

**Interested Party Reference number:** [REDACTED]

**Planning Examination inspection of the application by Morgan Offshore Wind Limited and Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Limited for an order granting development consent for the development for the Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm Transmission Assets.**

Further to my previous DL7 submission, I would like to make a further submission as the situation with respect to Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Ltd (OWL) has changed due to the UK government having delayed the decision on the Morecambe OWL's permit deadline from October 23, 2025.

I understand also that on 27<sup>th</sup> October 2025, , Fylde Borough Council met with Ofgem. Ofgem were surprised to be told, contrary to their understanding that construction of the **Morgan and Morecambe Offshore Wind Farm Transmission Assets** would continue for up to 11 years, making 2036 the commissioning target. Ofgem's agreement with the National Grid was for power generation and transmission to the grid would be commissioned and productive by 2030.

**Reason for delay:**

The government needs more time to review additional information submitted after the examination period closed.

**New deadline:**

The final decision is now expected no earlier than December 19, 2025.

**Context (Ref 1)**

This is just another consent delayed, another dent in offshore wind delivery. The delay to Morecambe OWL 480 MW submission follows the delay to the 1.5 GW Outer Dowsing project, where the Secretary of State also requested further information before ruling.

This delay is not an isolated case. But reflects a growing - and worrying - pattern of consenting bottlenecks [REDACTED]: under the Crown Estate's Round 4 Agreements for Lease, developers must continue paying massive annual option fees until full seabed leases are granted. These fees were self-determined through competitive tender, but they now function as a costly holding pattern while projects await regulatory clearance. Which will inevitably have an impact on the overall cost of the project.

**Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Ltd. Provenance.**

On 26 February, 2025, to much fanfare, Copenhagen Infrastructure Partners (CIP) announced their intent to acquire the full ownership of the Morecambe OWL from COBRA Group, and Flotation Energy (Ref 2).

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After considerable research I still cannot find evidence, that this acquisition has been formally/legally completed as no such change has been recorded on Morecambe OWL's GOV.UK Companies House Filings (Ref 3)

The declared financial filing for Morecambe OWL's on 10<sup>th</sup> February stated company possessed equity of only £1,000 for the year ending 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2024. Yet on 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2025 the said company apparently declared capital showing an allocation of shares for £168,286,464 (168,286,464 £1 shares) in consideration for the full and final settlement of Morecambe OWL obligation to repay Holdco/Intercompany (Ref 4) debt (as such term is defined in a side agreement between Morecambe OWL, Zero-E Offshore Wind S.L.U, Flotation Energy Ltd and others dated 5 February 2025) as posted (Ref 3)

Since the beginning of 2025 to date a total of 7 directors have been terminated with two added. A secretariate company Vistra Cossec Ltd has also been appointed. The two directors added are the only two currently declared by Morecambe OWL. The directors are [REDACTED] both employees of CIP.

Conversely Morecambe Offshore Windfarm Holdings HOLDCO Ltd (Ref 4) declare total shareholders' funds of £52,403,494 in their 2023 annual and financial statement but this was only filed on 10th Feb 2025 with no indication of any trading since 2023.

Then there is CI V MORECAMBE TOPCO LIMITED (Ref 5) incorporated on 7th December, 2023 with an asset value of £100. No trading filings have been made but the single shareholder is Copenhagen Infrastructure V SCSP, [REDACTED], Luxembourg, 2453

As there is still no reference to CIP legally acquiring Morecambe OWL in Gov.UK Companies House filings, this raises serious risk in my mind as to whether Morecambe OWL is actually a trading company at all, or just a company with a name and address (plus with two directors as sleeping partners).

Not one of these three companies appear to have been actively trading since 2023.

Based on the risks as outlined above, I am seriously concerned as to whether these businesses are truly appropriate, professional and demonstrate sufficient financial provenance to prosecute the construction and commissioning of one the UK's National Significant Infrastructure Projects (NSIPs); namely Morecambe OWL and Morecambe OWL co-application for the proposed Transmission Assets capability?

If the latter is the case, I believe there is a significant risk to Morecambe OWL project as they do not appear to show sufficient evidence of being able to fund these projects and therefore unable to prosecute them. If my understanding of this is correct the ramifications of this will severely impact Morgan Offshore Windfarms business case and that of the joint Transmission Assets application. This will certainly be the case if Morecambe OWL go-ahead is not approved.

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#### References

Ref 1 [Philippe Farin Farschi](#) - Veteran offshore wind and low carbon solutions executive

Ref 2 [CIP](#)

Ref 3 [MORECAMBE OFFSHORE WINDFARM LTD](#)

Ref 4 [MORECAMBE OFFSHORE WIND HOLDCO LTD](#)

Ref 5 [CI V MORECAMBE TOPCO LIMITED](#)

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