should be quite separate from any representation the Council may wish to make on the merits of the proposal.

18. Then there is a period of 2 weeks (10 working days) for PEDW to decide what procedure(s) are to be followed for examination of the application, i.e. written representations, topic specific hearing(s), public inquiry or a hybrid of these. Participation at any hearings or inquiries is by invitation only, and PEDW itself is responsible for organising and running any such events. Hearings and inquiries are open for people to observe but non-invitees may only speak at the discretion of the Inspector and only on the topic(s) specified.

19. During the same 2 weeks period (which is fixed and cannot be extended) the applicant has an opportunity to propose minor changes to the scheme, but substantial changes cannot be accepted after an application has been submitted. PEWD then has 5 working days to decide whether to accept the proposed changes or not. If they are accepted, the applicant has 4 weeks to submit any revised documents and plans, and PEWD will consider whether a short period of suspension is needed to allow time for that work and any necessary further consultation.

20. There then follows a period of some 17 weeks for the examination of the application by the Inspector and for the writing of the Inspector's report (i.e. by the end of week 24). Clearly, if hearings or a public inquiry are to be held, they must take place quite quickly (the legislation says by week 15 for hearings or week 18 for a public inquiry), and PEDW normally must give 4 weeks' notice of such events. Participants may submit further representations on the topics specified, and a strict timetable is set for this. A site visit will also be carried out. Parts 7 and 8 of the DNS Regulations govern the setting up and running of hearings and inquiries.

21. In certain circumstances the examination may be suspended by PEDW, and the timetable "clock" will be stopped for a period. This may be justified for a number of reasons, e.g. delays in resolving an important matter, or shortcomings identified in the evidence (the Guidance provides further advice). However, suspensions have to be reported to the Senedd and should be seen as exceptional events rather than the norm. Not only do they delay the decision-making process, but they can also complicate the writing of the Inspector's report. Part 62L of the 1990 Act governs the determination period and the requirements around suspensions. Where suspension is considered necessary, Inspectors should use the Suspension Form at Appendix 2.

22. After submission of the Inspector's report, the Welsh Ministers then have 12 weeks in which to make and issue the decision (or up to week 36 if the report is submitted later than week 24).

23. For cases delegated for the Inspector to make the decision (see Regulations 11A(1)(a) and 11A, 18A, 40(1)(b), and paragraph 1(3A) of Schedule 8 which were amendments to the Regulations made in 2024), the Inspector writes a decision document, and this has to be issued by the end of week 24.

24. Attached at Appendix 1 is a template for estimating the timeline for DNS applications, which opportunity for other casework to be undertaken during the same period. The template should be completed by Inspectors at the beginning of each DNS case to ensure that sufficient time is allowed for reports / decisions to be submitted in good time for reading and translation

Secondary Consents

25. To minimise the number of separate applications required for a DNS scheme, certain connected applications can be submitted to the Welsh Ministers at the same time as a DNS application. These are the prescribed secondary consents listed in the Schedule to The Developments of National Significance (Specified Criteria and Prescribed Secondary Consents) (Wales) Regulations 2016 (as amended). The Welsh Ministers are also able to call in secondary consents if they consider them to be connected to a DNS application, and the developer has not already submitted them alongside the primary application. This may apply to undetermined consents which have already been applied to the normal consenting authority and those which have not yet been submitted to any authority. Secondary consent applications should be determined in accordance with topic specific ITM guidance.

26. The Developments of National Significance (Wales) (Amendment) Regulations 2024 amend regulation 11A so that the additional functions prescribed in that regulation are also exercised in relation to the determination of applications for the construction, alteration or extension of electricity generating stations, where the installed generating capacity, or the increase in installed generating capacity, is expected to be below 50 megawatts. Secondary consent applications may be included with such schemes.

27. Pre-application consultation on DNS proposals should include consultation in relation to any secondary consent applications proposed and a table of suggested 'relevant persons' is included in the Developments of national significance (DNS): procedural guidance (Welsh Government) (20 December 2024).

Inspector's Role

28. For EIA developments the Inspector's first involvement is likely to be in assessing the adequacy of the Environmental Statement during the initial period of validation of the application, though if chart time is constrained that duty may be carried out by another Inspector or a member of the Planning & Environment Team. Reading the application documents (and ES if appropriate) at that time enables the appointed Inspector to become familiar with the case. The Consultation Report, in particular, gives an early insight into the positions of the consultees and the issues that are likely to be the key to determination of the case.

29. There is limited work for the Inspector to do during the next 5 weeks until the LIR and the responses to PEWD advertisement and consultation are received, though it can be useful to keep up to date with responses as they are received. Within 10 working days of the end of the representation period the Inspector needs to read the various submissions, decide what the key issues for the case are and decide what procedure(s) are to be used for the examination, so that the relevant notice can to be issued on time (allowing for translation if needed).

30. A further consideration at this time is that the Fees Regulations require PEWD to provide to the applicant an estimate of the number of Inspector days likely to be needed for the examination. Once the procedure(s) have been decided, the Inspector should be well placed to make this estimate, though advice can be provided by the casework team to assist the Inspector to do it.

31. It may be that sufficient information has been submitted in the application documents and consultation responses to enable the Inspector to proceed to writing the report to be submitted to the Welsh Ministers or a decision letter. However, if more is needed or queries need to be resolved, it is up to the Inspector to decide how that can best be accomplished.

32. Inspectors should bear in mind that in relation to decommissioning, Policy 18(11) of FW2040 requires *"…acceptable provisions relating to the decommissioning of the development at the end of its lifetime, including the removal of infrastructure and effective restoration*", and paragraph 5.9.30 of PPW which states that "…*an authority may require financial guarantees by way of Section 106 planning obligations/ agreements as part of the approval of planning permission to ensure that restoration will be fully achieved*". If no mechanism is provided, the Inspector should request details of how decommissioning will be secured, being mindful that paragraph 4.22 of Circular 016/14 states that "…*some matters are more appropriately required through an obligation and should not be required in a condition, for example, commitments on behalf of the developer involving transfers of land or payments to be made to the LPA".* Nonetheless, any unilateral obligation or S106 agreement securing funds for decommissioning should be considered against the tests set out in Circular 13/97: 'Planning Obligations'.

33. If written representations are to be used for some or all of the topics at issue, the Inspector (through the case officer) will write to the parties concerned detailing the matters on which further information is needed and confirming the timetable for

submission (the Regulations say within 4 weeks of the Inspector's request). When those are returned the Inspector should consider whether or not further consultation is required. They can then move on to writing the report to be submitted to the Welsh Ministers or to writing a decision letter.

34. In respect of letters to the parties, as these are usually non-standard letters, it is the Inspector's responsibility to draft them for the casework team to send. Previous examples are provided at Appendix 3, but the casework and Planning & Environment teams can provide advice if required. It is usually preferable for communications to be drafted as a notice to all participants if possible, so that they can be conveniently published on the DNS portal website.

35. If a hearing (or more than one hearing) is considered appropriate, then the Inspector should specify the topics to be covered and the people who should be invited to attend and participate, so that the case officer can then organise the event(s) and issue the invitations. There is a set timetable for the invited parties to submit written statements on the topics to be covered in advance of the hearing(s). If appropriate, it may be helpful for the Inspector to specify any matters on which particular further information is sought rather than raise these for the first time at the hearing.

36. If a public inquiry is needed (for example, if complex technical or scientific evidence is in dispute which would benefit from forensic cross examination) then the Inspector should initiate it in the same way as hearings. Again, the regulations set out timetables for the submission of statements of evidence for the witnesses concerned.

37. The Inspector will also need to give consideration to, and provide advice to the case officer on, the requirements of any such events, as it is up to PEDW itself to organise the venue and all the logistics for an event and to be responsible for all administration of the event on the day (the role usually carried out by the LPA for other hearings and public inquiries). The planning and preparations involve finding and booking a suitable venue, making arrangements for necessary facilities to be provided at the venue (e.g. sufficient tables and chairs, display boards, jugs of water and glasses, microphone systems, access to a photocopier, toilets, etc.), and arranging translation support if appropriate.

38. The administrative arrangements on the day usually fall entirely on the Inspector, though the venue is told how to lay out the room and is asked to provide someone to liaise with the Inspector. Support can also be requested from PEDW staff for a particularly complex case, though this is not usually provided. Administration on the day involves: arriving early to ensure the room has been properly laid out; dealing with queries by the participants on administrative and procedural matters; and packing up any loose ends at the end of the hearing/inquiry. If an event is expected to be of significant scale and last for more than a day or two, it may be necessary to employ a programme officer to provide support at the event. This needs to be identified early in the examination.

39. It is vital that the Inspector liaises with the case officer (or officers in business support) in making all of these arrangements, as they have considerably more experience of such events than most of their colleagues in the office.

40. As for the hearing/inquiry itself, these are run in a similar way to any other event and are open for members of the public to observe. Although third parties who have not been invited to take part have no rights to do so, the Inspector may permit them to speak but only on the topics covered by the event. It is not an opportunity for them to raise anything else, and there is no “AOB” on the hearing agenda.

41. Should it be necessary to hold a DNS hearing or inquiry virtually, please refer to the separate guidance on Virtual Events, and consider whether there are any requirements in the DNS regulations that may have implications for the timing of issuing letters to invited participants, in liaison with the case officer.

42. The Inspector should always visit the site, using whatever procedure is most appropriate (ASV, ARSV, USV), and may make further informal unaccompanied visits at any time. There is no set timetable for carrying out the main site visit, but it is often helpful to the Inspector (and to the parties) to do it early in the timetable. If it is done during the initial consultation and publicity period (immediately after the application has been submitted) the Inspector is fully informed when deciding on the key issues and the most appropriate procedure. If necessary, another visit can always be carried out at a later date.

43. As explained above, the procedures make provision for the examination timetable to be suspended for a period under certain circumstances. Should the need for suspension arise, it is up to the Inspector to decide for what length of time the suspension will run and what work is to be carried out during the suspension (i.e. the purpose of the suspension). If inter-party consultation is needed that should be built into the timetable.

44. Whilst the Inspector has powers to ask for further information and is the person best placed to decide whether a suspension is appropriate or not, the Inspector should announce that it will be confirmed in writing by PEDW. PEDW has to report any suspension to Welsh Government, and they in turn have to report it to the Senedd, so decisions for suspension are not taken lightly, and PEDW usually liaises with Welsh Government before formally confirming the suspension. Consequently, the final decision is not to be taken solely by the Inspector.

45. The Inspector’s final duty is to write the report (or decision, in a delegated case). These are similar in most respects to reports for call-in or recovered cases. A decision letter template for delegated cases is included at Appendix 4. A template for a report to Welsh Ministers is included at Appendix 5.

46. Where secondary consents are included with the DNS application, the Inspector’s report will consider that application and make a recommendation to the Welsh Ministers alongside consideration, and making a recommendation, on the DNS application. For those decisions delegated to the Inspector, the decision letter in relation to the DNS will include a decision on any associated secondary consents. Example decisions are included at Appendix 5. Inspectors should refer to other ITM Chapters (for example, Traffic Orders, Public Rights of Way, Common Land) for topic specific guidance.

47. It is important that the Inspector liaises with the DNS team, particularly where Orders are to be made, to ensure that all documents are in order and prepared on time so that there are no delays in decision making.

48. S16 Commons (Exchange of land) – In the short-term, Orders for S.16 Common land cases will continue to be drafted by WG. As such, Inspectors should liaise with the DNS Team as early as possible in the DNS process to ensure that Orders are prepared on time. Orders will only be necessary when the application is being allowed. The Orders (which are made under S.17) will need to be enclosed with the DNS decision and sent to the Commons Registration Authority (Local Authority).

49. Highways Orders - S247 (Stopping Up or Diversion of a Highway), S248 (stopping up or diversion of highway crossing or entering route of proposed new highway) and S251 (extinguishing public rights of way over land held for planning purposes) of the TCPA. Highways Orders will be submitted in a draft format with the DNS application (the applicant is required to liaise with WG Transport Branch prior to submission). The Inspector's role is to consider the implications of the Order (and any representations submitted on it) and decide whether or not it should be confirmed (potentially with modifications). Again, Inspectors should speak to the DNS Team as early as possible in the process to ensure that a finalised Order is in place should the application be granted (and the Order confirmed). The final Order needs to be subject to notification procedures once confirmed. As with S.16 applications, the Order should be enclosed with the DNS decision letter. Further information is available in 'Process for TCPA Highways Order included in DNS as Secondary Consents'.

50. The ability to utilise obligations under S.106 of the TCPA on common land secondary consents can be material, subject to the usual legislative and policy tests (see *R (On the application of Strack on Behalf of Woodcock Hill Village Green Committee) v Laing Homes Ltd (t/a Taylor Wimpey) & Anor* [2024] EWCA Civ 420). Inspectors should seek advice from their Inspector Manager as necessary where S.106 obligations arise.

51. A particular feature of DNS work is the fragmented timetable with periods of intense Inspector work interspersed with periods of inactivity, but all within a framework of prescribed target dates. This can be difficult to accommodate in Chart and limits the type of work that can be done during the inactive periods, particularly as they may be subject to change at short notice. Nevertheless, it is important for the Inspector to look ahead at the work likely to be involved at each stage so that reasonable estimates are allowed for in Chart. In doing this, the Inspector is expected to be more proactively involved in the management of their Chart than might normally be the case.

52. As the 36 weeks determination period (24 weeks for delegated cases) is set by primary legislation and cannot be extended, it is even more important for the Inspector to adopt a proactive approach to managing the case as a whole. The provisions for suspensions may be used where delays occur. Whilst the 24 weeks target for submission of the Inspector's report for cases determined by the Welsh Ministers is not set in the legislation, it is PEDW standing agreement with the Welsh Government and should be achieved.

53. Finally, the Inspector's costs are rechargeable to the applicant for DNS work. Inspectors should record their time and other costs on the flexi system timesheet and

send a copy to the Business Support Team when submitting their monthly flexi record to their Inspector Manager.

Judgements

54. DNS solar schemes at Wentlooge and Rush Wall, both located within Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), were refused by the Welsh Ministers (WM) on the basis that the applicants had not fully considered alternative sites and had not demonstrated how damage to biodiversity and ecosystem functioning had been avoided. The WM submitted to judgement and there is no High Court decision handed down. The decisions however pre-date changes made to Chapter 6 of PPW in October 2023 which amongst other things, seeks to avoid development within SSSI. The schemes are currently subject to redetermination.

55. There are many other types of consent or authorisation that may be required before a DNS project can be brought forward, that cannot be considered by the Welsh Ministers as a Secondary Consent. Applicants are encouraged to consider at an early stage, applicants should consider if licences / consents are required from NRW or other bodies, separately from the DNS process. The timing of any other such applications is a matter for the developer, and PEDW will not be able to align the DNS process with other consenting processes.

Infrastructure (Wales) Act 2024

56. **The Infrastructure (Wales) Act 2024** (IWA 2024) received Royal Assent on 3 June 2024. The IWA 2024 aims to streamline the infrastructure consent process for developing specified types of major infrastructure projects in Wales, replacing the Development of National Significance regime with a unified system for significant infrastructure projects. The Act streamlines consents for major projects across energy, transport, water and waste. Instead of multiple applications, a single, unified consent process will apply. The new process will replace consents, permissions or orders under:
    - the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Developments of National Significance)
    - the Transport and Works Act 1992
    - the Electricity Act 1989
    - the Highways Act 1980
    - the Harbours Act 1964

57. Many of the provisions of the IWA 2024 come into force on **15 December 2025.**

58. Section 146 of the IWA 2024 makes transitional provisions for DNS schemes. To proceed under the DNS regime, applicants must have submitted the formal notification initiating a DNS project under the section 62E (1) of the TCPA 1990 and Developments of National Significance (Procedure) (Wales) Order 2016 **before 15 December 2025**. Applications can proceed under the DNS process provided the notice is not withdrawn.

59. Any project submitted after that date will be considered under the infrastructure consent process. DNS applications must be made within **12 months** of the date of giving the notice. No extensions to this 12-month deadline are permitted under the transitional arrangements.

60. From 15 December 2025, there will be a transition period of 24 months for DNS applications to be completed (examination process and decision) (section 146 (4) IWA 2024). However, for applications at examination or determination stage, a longer period can be considered on a case-by-case basis as the Welsh Ministers may, in relation to a development, direct that a different transition period applies.

61. For other consenting regimes, (IWA 2024 ‘Section 20 consents’) relevant applications must be made in accordance with the applicable consenting regime’s requirements before 15 December 2025, or if no formal application is required, the order or scheme must be under consideration by the Welsh Ministers before that date.

Appendix 1: Timeline for DNS including opportunity for other casework

The template for estimating the timeline for DNS applications can be found as an Annex to '2025-02-12 - PEDW Guide to Casework Allocation Matrix Scoring and Time Allocation':

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A54227751/document/versions/published



2025-02-12 - PEDW Guide to Casework A

Appendix 2: DNS Suspension Form

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A54234495/document/versions/published

Appendix 3: DNS Examination Notices

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A56969855/document/versions/published

Appendix 4: DNS Delegated Decision Letter Template

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A56970274/document/versions/published

Appendix 5: DNS Report Template

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A54141215/document/versions/published

Appendix 6: DNS and Secondary Consent Decisions Templates

https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/id:A56929530/document/versions/published

The templates for Appendices 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 can be found in the Decision & Report Templates eClip: https://documents.hf.wales.gov.uk/documents/fA2794730



Decision & Report Templates.obr

Appendix 7: PEDW Model Conditions for DNS

The Model Conditions for DNS are published on PEDW's website at: Developments of national significance (DNS): model conditions