Bałtyk II & III Wind Farms, Poland

SOCIAL BASELINE ASSESSMENT

CLIENT
Equinor & Polenergia S.A.

SUBJECT
Social baseline (On-Shore, Off-Shore)

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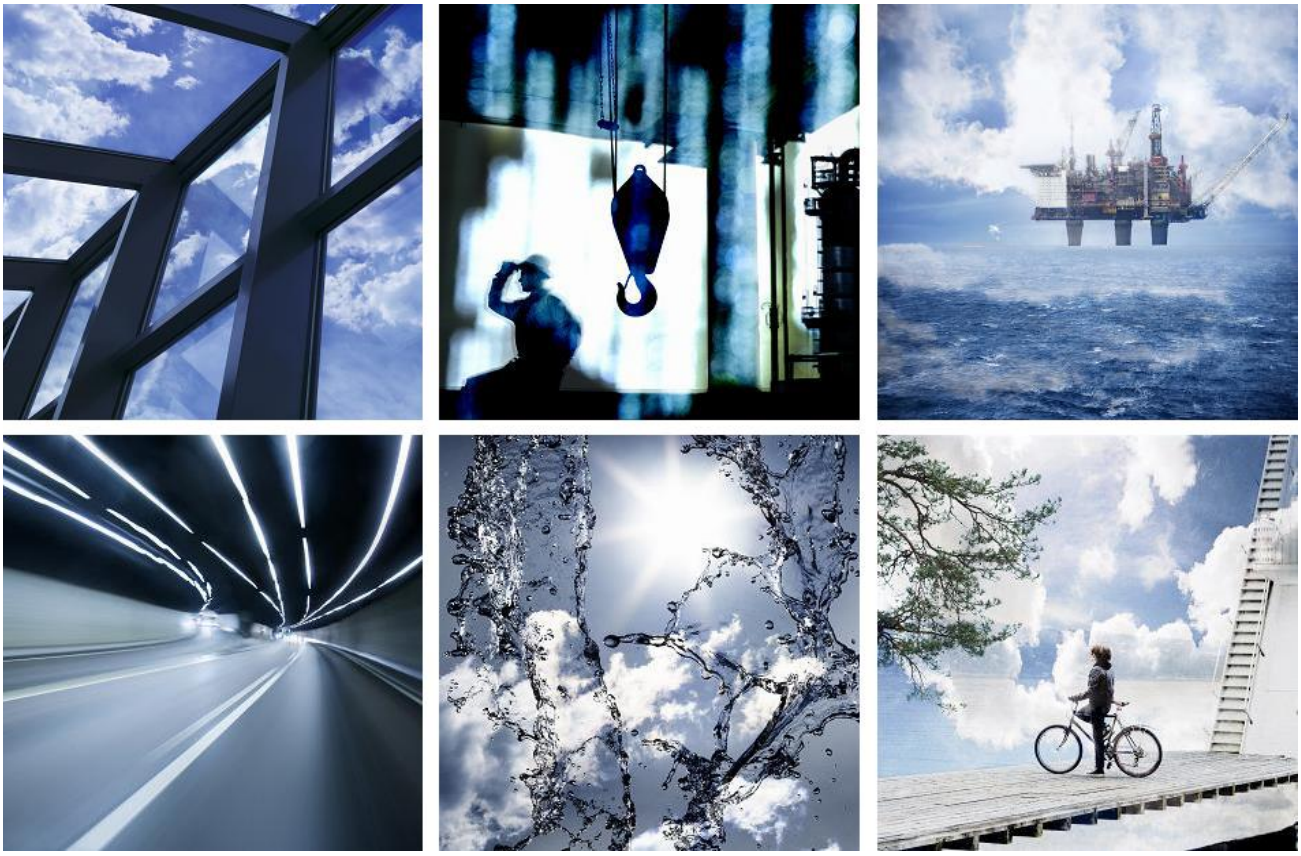

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SOCIAL BASELINE ASSESSMENT

PROJECT	Bałtyk II & III Offshore Wind Farms, Poland	DOCUMENT CODE	
TITLE	Social Baseline Assessment	PROJECT DIRECTOR	Andrew Krzyszczak
CLIENT	Bałtyk II / Bałtyk III Equinor/Polenergia	PREPARED BY	Monika Capanda-Bernal
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REV.	Date	Description	Prepared by	Revision by	Approved by

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ACRONYMS

CSO	Chief Statistical Office
EIC	Expres InterCity
EIP	Express Intercity Premium
EEZ	Polish Exclusive Economic Zone
IC	InterCity
IFC	International Finance Corporation
MOPS	Municipal Social Assistance Center
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PLN	Polish Zloty
SBS	Social Baseline Study
Skm	Fast city rail
SPZOZ	Independent public health care facility
TLK	Cheap Railway Lines

Executive Summary

The social impact assessment is designed to determine how the project may affect people and the community in terms of how they live, work and interact. The objectives of this study were to determine the potential impact of the project on the social and economic factors that affect the socio-economic well-being of the local community.In order to measure the impact of the project on these factors, a socio-economic baseline analysis was conducted to determine the characteristics of the community in the area of Slupsk County, the municipality of Ustka, the city of Ustka and Leba. For the analysis of social issues, publicly available data was used, mainly from the Central Statistical Office and the local database, and information from the websites of the various areas of the project area, i.e.: province, county, commune, city, was used. The data collected included: gender, ethnicity and language, education, employment and income, infrastructure, health, security, among others. An analysis of relevant social aspects in terms of the project's impact was carried out, and employment, health, safety and tourism, impact on the ethnic group were taken into account. The conclusions of the analysis were that both during the construction and operation phases the project will have an impact on the local community, bringing both benefits and negative impacts. Impacts have been identified and addressed in this social impact assessment. The project will contribute to reducing unemployment, create new jobs, increase energy security, local entrepreneurs will be able to establish profitable business contracts. On the other hand, the availability of medical services, areas attractive to tourists may decrease, not every resident will be eligible to work in the project area, which will raise concerns from the local community.

1 INTRODUCTION – SCOPE OF THIS DOCUMENT

1.1 Introduction

Secondary data came from the statistical offices of cities, counties. Health data was collected from published data in the health sector. The project provides for the development of wind energy in the Baltic Sea and adjacent settlements The planned project may raise concerns that its implementation will have a negative impact on living conditions, the environment and material assets.

The purpose of the social impact assessment is to determine the potential impact of the Project on social and economic factors that affect the socio-economic well-being of the community among which the Project will be carried out. The basis for determining the impact of the Project on these factors was to carry out a socio-economic baseline analysis to illustrate the characteristics of the community, followed by a discussion of the potentially beneficial and adverse effects caused by the Project.

1.2 Methodology for preparing Social Baseline Study

The social impact assessment was prepared based on a review of internal documentation collected by the Project team on environmental and social impacts, baseline studies, environmental impact assessments, administrative decisions, interviews with Project representatives, and a site visit to all land facilities in the Project area on April 8-10, 2024. Publicly available data, mainly from the Central Statistical Office and a local database, as well as information from the websites of various Project areas, were used to analyze social issues. Maps have been prepared for the onshore portion of the Project, showing how the Project will affect individual receptors. A buffer of 100 m has been assumed for the cable route in the area of the Ustka municipality in order to further analyze and identify possible correlations, but the projected impact covers a much narrower area. It is assumed that the impact should not extend beyond this area. Maps depicting the Project area were prepared for the O&M base in Leba, with the most important impact sites marked, assuming a buffer of 100 m. The maps were prepared using layers derived from the Database of Topographic Objects, National Heritage Institute. Matrices were prepared, with the help of which the criteria for the magnitude of the impact, the sensitivity of receptors and the scale of assessment of the impact on the local community and ethnic minority were determined in accordance with the PS7 standard.

Figure 1 Stakeholder Consultation for the Preparation of this SBS

Stakeholder	Date	Issues discussed
Head of the commune of Ustka	08.04.2024	- evaluation of the information campaign about the Project, - matters related to fishermen in the commune: incl. e.g. fishermen's interest in changing their profession; changes from fishing to tourism activities before the Covid epidemic, aging society, - issues related to the cable route through the commune (investor's flexibility in agreeing to change its route), - energy security issues, - lack of "measurable" benefits for the commune in connection with the implementation of the Project and need for educational activities
Mayor of Ustka municipality	09.04.2024	- positive opinion about Investor's contacts with local community, - emphasized great interest in work related to offshore wind farms, expressed not only by fishermen, but also by young people (30-40 years old, working today in similar professions, e.g. in Norway and wanting to return home), - offshore wind farms seen as a job opportunity for local communities.
Mayor of Leba municipality	10.04.2024	- positive response to the plans of building a service base in Leba, especially in the context of opportunities for new jobs,

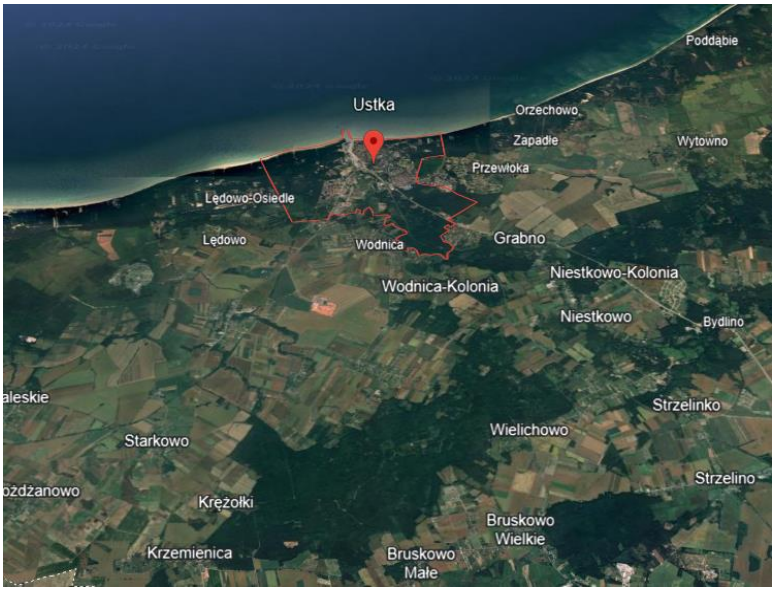
Stakeholder	Date	Issues discussed
		- load-bearing capacity of the road near the O&M base ("yacht road") - how will the investor solve this matter at the construction stage, - insufficient depth of the approach channel into the port - inability to go fishing for larger boats for several winter months, - issues of financing necessary works in ports from various financial resources, - fishermen issues - limited catches and poor productivity of fishing grounds, - large number of requests to scrap boats this year, - proposal to install stands for fishermen selling fish from their boats, - reconversion of fishermen to other activities, - lack of possibility to conduct recreational fishing, - internal conflicts between fishing organisations, - compensation for fishermen, - educational activities – there is a need for regular trainings and certification, because trainings offered on the market are too expensive for fishermen.

Source: Sotis Advisors

1.3 General location

Ustka is a old, small seaside tourist destination, having since 1988, formal status as a health resort. The earliest written sources mentioning the existence of Ustka date back to 1337, while traces of settlement in the area date back several thousand years, to the Bronze Age. It is located on the Słowiński Coast, at the mouth of the Słupia River to the Baltic Sea. Due to its coastal location, valuable nature and the resulting climatic advantages the city has enjoyed a growing tourist attraction for about 2 centuries: as early as 1830 there are first records stating the number of vacationers. Nowadays, to the above-mentioned advantages has been joined by the possibility of taking advantage of natural therapeutic resources: mud and brine waters brine waters. Currently, it is the only spa in Pomerania, apart from Sopot. Ustka is also a fishing port, one of the most important in the Pomeranian region[1].

Figure 2 Location on the map of Ustka



Source: Google Earth

[1] https://sgurp.pl/

The municipality of Ustka has 8,002 inhabitants (data end 2023), of which 49.6% are women and 50.5% are men, 68.3% of the inhabitants are of working age and 16.0% are in the post-working age, with 15.8% in the pre-working age.

Among the economically active residents of the municipality of Ustka, 703 people go to work in other municipalities and 113 workers come to work from outside the municipalities, so the balance of arrivals and departures to work is 436 people[2].

Figure 3 A view of the city limits of Ustka

Source: Google Earth

The agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing) employs 11.9% of the economically active residents of the municipality of Ustka, 46.9% in industry and construction, 16.2% in services (trade, vehicle repair, transport, accommodation and catering, information and communication) and 1.1% in finance (financial and insurance activities, market and real estate services).

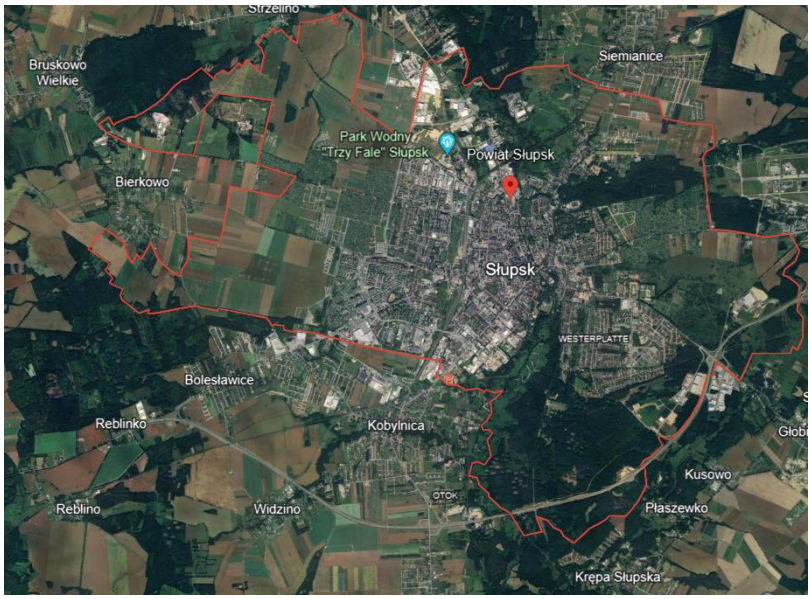
The situation on the labour market in the municipality of Ustka at the end of 2023, according to the report from the Poviat Labour Office in Słupsk, is as follows: overall, there were 203 registered unemployed persons, which accounted for 7.3%, including 20 persons not yet working, 203 persons residing in the countryside, including 61 persons without professional qualifications and 27 without professional experience, 56 persons over 50 years of age. People in a special situation on the labour market include the unemployed under 25 years of age, of whom there were 18 people.

The Słupsk municipality has a population of 19,453 (end 2023), of which 49.9% are women and 50.1% men, 68.3% are in working age, 12.8% are in post-working age and 18.9% are in pre-working age[3].

[2] https://stat.gov.pl/

[3] https://www.polskawliczbach.p/

Figure 4 View at the borders of the Słupsk County



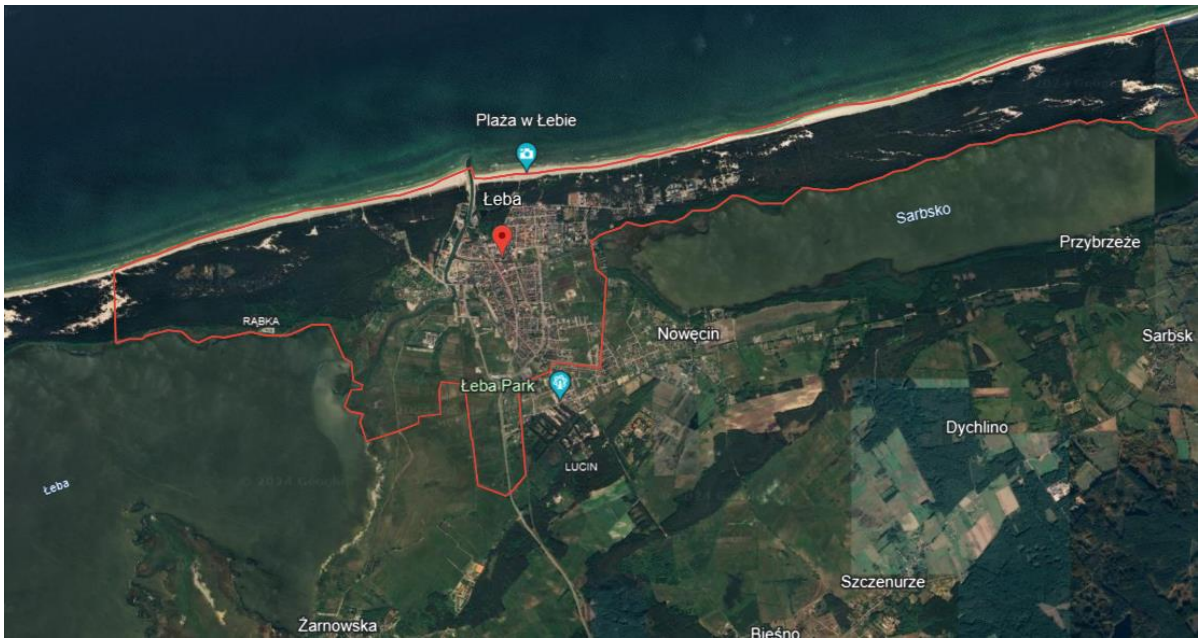
Source: Source: Google Earth

Among the economically active residents of the Słupsk municipality, 1701 people go to work to other municipalities and 1911 workers come to work from outside the municipalities, so the balance of arrivals and departures to work is 210 people,11.9% of the municipality's economically active residents work in the agricultural sector (agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing), 46.9% in industry and construction, 16.2% in services (trade, vehicle repair, transport, accommodation and catering, information and communication) and 1.1% in finance (financial and insurance activities, market and real estate services). Registered unemployment in the Słupsk municipality at the end of 2023 was 7.3%, where 7.3% were women and 7.5% men.

Łeba is located in Lębork County, on the Słowiński Coast, on the rivers Łeba and Chełst, and is a resort town with a seaport and bathing beaches. As of January 1, 2021, the city's area was 14.81 square kilometers. The city accounts for 2.09% of the district's area. Between 1974 and 2005, Leba was recognized by the government as a town with conditions for spa treatment[4].

[4] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/BDL/start

Figure 5 View over the city Leba



Source: Google Earth

2 SUMMARY PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1. History of the project

In 2018, Equinor and Polenergia started cooperation on the construction of two wind farms in the Baltic Sea, located about 27 and 40 km from the port of Łeba in the Voivode of Pomerania off the Polish Baltic shore, in both the Polish Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) and the Territorial Polish Sea. Two Polish companies were established, MFW Bałtyk II and MFW Bałtyk III, in which Equinor and Polenergia each hold 50% of shares. The generation capacity from both farms is expected to be 1440 MW, which will allow more than two million households to be supplied with electricity. The commencement of construction is subject to obtaining the necessary permits and is planned for 2026/2027.

The final investment decision for these projects is subject to obtaining the necessary permits and is planned for 2024 with the commencement of construction in 2026 and first power delivered to the grid in 2027.

The land components of the Project will be located in the administrative territories of the urban-rural communes of Ustka, Słupsk and the urban commune of Łeba in the Pomeranian Voivode.

Equinor and Polenergia are also considering the implementation of a similar project in the same area, Bałtyk I, in a further development stage.

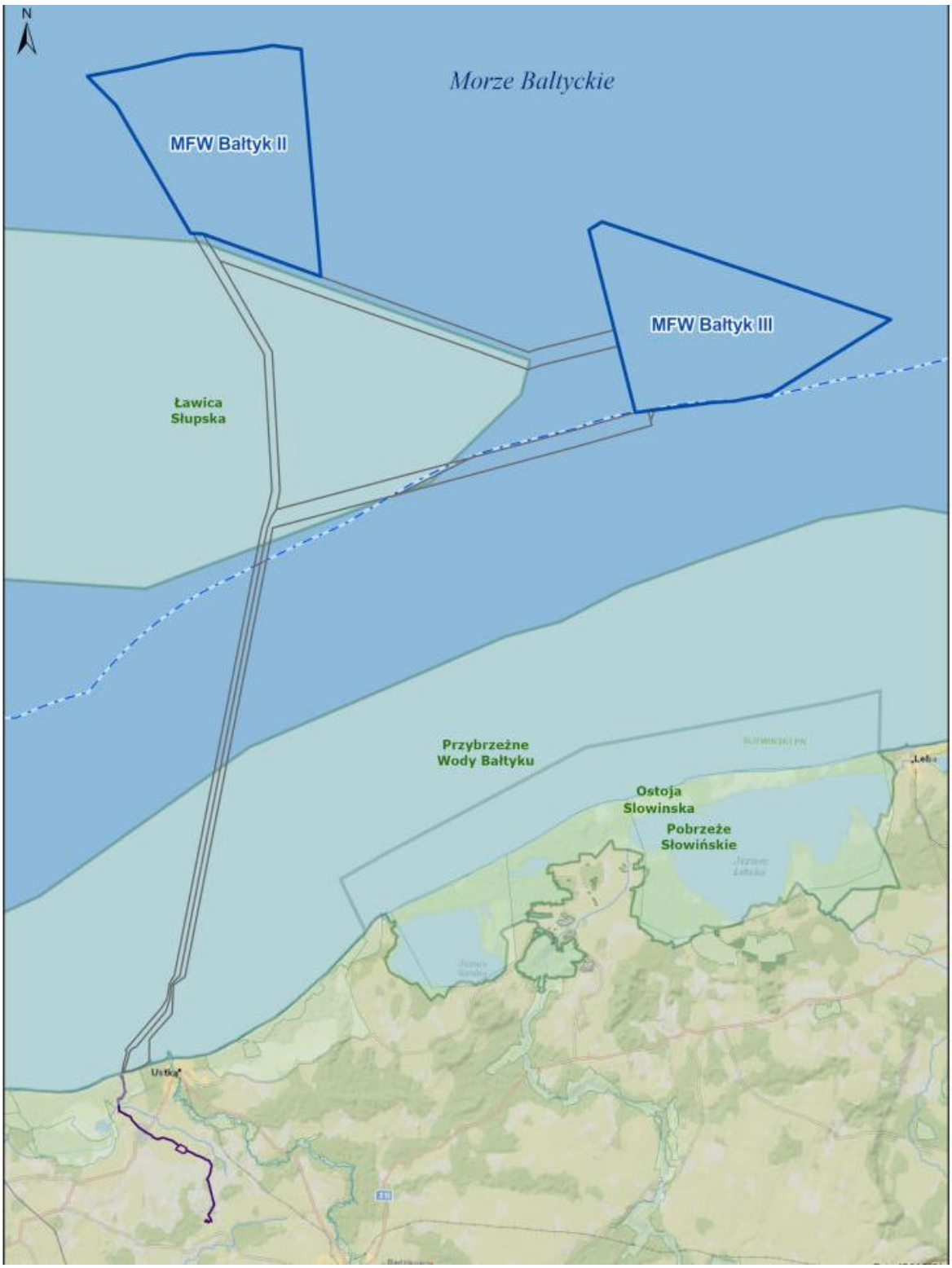
2.2. Project Description

Detailed information about the location and elements of the Project is presented in the figures and table below:

Figure 6 Location of the O&M base in Łeba (associated facility)

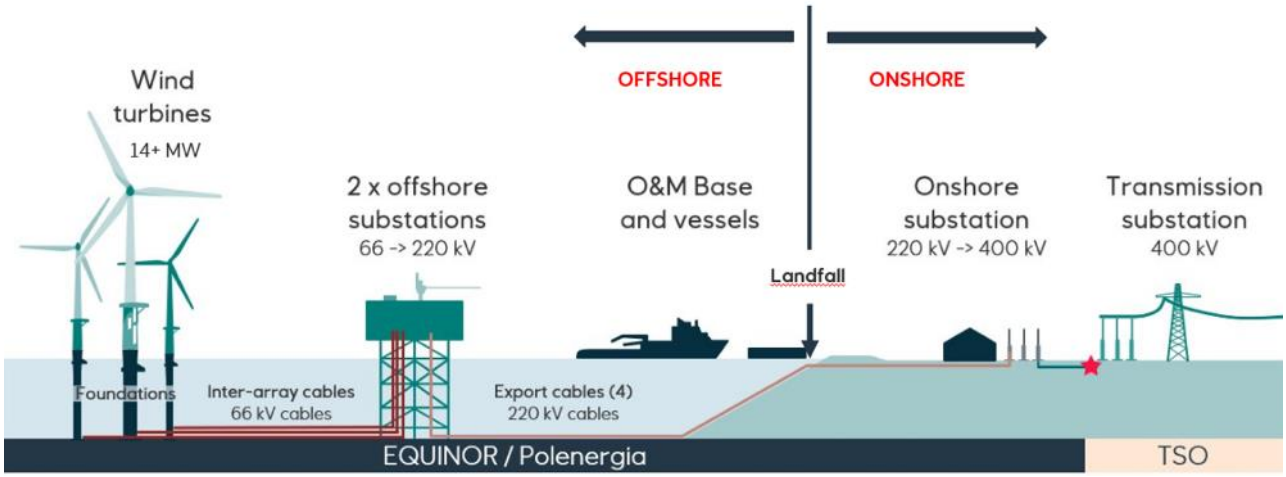
Source: Bałtyk II/III, March 2024

Figure 7 Location of the off-shore wind farms Bałtyk II and III as well as external connection infrastructure.



Source: Equinor&Polenergia, April 2024

Figure 8 Schematic diagram of the Project



Source: Preliminary SEP, 2022

Key technical information about the project is presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1 Key project information

Parameter	Bałtyk II	Bałtyk III
Area off shore	122 km2	117 km2
Distance to shore	approx. 36 km	approx. 22 km
Depths	21-42 m	25-39 m
Average wind speed	9-10 m/s	9-10 m/s
Installed capacity	720 MW	720 MW
Turbine type	14.4 MW Wind Turbine Generators	14.4 MW Wind Turbine Generators
Turbine number	50	50
Foundations	Primarily monopile foundations	
Transmission system	○ High voltage alternative current transmission system ○ One offshore substation in each area with co-located onshore substations	
Landfall close to Ustka	○ One landfall common to both projects ○ Located approximately 3 km west of the port in Ustka; ○ Landfall land plot (8500 m2) belonging to the State Treasury (former military unit and forest area) ○ Landfall site area will not be cleared entirely	
Grid connection close to Słupsk	Wierzbiecin	
O&M Base in Łeba (associated facility)	Operation and Maintenance base with control room, remotely controlling the offshore windfarms, will be located in the port of Łeba	
Key project legal and financial parameters	○ Joint Venture (JV) ownership structure - Equinor (50%) and Polenergia (50%) ○ BII & III are separate legal entities ○ Project financed required ○ State aid Contract for Difference (CfD) scheme in place ○ Expected commercial operation date: Q2 2028 ○ Design lifetime: 30 years	

Source: Bałtyk II/III, March 2024

2.3. Off-Shore Components

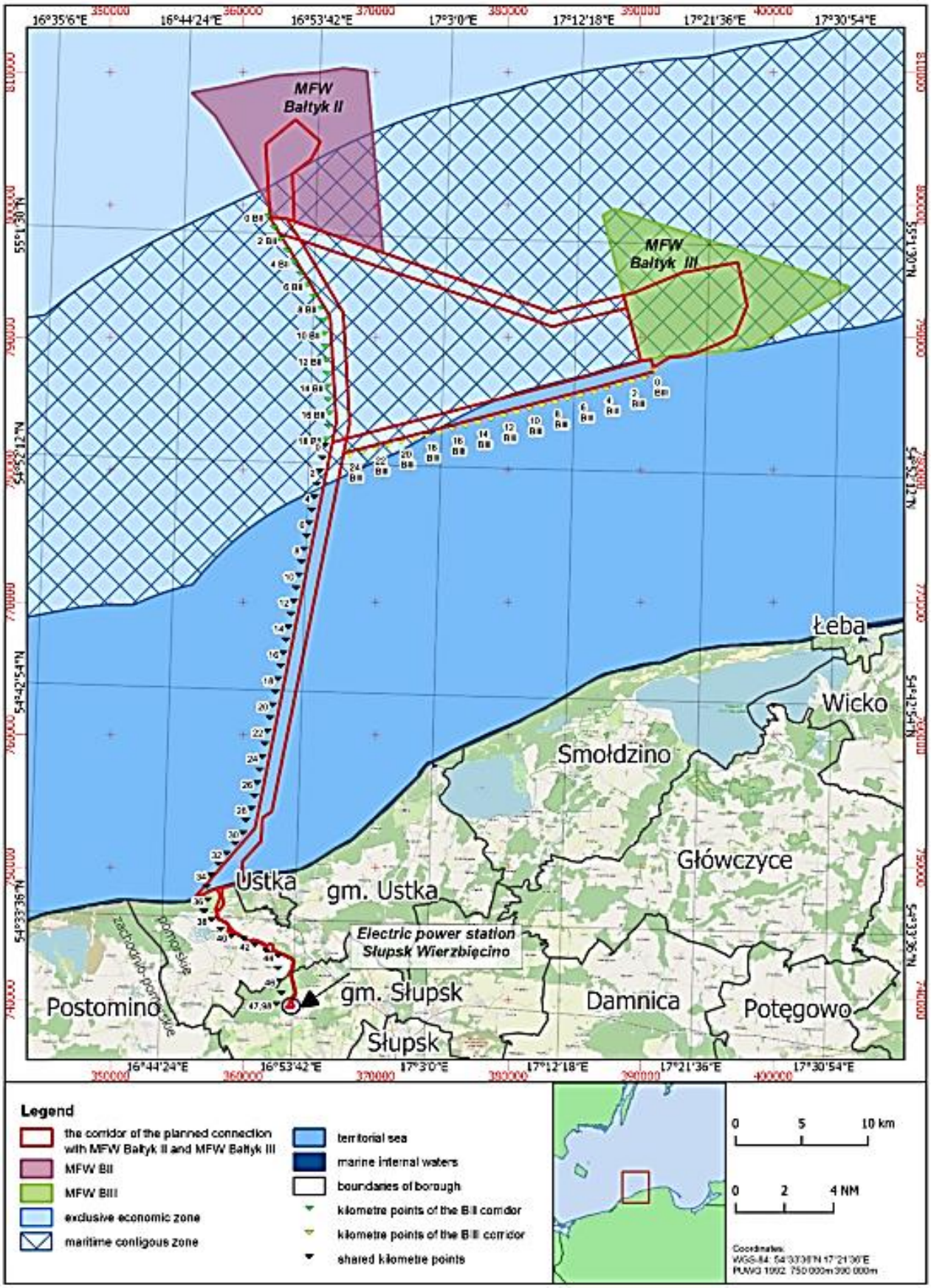
The off-shore part of the Project consists of the two offshore wind farms Bałtyk II and Bałtyk III, and the external connection infrastructure (EIC). The location of the off-shore part is presented below (Figure 9 Location of wind farms Bałtyk II and Bałtyk III and connection infrastructure corridor), while detailed information about elements of this part of the investment is contained in the table below.

Table 2 Project offshore components

Offshore Component	Characteristics
Offshore Wind Farms	▪ **Bałtyk II OWF -** will be located in the Polish EEZ approximately 37 km north of the coastline, at the level of Smołdzino (Pomeranian Voivodship): ○ 1200 MW, up to 60 wind turbines ○ 1 internal offshore substation ○ up to 200 km of submarine power and telecommunication cables ○ total area 122 km^2 ▪ **Bałtyk III OWF -** will be located in the Polish EEZ, approximately 23 km north of the coastline, at the level of Łeba commune (Pomeranian Voivodship): ○ 720 to 1200 MW, up to 60 wind turbines ○ 1 internal offshore substation ○ up to 200 km of submarine power and telecommunication cables ○ total area 117 km^2
Offshore part of the EIC (external connection infrastructure)	▪ **Two independent electricity export systems** from offshore wind farms Bałtyk II and Bałtyk III with the necessary infrastructure for their implementation and operation and, optionally, a cable connection between the offshore farms: ○ 2 submarine export cables (offshore substation in the Bałtyk II OWF area to the shore, length of approx. 60 km each) ○ 2 submarine export cables offshore substation in the Bałtyk III OWF area to the shore, length of approx. 67 km each) ○ optionally, cable connection between the Bałtyk II OWF and the Bałtyk III OWF, length of approx. 30 km – corridor in reserve for possible future laying of export cables and fiber optic cable.
Coastal zone and landfall	▪ HDD trenchless crossing of the coastal zone with all cable lines between kilometre points 236,5 and 238,5 of Polish seashore (according to the kilometre points of the Maritime Office)

Source: Sotis Advisors based on project data from Equinor&Polenergia

Figure 9 Location of wind farms Bałtyk II and Bałtyk III and connection infrastructure corridor



Source: Environmental Impact Assessment Report for External Connection Infrastructure of the MFW Bałtyk II and MFW Bałtyk III, EKO-KONSULT Gdańsk, March 2023

2.4. On-Shore Components

The on-shore components of the Project (as defined in Environmental Decision dated 29.11.2023[5]) are located in the territories of Ustka and Słupsk rural municipalities. A corridor of approx. 60 m in width and 14 km in length has been defined and permitted. It is anticipated that locally a slightly wider corridor may be needed in the area of the landfall and some trenchless crossings under roads or other terrain obstacles.

The corridor runs through (Figure 11):

- Forests managed by the Regional Directorate of State Forests in Szczecinek within the boundaries of the Ustka, Modlinek and Pęplino Forest Districts;
- A restricted area identified by the Ministry of National Defense;
- Agricultural areas.

Detailed information about this part of the Project is presented in the table below.

Table 3 On-Shore Components

Component	Characteristics
Landfall area	Crossing of all cable lines through the coastal zone using HDD trenchless method between 236.5 and 237 km of the seashore (according to the chainage of the Maritime Office)
Onshore part of the external connection infrastructure (EIC)	- 4 underground cable lines (2 lines for each offshore wind farm) from the landfall to the two planned onshore substations in the Pęplino area, with a length of approx. 8 km; - 2 onshore substations in the Pęplino area with a total area of 16 ha (approx. 8 ha each); - 2 high voltage underground cable lines (one line for each substation) from ONSs in the Pęplino area to the designated grid connection point in the Słupsk Wierzbięcino NPS substation, with a length of approx. 6 km; - infrastructure necessary for the operation of the connections and offshore wind farms, i.e. fiber optic lines and the access road to the planned ONSs; - optionally, energy storage facilities may be built in the vicinity of the ONS in the next phase
O&M Base (associated facility)	Operation and Maintenance base in Łeba is associated facility to Bałtyk II and Bałtyk III project. Adaptation of plots no. 52/1 and 365/66 for the construction of a service base for offshore wind farms: - demolition of 5 existing buildings, - reconstruction of the existing quay and the related demolition of the superstructure of the existing shipyard quay, - liquidation (filling) of the existing slipway, - raising the elevation of the existing area to approximately +2.0 ÷ 2.5 m, - demolition of the existing building and construction of a new building number 1 with a change of function from warehouse to service - construction of warehouse building number 2.

Source: Sotis Advisors based on project data from Equinor&Polenergia

The operations and maintenance base for the offshore wind farms OWF Bałtyk II and III will be located in the onshore part in Łeba on a plot of land numbered 52/1 obr. Łeba, Lębork County, Pomorskie Voivodeship. The planned base will also partially include the internal marine waters of the Republic of Poland within the boundaries of the Sea Port of Łeba, in this part the planned project will include part of the water plot number 365/66.

Currently, on the flat area covered with low vegetation, there are abandoned buildings, intended for demolition, previously there was an industrial infrastructure related to marine processing and servicing of vessels.

[5] *Decision on environmental conditions by Regional Director for Environmental Protection in Gdansk for the project: "Grid connection infrastructure of the Bałtyk II OWF and Bałtyk III OWF offshore wind farms", November 29, 2023*

The implementation of the planned project will involve the reconstruction of the existing infrastructure so that there will be a possibility of servicing vessels performing maintenance tasks for offshore wind farms. The service base will be a logistics center consisting of an office building, warehouse, transport equipment and supporting infrastructure.

The area of the planned project is about 1.7 ha:

- in the land part about 1.5 ha,
- in the marine part about 0.2 ha.

The planned project will include the construction of access roads, parking lots and landscaping facilities. The operations and service center will be designed to be energy efficient. The buildings will be powered by renewable energy from its own sources, including heat pumps and photovoltaic panels, and will be equipped with recuperation systems and rainwater collection and use.

The base will be able to be gradually expanded as needed over the approximately 30-year life of the offshore wind farms. The 140-meter-long shoreline will be able to accommodate up to four wind farm service vessels at any one time[6].

Figure 10 Visualization of the service and operations base in Leba

Source: https://www.equinor.pl/aktualnosci/equinor-wybral-biuro-architektoniczne-dla-bazy-serwisowej-w-lebie

[6] Project Information Sheet, Construction of an operation and maintenance base for offshore wind farms offshore wind farms offshore Baltic I,II I III, Ingeo Sp. z o.o. Gdańsk 2024

Figure 11 Location of the on-shore part of the Project

Source: Environmental Impact Assessment Report for External Connection Infrastructure of the MFW Bałtyk II and MFW Bałtyk III, EKO-KONSULT Gdańsk, March 2023

Figure 12 Photographs of Affected Land Plots

Area close to the land-fall on the Baltic Sea in Lędowo

Sub-station site in Pęplino

Power station in Wierzbiecino – end of transmission cable and connection to grid

Land plot affected by the cable corridor in Wielichowo

Land plot affected by the cable corridor in Wielichowo with on-going agriculture

Source: Sotis Advisors

3 Management and administration

Administratively, the Słupsk County is divided into 10 administrative units comprising: the city of Ustka, the city and commune of Kępice, and the communes of: Damnica, Dębnica Kaszubska, Główczyce, Kobylnica, Potęgowo, Smołdzino, Słupsk and Ustka. In the individual communes, executive power rests in the hands of the wójt (mayors), if the commune seat is a village, and of the mayor, if the commune seat is a city. Mayors and aldermen, in accordance with the new electoral law of 2002, are elected for a four-year term in direct elections by the residents of the commune concerned who are eligible to vote. The municipality is headed by the Municipal Council, which is made up of councillors elected by the local community. Depending on the size of the municipality, 15, 21 or more councillors are appointed. The Municipal Council has a direct influence on the direction of activities, plans and the municipal budget. The highest authority of the district is the County Council, on which representatives of all municipalities sit. County councillors are elected for a four-year term by universal and direct suffrage. There are 21 district councillors in the Słupsk district. The county executive is headed by the starost, appointed on the proposal of the county councillors for a period of four years. The main tasks and competences of the district include the supervision of secondary education, health care, district roads and communications, and the supervision of building matters. The municipalities within the Słupsk administrative district's boundaries are independent units of local self-government with a basic range of tasks within their remit[7]

4 Demographics

4.1 Population, age and gender distribution, migration

The Słupsk district has a population of 96,166, of which 50.1% are women and 49.9% are men. Between 2002 and 2023, the population increased by 4.8%. The average age of residents is 40.6 years, comparable to the average age of residents in the Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly lower than the average age of residents in Poland as a whole. The projected population of Słupsk County in 2050 is 92 241, of which 45 831 are women and 46 410 are men[8].

The inhabitants of Slupsk County entered into 370 marriages in 2022, which corresponds to 3.8 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and less than the value for Poland. During the same period, 1.7 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants were recorded. This is slightly more than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and more than the value for the country, 31.3% of the Słupsk County residents are single, 52.2% are married, 8.2% are divorced and 7.9% are widows/widowers[9].

The Słupsk poviat has a negative natural increase of -311. This corresponds to a natural increase of -3.23 per 1,000 inhabitants of the Słupsk poviat. In 2022, 744 children were born, 45.4% of whom were girls and 54.6% boys. The average weight of newborns is 3,402 grams. The demographic dynamics coefficient, i.e. the ratio of the number of live births to the number of deaths, is 0.71, which is significantly lower than the average for the province and slightly higher than the demographic dynamics coefficient for the whole country60.8% of the population of the Słupsk district is of working age, 19.3% is of pre-working age and 19.9% is of post-working age.[10].

[7] https://powiat.slupsk.pl/

[8] https://stat.gov.pl/

[9] Ibidem.

[10] Ibidem.

Table 4 Population status and structure by biological age group in 2023 (Słupsk County)

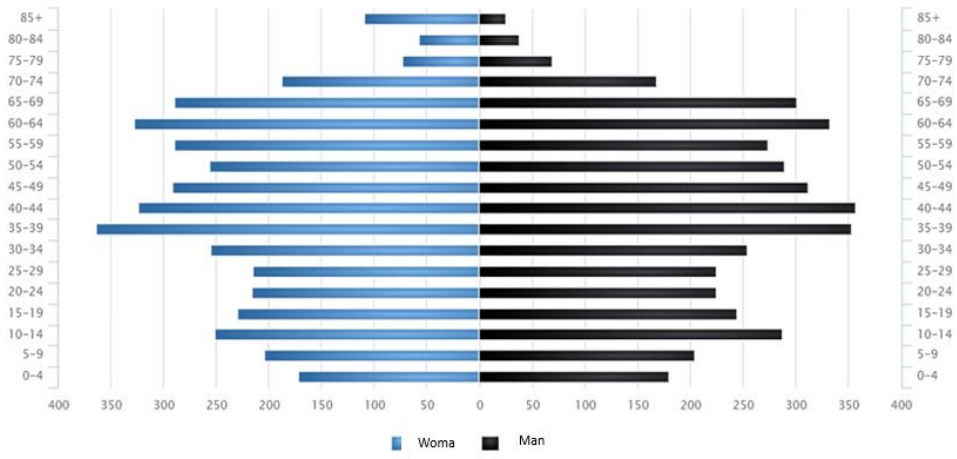
Description	Total	Age of the population		
		Pre-production (0-14 years)	Productive (15-64 years)	Post-working age (65 and over)
Total	98 847	15 833	66 954	16 060
Women	49 590	7 696	32 703	9 191
Men	50 286	8 137	35 251	6 898

Source:CSO

Another factor, just after births, influencing population rejuvenation or ageing is the death rate. In 2022, 33.1% of deaths in the Słupsk district were due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer was the cause of 24.7% of deaths in the Słupsk district and 7.5% of deaths were due to respiratory diseases. There were 10.96 deaths per 1 000 population in the Słupsk district. The COVID-19 pandemic did not cause significant changes in the population structure. Only the growth rate of the post-working age population slowed down[11].

The municipality of Ustka has 8 002 inhabitants, 49.6% of whom are women and 50.4% men. Between 2002 and 2023, the number of inhabitants increased by 11.2%. The average age of residents is 40.8 years and is comparable to the average age of residents of the Pomorskie Voivodeship and slightly lower than the average age of residents of Poland as a whole[12].

Figure 13 Population age pyramid for the municipality of Ustka, (CSO, 2021 r)



Source:CSO

The inhabitants of the municipality of Ustka entered into 27 marriages in 2022, which corresponds to 3.4 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland. In the same period, 1.7 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants were recorded, 31.4% of Ustka municipality residents are single, 52.2% are married, 8.2% are divorced and 7.8% are widows/widowers[13].

[11] https://stat.gov.pl/

[12] Ibidem.

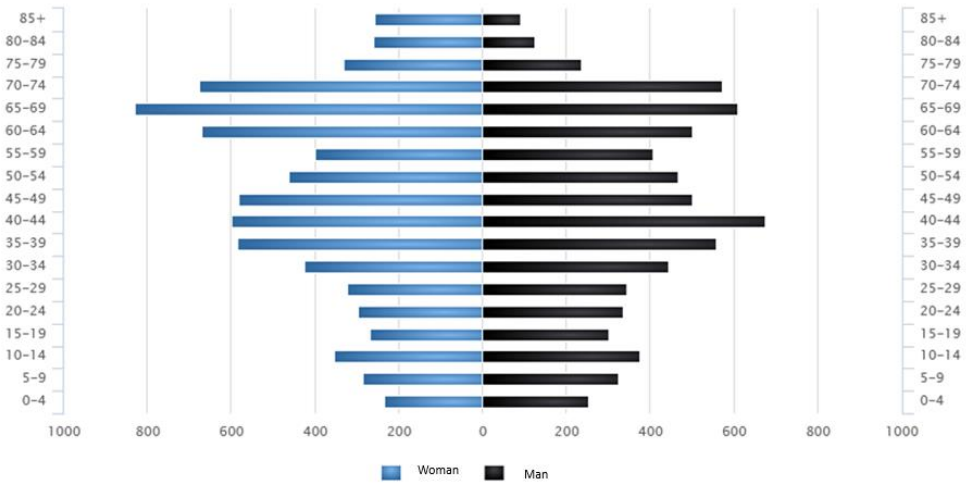
[13] Ibidem.

The municipality of Ustka has a negative natural increase of -49. This corresponds to a natural increase of -6.11 per 1,000 inhabitants of the municipality of Ustka. In 2022, 51 children were born, of whom 54.9% were girls and 45.1% boys. The average weight of newborns is 3 402 grams[14].

The demographic dynamics coefficient, i.e. the ratio of the number of live births to the number of deaths, is 0.71 and is significantly lower than the average for the province and slightly higher than the demographic dynamics coefficient for the whole country. In 2022, 33.1% of deaths in the municipality of Ustka were due to cardiovascular diseases, 24.7% of deaths in the municipality of Ustka were due to cancer, and 7.5% of deaths were due to respiratory diseases. There were 12.46 deaths per 1,000 population in the municipality of Ustka. This is significantly more than the average value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and slightly more than the average value for the country[15].

Ustka is a small town with a population of 13 828, of which 53.0% are women and 47.0% are men. Between 2002 and 2023, the number of inhabitants decreased by 15.6%. The average age of residents is 46.2 years, which is significantly higher than the average age of residents of the Pomeranian Voivodeship and higher than the average age of residents of Poland as a whole[16].

Figure 14 Age piramid of Ustka inhabitats, (CSO, 2021)



Source:CSO

The inhabitants of Ustka entered into 49 marriages in 2022, which corresponds to 3.5 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland. In the same period, 1.7 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants were recorded. This is slightly more than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and more than the value for the country, 30.9% of Ustka's residents are single, 52.3% are married, 8.3% are divorced and 8.2% are widows/widowers[17].

Ustka has a negative natural increase of -119. This corresponds to a natural increase of -8,47 per 1,000 inhabitants of Ustka. In 2022, 99 children were born, of whom 48.5% were girls and 51.5% boys. The average weight of newborns is 3,402 grams. The demographic dynamics coefficient, i.e. the ratio of the number of live births to the number of deaths,

[14] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[15] Ibidem.

[16] Ibidem.

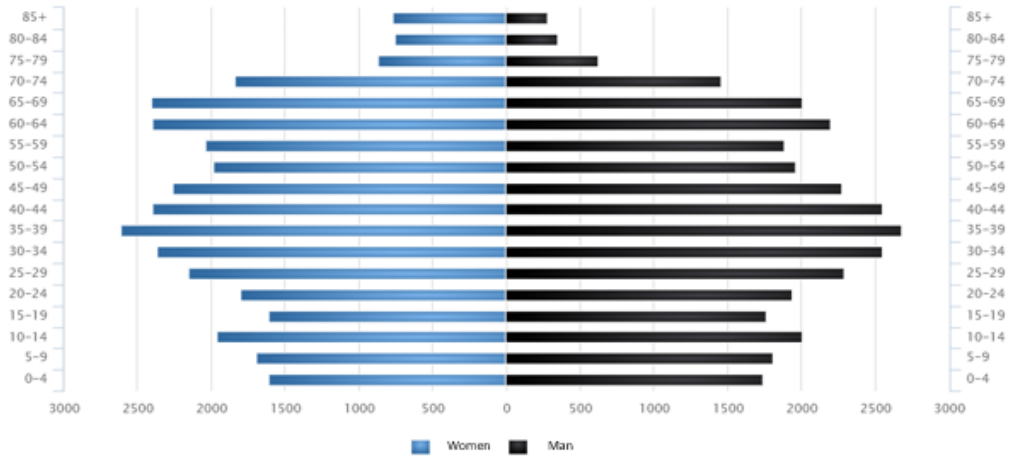
[17] Ibidem.

is 0.71, which is significantly lower than the average for the province and slightly higher than the demographic dynamics coefficient for the whole country[18].

In 2022, 33.1% of recorded deaths in Ustka were due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer was the cause of 24.7% of deaths in Ustka, and 7.5% of deaths were due to respiratory diseases. COVID-19 deaths in 2022 of 34 people. There are 15.51 deaths per 1000 population in Ustka. This is significantly higher than the average value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average value for the country[19].

Lębork County has a population of 63,793, of which 51.1% are women and 48.9% are men. Between 2002 and 2023, the population increased by 0.4%. The average age of residents is 40.8 years, comparable to the average age of residents of Pomorskie Voivodeship and slightly lower than the average age of residents of Poland as a whole. The projected population of Lębork County in 2050 is 58,812, of which 30,033 are women and 28,779 are men[20].

Figure 15 Age pyramid for lębork district, (CSO, 2021)



Source:CSO

Residents of Lębork County entered into 274 marriages in 2022, which corresponds to 4.3 marriages per 1,000 residents. This is slightly less than the value for Pomorskie Voivodeship and slightly more than the value for Poland. In the same period, 1.7 divorces per 1,000 residents were recorded. This is more than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and more than the value for the country. 30.0% of Lębork County residents are single, 53.2% are married, 8.4% are divorced and 7.9% are widows/widowers[21].

Lębork County has a negative birth rate of -185. This corresponds to a natural increase of -2.89 per 1,000 residents of Lębork County. In 2022, 527 children were born, including 51.8% girls and 48.2% boys. The average weight of newborns is 3,404 grams. The demographic dynamics coefficient, or the ratio of live births to deaths, is 0.74, which is significantly lower than the average for the province and higher than the demographic dynamics coefficient for the country as a whole[22].

Leba is a very small town with a population of 3,064, of which 51.8% are women and 48.2% are men. Between 2002 and 2023, the population decreased by 21.3%. The average age of residents is 45.8 years, which is significantly higher than the average age of residents of the Pomeranian Voivodeship and higher than the average age of residents of Poland as

[18] Ibidem

[19] Ibidem.

[20] https://www.lebork.pl/

[21] Ibidem.

[22] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

a whole. The inhabitants of Łeba entered into 14 marriages in 2022, which corresponds to 4.5 marriages per 1,000 inhabitants. This is comparable to the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and more than the value for Poland. In the same period, 1.7 divorces per 1,000 inhabitants were recorded. This is more than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and more than the value for the country. 29.9% of Łeba's inhabitants are single, 53.2% are married, 8.4% are divorced and 7.9% are widows/widowers,59.6% of Lębork County residents are of working age, 19.5% are of pre-working age, and 21.0% of residents are of post-working age[23].

Łeba has a negative birth rate of -39. This corresponds to a natural increase of -12.46 per 1,000 inhabitants of Łeba. In 2022, 17 children were born, of whom 47.1% were girls and 52.9% boys. The average weight of newborns is 3,404 grams. The demographic dynamics coefficient, i.e. the ratio of the number of live births to the number of deaths, is 0.74, which is significantly lower than the average for the province and higher than the demographic dynamics coefficient for the whole country[24].

In 2022, 36.7% of deaths in Leba were due to cardiovascular diseases, cancer was the cause of 26.0% of deaths in Leba, and 6.3% of deaths were due to respiratory diseases. There are 17.89 deaths per 1,000 population of Łeba. This is significantly higher than the average value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average value for the country[25].

4.2 Migration

In 2022, in slupsk district 1,750 internal registrations and 1,475 de-registrations were registered, resulting in an internal migration balance of 275 for the Słupsk district. In the same year, 53 people registered from abroad and 71 de-registrations abroad were registered - giving a foreign migration balance of -18.

Table 4 Internal imigration of population for the purpose of permanent residence in 2022, (slupsk district)

Description	Internally		Foreign		Migration balance	
	Inflow	Drain	Immigration	Emigration	Internal	Foreign
Total	1750	1475	53	71	275	-18
Women	913	801	21	21	112	0
Men	837	674	32	50	163	-18

Source:CSO

In 2022, 143 internal registrations and 151 de-registrations were registered in the municipality of Ustka, resulting in an internal migration balance of -8 for the municipality of Ustka. In the same year, 5 people registered from abroad and 1 de-registered abroad - this gives a foreign migration balance of 4. 60.9% of Ustka municipality residents are of working age, 19.2% are of pre-working age, and 19.9% of residents are of post-working age[26].

In 2022 in the city of Ustka there were 150 registered registrations in internal traffic and 241 de-registrations, as a result of which the balance of internal migration for Ustka is -91. In the same year 3 people registered from abroad and 7 de-registrations abroad were registered - this gives a balance of foreign migration of -4. 54.2% of Ustka residents are of working age, 14.5% are of pre-working age, and 31.2% of residents are of post-working age[27].

[23] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[24] Ibidem.

[25] Ibidem

[26] Ibidem

[27] https://stat.gov.pl/

In 2022, 771 internal registrations and 797 de-registrations were registered in Lębork County, resulting in an internal migration balance of -26 for Lębork County. In the same year, 7 people registered from abroad and 73 de-registrations abroad were registered - giving a foreign migration balance of -66[28].

Table 5 Internal migration of population for the purpose of permanent residence in 2022, (lębork district)

Description	Internally		Foreign		Migration balance	
	Inflow	Drain	Immigration	Emigration	Internal	Foreign
Total	815	797	7	73	-26	-66
Women	401	414	4	19	-13	-15
Men	414	384	3	54	-13	-51

Source:CSO

In Leba 2022, there were 24 registered registrations in internal movement and 42 de-registrations, resulting in an internal migration balance of -18 for Leba. In the same year, 0 people registered from abroad and 8 de-registrations abroad were registered - resulting in a foreign migration balance of -8[29].

Table 6 Internal migration of population for the purpose of permanent residence in 2022 (Leba)

Description	Internally		Foreign		Migration balance	
	Inflow	Drain	Immigration	Emigration	Internal	Foreign
Total	0	42	0	0	-18	-8
Women	0	23	0	0	-9	0
Men	0	19	0	0	-9	-8

Source:CSO

4.3 Ethnic origin and language

In the 2021 Great Census of Population and Housing, the number of people declaring Kashubian origin was 176,000, or 13.2% among the total number of people declaring identification other than Polish. Below in the table are the counties and municipalities inhabited by Kashubians. According to the ethnic criteria adopted by Dr. Jan Mordawski of the University of Gdansk, including territorial units where Kashubians make up at least one-third of the population, as well as agglomerations inhabited by large numbers of them, the territory of Kashubia includes 43 municipalities in Pomorskie Voivodeship in counties[30].

Table 7 Municipalities where Kashubians live according to J. Mordawski (1999)

District	Municipalities
Puck County	• miasto Hel, • miasto i gmina Jastarnia, • miasto Puck, • gmina Puck, • miasto i gmina Władysławowo, • gmina Kosakowo, • gmina Krokowa.
Wejherowo district	• city of Reda, • the city of Rumia,

[28] https://stat.gov.pl/

[29] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/

[30] Mordawski J.: Geografia Kaszubów.W: Histria, geografia, język i piśmiennictwoKaszubów. Jan Mordawski (red.). Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo M. Rożak, 1999.

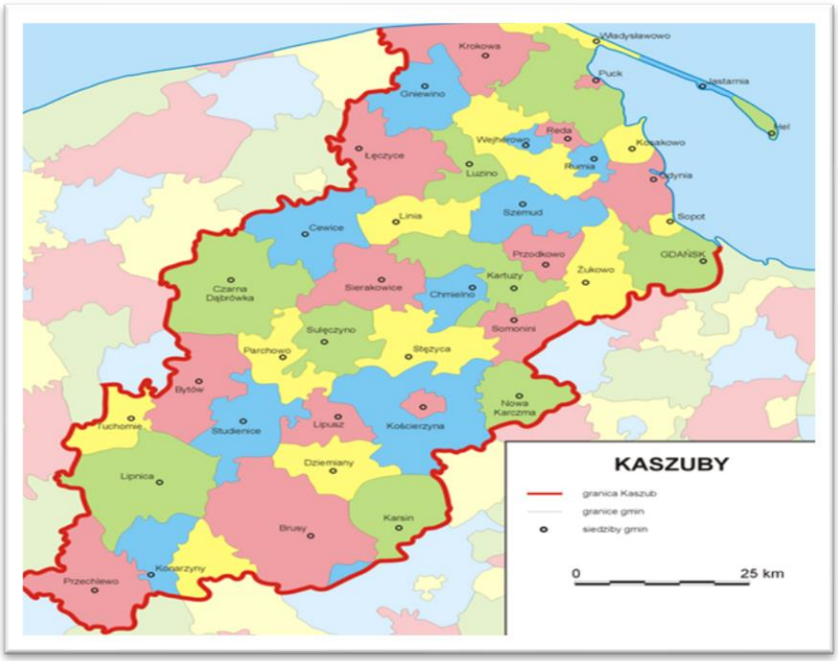
	• the city of Wejherowo, • Wejherowo commune, • part of the Choczewo commune, • Gniewino commune, • Linia commune, • Luzino commune, • Łęczyce commune, • Szemud commune
Lębork District	• part of the municipality of Cewice
Bytow District	• the city and municipality of Bytow, • Czarna Dąbrówka commune, • Lipnica commune, • Parchowo commune, • Studzienice commune, • Tuchomie commune.
Kartuzy District	• the city and municipality of Kartuzy, • the city and municipality of Żukowo, • Chmielno commune, • Przodkowo commune, • Sulęczyno commune, • Sierakowice commune, • Somonino commune, • Stężyca commune
Kościerks District	• Kościerzyna city, • Kościerzyna commune, • Dziemiany commune, • part of the Karsin commune, • Lipusz commune, • part of the Nowa Karczma commune
Chojniec District	• the city and municipality of Brusy, the northern part of the municipality of Chojnice, • the city of Chojnice, • Konarzyny commune
Człuchów District	• part of the Przechlewo commune

Source: Mordawski J.: Geografia Kaszubów.W: Histria, geografia, język i piśmiennictwoKaszubów. Jan Mordawski (red.). Gdańsk: Wydawnictwo M. Rożak, 1999.

Figure 16 Kashubia against the background of the Pomerania region

Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaszuby

Figure 17 Map of administrative division of modern Kashubia according to Dr Jan Mordawski



Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kaszuby

Polish is the dominant language in Pomorskie Voivodeship, with the majority of the region's population using this language in everyday life, work and communication. The area also has a Kashubian language, the legal status of which is regulated by the Law of January 6, 2005 on National and Ethnic Minorities and Regional Language (as amended), defining it as a regional language, 87,600

people use the language in domestic contacts. By law, Kashubian can be used as an auxiliary language only before municipal authorities. Persons belonging to a minority may address municipal bodies orally and in writing in the auxiliary language and, upon their express request, obtain official responses in this language. Applications may also be made to municipal bodies in the auxiliary language. Books and magazines are published in Kashubian, and regional radio and television programs are broadcast[31].

Due to the outbreak of war in Ukraine in 2022, there has been a significant influx of Ukrainian citizens, which is associated with more speakers of the language.

4.4 Indigenous peoples

There are no indigenous peoples in Poland. In the EU, the only indigenous peoples that have survived to the present day are the Saamans living on the Scandinavian Peninsula. Indigenous peoples are not affected by the project.

5 Religion

Christianity is the world's largest religion, with about 2.2 billion Christians worldwide in 2010. This represents about one-third of the world's total human population. In Christianity, since its inception, there have been various cultural currents and distinctions. Over the course of twenty centuries, there have been numerous divisions originating not only in the theological and doctrinal background, but also in politics. As a result, modern Christianity is divided into Catholicism, Protestantism, Eastern Churches (including Orthodoxy and Oriental Churches, among others), Anglicanism, Antitrinitarian denominations. About half of all Christians are Catholics. About 37% of Christians are Protestants. The share of believers in the Orthodox Eastern Churches is 12%. Other denominations gather 1% of the total number of Christians. Catholicism is the largest Christian denomination[32].

The Catholic Church of the Latin rite to which the Gdansk Metropolis belongs, the Pelplin diocese to which Leba belongs (9.2% of the total population), and the Szczecin-Kamienna Metropolis to which part of Ustka belongs (94.9% of the total population). According to the 2021 census, the Diocese of Pelplin had 290 parishes with 674 priests, 153 nuns, 13 religious brothers. The Metropolis of Szczecin-Kamień has 275 parishes with 650 priests, and 161 religious sisters[33].

Figure 18 Population declaring affiliation with the Roman Catholic Church in Pomeranian Voivodeship in 2021

[31] Mordawski J.: Statystyka ludności kaszubskiej. Instytut Kaszubski, 2005.

[32] Religious denominations in Poland 2019-2021, Statistics Poland, Warsaw 2022.

[33] Ibidem.

Greek Catholic Church (Byzantine-Ukrainian rite), in 2021 the metropolis is made up of three dioceses: Przemysl-Warsaw, Wroclaw-Koshalin and Olsztyn-Gdansk. Under the new structure, the metropolis consists of 15 deaneries. In 2022. The Church had 147 parishes. In 2021, there were 88 priests, with 61 nuns and 15 brothers working in the church. The number of the Church's faithful is estimated at 50,000 (15,000 in the Przemyśl-Warsaw archdiocese, 20,000 in the Wroclaw-Koshalin diocese and 15,000 in the Olsztyn-Gdansk diocese). According to data from the National Census of Population and Housing (Census), in 2011, affiliation with the Catholic Church - Byzantine-Ukrainian rite (Greek Catholic Church) was declared by 33.3 thousand people, accounting for 0.09% of Poland's total population[34].

Old Catholicism is a strand of Catholicism, in its essence does not deviate from the Roman Catholic Church, using, for example, the same liturgical calendar of the church year. Some of the Old Catholic Churches in Poland are united in the Union of Utrecht (1889) and cooperate with related churches in the Netherlands, Austria and Switzerland, among others. The Mariavite Catholic Church in the Republic of Poland is a Christian church of the Catholic trend, of Old Catholic succession, of the Mariavite tradition, legally operating in Poland. Administratively, the church is divided into 3 dioceses: Warsaw-Plock, Lublin-Podlasie and Silesia-Lodz. In the Pomeranian province, 24 believers declared their affiliation with this church in 2021[35].

The Polish Catholic Church was established in the late 19th century in the United States as an expression of protest by a group of emigrants against the American hierarchy's staffing of Polish parishes with German and Irish priests who did not understand Polish customs. In the Pomeranian Voivodeship, 330 people declare affiliation with this church, there are 3 parishes with two churches standing and 6 clergy working there[36].

Orthodoxy is one of the three basic denominations of Christianity, developing in the Eastern Empire. Orthodoxy does not have a central authority characteristic of Catholicism. The organization of the Church is based on autocephaly, or the independence of individual Orthodox churches, which are administratively and hierarchically independent of each other. Despite their self-reliance and mutual independence, all the Orthodox churches maintain conformity in terms of preached teachings and worship practices. They recognize the first 7 universal councils and preserve the Byzantine rite, while generally using the languages of the country as the language of the liturgy[37].

The Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church, Orthodoxy is the most numerous denomination in Poland after Roman Catholic. The liturgical language in almost all parishes of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church is Orthodox Slavonic. However, all major services have also been translated into Polish. The project area is part of the Diocese of Wroclaw-Szczecin, Koszalin deanery, Slupsk parish. The diocese has 43 churches, 44 parishes and 42496 people declared their affiliation with this church in the 2021 census[38].

There are about 61,000 people in Poland who belong to the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the Republic of Poland. The Pomeranian Voivodeship is home to the Diocese of Pomerania and the parishes are located in Slupsk (branches - Gardna Wielka, Główczyce, Lebork) and Spot (branches - Tczew, Wierzchucino). There are 2428 believers, 15 clergy, 52 temples and 18 parishes in the Pomeranian-Western diocese according to the 2021 census[39].

The Baptist Church in the Pomeranian Voivodeship has 553 members, 13 clergy, 7 temples are standing and there are 7 churches[40].

[34] Religious denominations in Poland 2019-2021, Statistics Poland, Warsaw 2022.

[35] Ibidem.

[36] Ibidem.

[37] Ibidem.

[38] Ibidem.

[39] Ibidem.

[40] Ibidem.

Figure 19 Districts of the Baptist Church in Poland in 2021

The Islamic Congregation of Ahl-ul-Bayt is located in the Pomeranian Voivodeship, the purpose of the congregation is to organize and activate the religious life of adherents and promote the ideals of Islam. The Islamic Assembly of Ahl-ul-Bayt is the representative and legal representative of the Shiite community in Poland. It exercises religious protection over the estimated 6,000-8,000 Shiite Muslim community residing in Poland. Membership of this congregation in the Pomeranian region was declared by 250 people during the 2021 census[41].

The Diamond Way Buddhist Association of the Karma Kagyu lineage was initially registered as the Karma Kagyu Buddhist Association. From October 1994 to January 2006, the Association operated under the name Karma Kagyu Buddhist Association. The Association had in Poland: 6 retreat centers, 43 urban centers and 21 Buddhist groups. In 2011, the union had 8284 members and supporters concentrated in 62 meditation centers. According to the 2021 census, there are 3 centers with a total of 996 members[42].

Judaism is the oldest and most ethnically homogeneous religion. It is mainly professed by Jews and with this nation and its history the religion is closely connected. In Judaism today, four basic factions are distinguished:

[41] Religious denominations in Poland 2019-2021, Statistics Poland, Warsaw 2022.

[42] Ibidem.

- Orthodox - emphasizing the need for strict observance of the Law,
- -Reform - preaching that some of the precepts should be adapted to the changed conditions of life and Judaism is only a religion,
- Conservative - recognizing the need for change, but emphasizing the principle of Jewish religious-ethnic identity,
- liberal - with the strongest assimilationist tendencies, both religiously and ethnically[43].

Orthodox Judaism includes the Union of Jewish Religious Communities in the Republic of Poland is a Polish Judaic religious association of Jewish religious communities, with a membership of 1,594 in 2022. It is the second largest Jewish organization in Poland. The union is made up of ten independent Jewish communities; in Pomorskie Province there is the Jewish Religious Community in Gdansk, which has 92 believers. There are no Jewish communities in the Project area[44].

6 Education

In the Słupsk district, 24,267 residents are in the age of potential education (3-24 years) (including 11,824 females and 12,443 males). According to the 2021 National Census:

- 17.7% of the population has a university degree,
- 2.4% post-secondary education,
- 10.6% general secondary education,
- 18.6% secondary vocational.
- 25.1% of the Słupsk district's residents have a basic vocational education,
- 4.2% lower secondary school,
- 17.3% primary completed.
- 4.1% of residents left education before completing primary school.

Compared to the national average, the inhabitants of Slupsk County have a significantly lower level of education. Among women living in the Słupsk poviat, the highest percentage has higher education (21.5%) and basic vocational education (19.1%). Men most often have basic vocational education (31.3%) and secondary vocational education (20.5%)[45].

In 2022, there were 26 kindergartens in the Słupsk poviat, in which 2,178 children (1,060 girls and 1,118 boys) attended 105 classes. 16.3% of the inhabitants of the Słupsk poviat are at the age of potential learning (3-24 years) fall into the range of 3-6 years - pre-school education (16.5% among girls and 16.2% among boys). For every 1,000 pre-school-age children, 754 attend pre-school education establishments. There were 1.21 pre-school children per place in a pre-school education establishment in 2018. In the age group 3-24, 27.7% of the population is educated at primary level (7-12 years) (27.7% among girls and 27.8% among boys). There are 17.0 pupils per ward in primary schools[46].

There are 2 general secondary schools in the Słupsk district, with 173 students (53 females and 120 males) in 8 departments. In 2022, 22 graduates were registered. There are 2 technical schools in the Słupsk district, with 280 students (115 females and 165 males) in 12 branches. In 2022, 62 graduates were registered. Among other things, the

[43] Religious denominations in Poland 2019-2021, Statistics Poland, Warsaw 2022.

[44] Ibidem.

[45] https://powiat.slupsk.pl/

[46] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/

district has the largest school in the sub-region - Zespół Szkół Agrotechnicznych in Słupsk, with over 800 students. The establishment has 42 primary schools with 8,198 pupils (3,975 females and 4,223 males) in 482 wards[47].

There are 21.6 pupils per ward in general schools and 23.3 pupils per ward in technical schools for young people. The age bracket corresponding to tertiary education (19-24 years) is 27.5% of the population of the Słupsk poviat in the age of potential education (27.7% women and 27.4% men)[48].

There are 2,030 inhabitants in the municipality of Ustka in the age of potential education (3-24 years) (including 972 women and 1,058 men).

According to the 2021 National Census:

- 17.7% of the population has a university degree,
- 2.4% post-secondary education,
- 10.6% general secondary education,
- 18.6% secondary vocational,
- 25.1% basic vocational,
- 4.2%, lower secondary,
- 17.3% primary completed.
- 4.1% of residents left education before completing primary school.

Compared to the whole of the Pomeranian Voivodeship, the inhabitants of the municipality of Ustka have a significantly lower level of education[49].

Among women living in the municipality of Ustka, the highest percentage has a university degree (21.5%) and basic vocational education (19.1%). Men most often have a basic vocational education (31.3%) and secondary vocational education (20.5%)[50].

In 2022, there was 1 kindergarten and 5 pre-school points in the municipality of Ustka, with 65 children (30 girls and 35 boys) attending 4 branches, 15.8% of the inhabitants of the municipality of Ustka in the age of potential education (3-24 years) fall into the range of 3-6 years - pre-school education (15.1% among girls and 16.3% among boys). Per one thousand children of pre-school age, 220 attend pre-school education institutions[51].

There are three primary schools with 399 pupils (194 females and 205 males) in 25 wards. In the age group 3-24, 28.8% of the population is educated at primary level (7-12 years) (29.1% among girls and 28.5% among boys). There are 16.0 pupils per ward in primary schools. In the age group corresponding to higher education (19-24 years), 21.7% of the population of the municipality of Ustka is in the age of potential education (22.2% women and 21.3% men)[52].

According to data from the Census of Population and Housing conducted in 2021, 2,740 inhabitants of Ustka are in the age of potential education (3-24 years) (including 1,299 women and 1,445 men), 17.7% of the population have tertiary education, 2.4% post-secondary education, 10.6% secondary general education and 18.6% secondary vocational education. Basic vocational education is attained by 25.1% of the population of Ustka, lower secondary education by

[47] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[48] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[49] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/

[50] Ibidem.

[51] Ibidem.

[52] https://stat.gov.pl/

4.2%, and primary education by 17.3%, while 4.1% of the population finished their education before completing primary school[53].

Among women living in Ustka, the highest percentage has a university degree (21.5%) and basic vocational education (19.1%). Men most often have a basic vocational education (31.3%) and secondary vocational education (20.5%). Compared to the Pomeranian Voivodeship as a whole, the inhabitants of Ustka have a significantly lower level of education[54].

In 2022, there were 5 kindergartens in Ustka, in which 518 children (243 girls and 275 boys) attended 24 classes. 15.6% of Ustka's population in the age of potential education (3-24 years) fall into the range of 3-6 years - pre-school education (15.2% among girls and 16.1% among boys)[55].

For every 1,000 children of pre-school age, 1,332 attend pre-school education institutions. In the age group 3-24, 29.6% of the population is educated at primary level (7-12 years) (30.5% among girls and 28.8% among boys). There are 21.5 pupils per ward in primary schools[56].

There is 1 Technical School in Ustka, with 90 students (34 females and 56 males) in 4 departments. In 2022, 22 graduates were registered. There are 21.8 students per ward in general schools and 22.5 students per ward in junior technical schools. In the age bracket corresponding to tertiary education (19-24 years), 23.0% of Ustka's population is in the potential educational age (22.8% women and 23.3% men)[57].

In Lębork County, 16,044 residents are in the age of potential education (3-24 years) (including 7,785 women and 8,258 men). According to the 2021 National Census, 18.3% of the population have a university degree, 3.0% have post-secondary education, 12.1% have general secondary education, and 19.0% have secondary vocational education. 24.4% of Lębork County residents have basic vocational education, 3.8% have junior high school education, while 15.7% have completed primary education. 3.6% of residents left education before completing elementary school[58].

In 2022, there were 27 kindergartens in Lębork County, with 2,431 children (1,181 girls and 1,250 boys) attending 115 branches. There were 0 places available. In comparison, in 2008 there were 20 kindergartens in Lębork district, with 1,415 children (706 girls and 709 boys) attending 59 branches. There were 1,376 places available[59].

The age bracket corresponding to higher education (19-24 years) includes 27.5% of the population of the Lębork district in the age of potential education (27.3% of women and 27.7% of men)[60].

In Leba, 639 inhabitants are in the age of potential education (3-24 years) (including 300 women and 338 men). According to the 2021 National Census:

- 18.3% of the population has a university degree,
- 3.0% post-secondary education,
- 12.1% general secondary education,
- 19.0% secondary vocational,
- 24.4% basic vocational,

[53] Ibidem.

[54] https://stat.gov.pl/

[55] Ibidem.

[56] Ibidem

[57] Ibidem.

[58] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/

[59] Ibidem.

[60] Ibidem.

- 3.8%, grammar schools,
- 15.7% primary completed.
- 3.6% of residents left education before completing primary school.

Compared to the Pomeranian Voivodeship as a whole, the inhabitants of Łeba have a lower level of education[61].

Among women living in Łeba, the highest percentage has a university degree (22.5%) and secondary vocational education (18.6%). Men most often have basic vocational education (31.4%) and secondary vocational education (19.2%)[62].

In 2022, there were 2 kindergartens in Łeba, in which 46 children (23 girls and 23 boys) attended 5 branches, 16.1% of the inhabitants of Łeba in the age of potential education (3-24 years) fall into the range 3-6 years - pre-school education (16.5% among girls and 15.8% among boys)[63].

For every 1,000 pre-school-age children, 1,193 attend pre-school education establishments. There were 0.69 pre-school children per one place in a pre-school education establishment in 2018. There is 1 primary school with 259 pupils (130 females and 129 males) in 15 wards. In the age group 3-24 years, 26.4% of the population is educated at primary level (7-12 years) (26.1% among girls and 26.7% among boys). There are 17.3 pupils per ward in primary schools. In the age group 3-24 years, 19.6% of the population is educated at secondary level (16-18 years) (20.2% among girls and 19.0% among boys)[64].

7 Economy, employment and icome

7.1 REGON register

According to the REGON register, at the end of 2023, there were 11,542 business entities registered in the Słupsk district, of which 8,829 were sole proprietors. At the same time, 825 new entities were registered and 667 entities were deregistered. Among entities with legal personality in the Słupsk district, the largest number were civil partnerships, i.e: 707 entities. Analysing the register in terms of the number of employees, it can be concluded that the largest number viz: 11,208 are micro-enterprises, employing up to 9 employees, and the smallest number is 7 in large enterprises employing from 250 to 999 employees[65].

Table 8 Predominant activities for Słupsk Country, (CSO data 2023)

Type of activity carried out	Number of self-employed persons
Accommodation and food service activities	1049
Construction	1709
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes	1642
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	409
Industrial processing	811
Transport and storage	608

[61] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/bdl/dane/teryt/jednostka

[62] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/bdl/dane/teryt/jednostka

[63] https://stat.gov.pl/

[64] Ibidem.

[65] https://wyszukiwarkaregon.stat.gov.pl/appBIR/index.aspx

Health care and social assistance	471
Administrative and support service activities	305
Other activities	392
Real estate activities	144
Education	175
Information and communication	167
Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	104
Financial and insurance activities	182
Water supply, sewage and waste management and remediation activities	18
Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	11
Mining and quarrying	11

Source:CSO

In the municipality of Ustka, 1,186 entities of the national economy were registered in the REGON register in 2023, of which 911 were natural persons conducting business. In that year, 87 new entities were registered and 65 entities were de-registered. According to data from the REGON register, among the entities with legal personality in the municipality of Ustka, most (94) are civil partnerships. When analysing the register in terms of the number of employees, it can be concluded that the largest number (1,159) are micro-enterprises, employing up to 9 employees[66].

Table 9 Predominant activities in the municipality of Ustka,(CSO data 2023)

Type of activity carried out	Number of self-employed persons
Accommodation and food service activities	234
Construction	156
Wholesale and retail trade: repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes	149
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	58
Industrial processing	60
Transport and storage	42
Health care and social assistance	31
Administrative and support service activities	28
Other activities	25
Real estate activities	19
Education	14
Information and communication	10

[66] https://stat.gov.pl/

Arts, entertainment and recreation activities	8
Financial and insurance activities	9
Water supply, sewage and waste management and remediation activities	2
Mining and quarrying	1

Source:CSO

In Ustka, in 2023, 2,289 entities of the national economy were registered in the REGON register, of which 1 621 were natural persons conducting business activity. In that year, 125 new entities were registered and 112 entities were de-registered. According to data from the REGON register, among the entities with legal personality in Ustka, the largest number (235) are civil partnerships. Analysing the register in terms of the number of employees, one may conclude that the largest number (2 224) are micro-enterprises, employing up to 9 employees[67].

Table 10 Entities of the national economu registered in the REGON register, the city of Ustka (Source: CSO 2023)

Number of national economy entities registered in the REGON register	2 289
Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing	83
Industries and construction	316
Other activities	1890
Newly registered entities in Ustka in 2023	125
Unregistered entities in Ustka in 2023	112
Sole traders	1 621

Source:CSO

Mowi's production facility is located in the Ustka municipality; it is an international company specializing in salmon and seafood processing. Mowi Poland, part of the international Mowi ASA group, has been operating in Poland for several years. They produce at 9 plants in three locations: Duninowo, Lębork and Strzelin. Their Duninowo plant is one of the largest and most modern fish processing plants in the world, with 4,000 workers[68].

In Lębork County, in 2023, 9,423 national economy entities were registered in the REGON register, of which 7,227 were natural persons conducting business. In that year, 644 new entities were registered, and 522 entities were deregistered. Over the 2009-2023 period, the largest number (803) of entities were registered in 2010, and the smallest (644) in 2023. During the same period, the largest number (946) of entities were deleted from the REGON register in 2011, while the smallest number (439) of entities were deregistered in 2020[69].

[67] https://slupsk.praca.gov.pl/

[68] Ibidem

[69] https://lebork.praca.gov.pl/

Figure 20. A view the MOVI manufacturing plant

Source: Google Earth

According to data from the REGON register, among entities with legal personality in Lębork County, the largest number (633) are civil partnerships. Analyzing the register in terms of the number of employees, it can be concluded that the largest number (9,177) are micro-enterprises, employing 0 - 9 employees[70].

Agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing was declared as the type of activity by 2.3% (219) of entities , as industry and construction its type of activity was declared by 27.7% (2,610) of entities, and 70.0% (6,594) of entities in the register are classified as other activities[71].

Among individuals conducting business in Lębork County, the most frequently declared types of prevailing activities are Construction (21.3%) and Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, including motorcycles (19.0%)[72].

In Leba in 2023, 1,294 national economy entities were registered in the REGON register, of which 1,041 were natural persons conducting business activity. In that year, 53 new entities were registered and 46 entities were de-registered. According to data from the REGON register, the largest number of entities with legal personality in Leba (127) are civil partnerships. When analysing the register in terms of the number of employees, it can be stated that most (1,275) are micro-enterprises employing up to 9 employees, 2.9% (38) of the entities declared agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishing as their activity type, 8.7% (113) entities declared industry and construction as their activity type, and 88.3% (1,143) entities in the register are classified as other activity[73].

[70] https://lebork.praca.gov.pl/

[71] https://stat.gov.pl/

[72] https://lebork.praca.gov.pl/

[73] https://slupsk.praca.gov.pl/

Table 11 Number of employed presons by eymployment section in the municipalites of Słupsk and Ustka in 2021, (Source: CSO 2021)

Municipality Ustka	Population	Population density	Total employed	Employed by section			
				Agriculture	Industry	Trade	Financial and insurance activities
Słupsk	19452	74	5621	2559	10117	3498	227
Ustka	8002	36	4263	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

Source:CSO

Currently, the economy and labour market are under strong pressure from the socio-economic situation related to the war in Ukraine. Trends such as the migration crisis, the expected economic slowdown and high inflation are creating uncertainty about the future health of the economy.

7.2 Labour market

7.2.1 Employment and unemployment

There are 205 people working per 1,000 inhabitants in the Słupsk district in 2021. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland. Women account for 50.2% of the total working population and 49.8% of men. Registered unemployment in the Słupsk district was 7.3% in 2023 (7.3% among women and 7.3% among men). This is significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for Poland as a whole[74].

In the municipality of Ustka, 533 people were working per 1,000 inhabitants in 2021. Registered unemployment in the municipality of Ustka was 7.3% in 2023 (7.3% among women and 7.3% among men).There are 193 persons working in Ustka per 1000 inhabitants. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland, 62.0% of all employed persons in total are women and 38.0% are men. Registered unemployment in Ustka in 2023 was 7.3% (7.3% among women and 7.3% among men). This is significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for Poland as a whole[75].

There are 187 people working per 1,000 residents in Lębork County . This is significantly less than the value for Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland. 56.1% of the total employed are women, and 43.9% are men. Registered unemployment in Lębork County was 10.5% in 2023 (10.5% among women and 10.5% among men).This is significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for Poland as a whole[76].

There are 141 people working in Łeba per 1000 inhabitants. This is significantly less than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly less than the value for Poland, 62.1% of all employed people in total are women and 37.9% are men. Registered unemployment in Łeba was 10.5% in 2023 (10.5% among women and 10.5% among men). This is

[74] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/bdl/start

[75] Ibidem.

[76] Ibidem

significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the registered unemployment rate for Poland as a whole[77].

7.2.2 Income level and poverty

In 2022, the average gross monthly salary in the Słupsk district was PLN 5,628.96, which corresponds to 83.90% of the average gross monthly salary in Poland.The average gross monthly salary in the municipality of Ustka was PLN 5 628.96, which corresponds to 83.90% of the average gross monthly salary in Poland.The average gross monthly salary in Ustka was PLN 5 628.96, which corresponds to 83.90% of the average gross monthly salary in Poland[78].

In 2022, the average gross monthly salary in Lębork district was PLN 5,918.89, which corresponds to 88.30% of the average gross monthly salary in Poland. In Łeba in 2022, the average gross monthly salary was PLN 5,918.89, which corresponds to 88.30% of the average gross monthly salary in Poland[79].

In 2022, as in the previous year, one in twenty people in households in Poland lived below the extreme poverty threshold. However, the extent of extreme poverty shows a clear variation, depending on the population group analysed.An important factor differentiating the extent of extreme poverty is the predominant source of livelihood in households. Those most at risk of extreme poverty in 2022 were people from households living mainly from unearned sources other than pensions (about 12%), as well as households of farmers (8.5%) and pensioners (about 6%). The group least at risk of extreme poverty were people from households whose main source of income was self-employment (around 3%) . Lower extreme poverty rates than the national average were also observed among households of pensioners (4%) and employees (4.5%).In all quarters of 2022, the values of the so-called statutory poverty lines were the same and amounted (on average per month) to PLN 776 per person for single-person households and PLN 600 per person for people in multi-person households[80].

7.3 Marine economi

At the end of December 2022, the maritime economy sector was made up of 20,736 entities, 42.2% of which were located in the Pomeranian Voivodeship. In 2022, the number of people working for the maritime economy was 167,955; most of them provided work for entities employing 500 people or more. The average gross monthly salary in the maritime economy (in entities with more than 9 employees) in 2022 was PLN 7,288.98[81].

There are more than thirty seaports on the Polish coast. The statistical survey of ship traffic, cargo turnover and passenger transport concerned eighteen seaports that met the criteria for inclusion in the survey. In 2022, cargo turnover at seaports reached a previously unrecorded level of 118,972.4 thousand tons. Nearly 99% of cargo turnover was realized in ports of primary importance to the national economy, which are: Gdansk, Gdynia, Swinoujscie and Szczecin. In terms of cargo turnover, the port of Gdansk is the most important, with a 53.1% share in the cargo turnover of Polish seaports in 2022[82].

At the end of 2022, the maritime and coastal transport fleet consisted of a total of 130 vessels owned or co-owned by Polish shipowners and operators. The offshore transport fleet included 88 vessels, with the majority of vessels in the offshore transport fleet flying foreign flags. The total deadweight (DWT) of ships in the maritime fleet in 2022 was

[77] Ibidem.

[78] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[79] Ibidem.

[80]https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/warunki-zycia/ubostwo-pomoc-spoleczna/ubostwo-w-polsce-w-latach-2021-i-2022,1,11.html (Access: 18.04.2024)

[81]https://dane.gov.pl/pl/dataset/1114,rocznik-statystyczny-gospodarki-morskiej 2021/resource/51292/table (Access: 07.05.2024)

[82] Ibidem

2,728.0 thousand tons, and the average age of a ship was 19.0 years. Cargo shipments made by ships of the maritime transport fleet in 2022 reached 8,441.7 thousand tons. In international communication, 611.4 thousand people were transported in 2022[83].

In 2022, 4 ships were built and this was 4 units less than the previous year. The size of the order book for newly built vessels at the end of 2022 was 8 vessels. Production of other vessels in 2022 included 2,404 seagoing pleasure or sport powerboats and 823 seagoing sailboats, pleasure or sport boats. In 2022, 56 hulls of seagoing vessels were also constructed. In addition, 571 vessels with a total GT of more than 5,516.0 thousand were refurbished in Polish shipyards in 2022[84].

The Polish fishing fleet in 2022 consisted of 824 units (699 boats, 123 cutters and 2 trawlers) with a total gross tonnage (GT) of 35,200 and power of 84,300 kW. The catch of fish and other marine organisms in 2022 amounted to 162.6 thousand tons, with 109.8 thousand tons of fish caught in the Baltic Sea. In 2022, among fish processing products in the Polish market, the production of fish preserves increased the most on an annual basis (by 18.6%), while the largest decrease was recorded in the group of frozen marine fish (by 10.1%). In 2022, imports of products from fish and other marine organisms amounted to 559.1 thousand tons, nearly 2.5 times more than exports (224.7 thousand tons)[85].

The accommodation base of tourism in coastal areas includes municipalities that have a maritime border (are located on the Baltic Sea) or whose more than 50% of the area is within 10 km of the sea. In 2022, 2,342 tourist facilities were located in coastal areas. Accommodation facilities were used by 5,807.0 thousand people, with the largest number - hotels (51.7% of total tourists in coastal areas)[86].

Maritime and coastal tourism also includes passenger traffic at seaports. In 2022, 2,335.4 thousand travelers were recorded, including 1,750.3 thousand passengers on ferries and 517.6 thousand - on passenger ships.The largest number of maritime economy entities is located in the Pomeranian Voivodeship; in 2022 they accounted for 42.2% of the total maritime economy entities (in 2021 - 41.7%, in 2015 - 53.7%). The Pomeranian region also dominated in terms of the number of employees in the maritime economy; their share in 2022 was 36.1% (in 2021 - 36.6%, in 2015 - 48.3%)[87].

At the end of 2022, 6,334 entities (30.5% of all entities in the maritime economy) were registered in the national REGON register of national economic entities, whose primary activity was the manufacture and repair of ships and boats, i.e. 5.0% more than in the previous year and 22.3% more than in 2015. The number of employees in these entities amounted to 38,430, up 6.7% year-on-year and 28.5% compared to 2015. Between 2015 and 2022, the number of entities increased at an average annual rate of 5.6%, and the increase was related to the registration of new businesses, particularly micro-enterprises that operate in the field of marine transportation agencies[88].

The second-largest group of entities operating in the maritime area are entities engaged in the wholesale and retail sale of fish, shellfish and mollusks. In 2022, 5,016 entities engaged in such activities were registered (accounting for 24.2% of all entities), 1.1% less than in 2021, and 117.3% more than in 2015, with a total of 35,806 employees (3.7% more than in 2021 and almost five times more than in 2015).At the end of 2022, there were 1,055 marine fishing entities registered (5.1% of the total number of marine economy entities), 1.1% more than in 2021, and 8.8% less than in 2015; they employed 2,415 people (7.2% and 13.1% less, respectively).Among entities in the maritime economy, micro-enterprises

[83] https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/rocznik-statystyczny-gospodarki-morskiej-2022,11,15.html (Access: 07.05.2024)

[84] Ibidem.

[85] https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/rocznik-statystyczny-gospodarki-morskiej-2022,11,15.html,(Access: 07.05.2024)

[86] Ibidem

[87] Ibidem

[88] Ibidem.

(with 9 employees and less) dominated, accounting for 84.4% in 2022 (17,506 entities, down 7.5% from 2021, but up 35.0% from 2015).The number of people working in the maritime economy in 2022 amounted to 167,955, which was 4.5% higher than that recorded in 2021 and 71.9% higher than in 2015. The largest number of people worked in entities employing 500 people or more (33.4%), while microenterprises accounted for 18.0%; in 2015, more than a quarter of the number of employees provided work for entities employing between 50 and 249 people[89].

Table 12 Average monthly gross wages in the maritime economy as of December 31 2022

Specification	2015	2020	2021	2022
	in PLN			
of which:				
Pomeranian voivodeship	5048,49	6429,65	6988,16	7892 57
Warmian-Masurian voivodeship	3721,46	4568,98	5246,25	5894,59
Western Pomeranian province	4384,34	3332,75	5635,35	6437, 60

Source: CSO

The average gross monthly salary in the maritime economy in entities with 8 employees over 9 people in 2022 was PLN 7288, 98 this is 14.1% more than in the previous year and 56.0% more compared to 2015. The maritime transport fleet at the end of 2022 numbered 88 vessels, the same as a year ago, and 13.7% fewer compared to 2015[90].

7.4 Fisheries management

The Polish fishing fleet in 2022 comprised 824 units (0.1% more than in 2021, but 5.8% less than in 2015) with the same total gross tonnage (GT) of 35.2 thousand as a year ago (but 2.8% more than in 2015) and 84.3 thousand kW (0.1% more than in 2021 and 3.4% more than in 2015). Fishing vessels owned by the public sector each accounted for 0.6% of the total number of vessels in the fishing fleet in all the years under review, and 2.3% of their gross tonnage, respectively[91].

In the Baltic Sea and bays, fishing is carried out by units of the boat and cutter fleets. The size of the boat fleet at the end of 2022 was 699 units (0.3% more than in 2021, but 4.6% less than in 2015) with a total gross tonnage (GT) of 3.9 thousand (1.1% more than the level of a year ago, but 11.7% less than in 2015) and a power of 28.5 thousand kW (1.2% more than in 2021, but 7.0% less than in 2015). Fishing boats were stationed in all coastal provinces: the Pomeranian (46.5%), West Pomeranian (43.3%) and Warmian-Masurian (10.2% of the total number of Polish fishing boats). In 2022, the Polish fishing fleet consisted of 123 boats (0.8% less than in 2021 and 11.5% less than in 2015) with a total gross tonnage (GT) of 12.1 thousand (0.3% lower than in 2021 and 3.3% lower than in 2015)[92].

In 2021 and 2022, in addition to fishing in Baltic fisheries, the Polish fishing fleet also conducted fishing activities in deep-sea fisheries. In 2021, these were the northeastern regions in the Atlantic and the southeastern regions within the Pacific Ocean. The following year, the scope was expanded to include the central-eastern region within the Atlantic Ocean. Compared to 2015, the scope of the Polish fishing fleet's fishing areas decreased by the Southeast Atlantic region, while it increased by the Pacific fisheries[93].

[89] Ibidem.

[90] https://stat.gov.pl/obszary-tematyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/roczniki-statystyczne/rocznik-statystyczny-gospodarki-morskiej-2022,11,15.html,(Access: 07.05.2024)

[91] https://mir.gdynia.pl/

[92] Ibidem.

[93] Ibidem.

As of the end of 2022, the Polish deep-sea fleet included 2 trawlers (the same number as in 2021, but 1 vessel less than in 2015), and their total gross tonnage (GT) amounted to 19,200 as a year ago (11.0% more than in 2015). In 2021 and 2022, the total engine power of trawlers was 21.0 thousand kW each, an increase of 43.9% compared to 2015. In the years under review, no units of the Polish fishing fleet were withdrawn with public support. Catches of fish and other marine organisms in 2022 amounted to 162.6 thousand tons, down 12.4% from those obtained a year earlier and 13.1% from 2015. Baltic catches amounted to 109.8 thousand tons of fish, accounting for 2022. 67.5% of total catches. The volume of Baltic catches was 10.9% lower against 2021, and against 2015. - o 18,5%[94].

Deep-sea catches in 2022 reached 52.8 thousand tons and decreased by 15.4% compared to the previous year, while they increased by 1.0% compared to 2015. In 2022, deep-sea fishing was carried out in the fisheries of the Northeast Atlantic (12.9% of total catches), the East Central Atlantic (0.2%), and the Pacific Ocean (19.4%).Catches of marine invertebrates in 2022 amounted to 0.2 thousand tons (0.1% of total catches), 175.9% more than in 2021, against no such catches in 2015. The species structure of the catch, as in previous years, was dominated by sprats caught exclusively in the Baltic Sea. In 2022, 71.2 thousand tons of this fish were caught, which accounted for 43.8% of the weight of Polish total catches. Sprat catches increased by 7.0% compared to those obtained in the previous year and by 10.9% compared to 2015[95].

Table 13 Fish catch by selected species

Specification	2015	2020	2021	2022
	in tons			
Cod	18 486	1 709	3 709	149
of which Baltic	13 617	466	301	149
Salmon	-	47 400	25 982	20 744
Horse mackerels	39 701	2 344	23 887	22 757
Flatfishes	9 644	15 257	15 284	10 774
Sprat	64 175	60 522	66 522	71 197
Herring	39 712	3 8903	28 551	18 677
Eel	42	60	151	115
Perch	882	393	499	7 71

Source: data from the Maritime Institute of Fisheries - National Research Institute

Flatfish catches in 2022 amounted to 10.8 thousand tons, down 29.5% from the previous year, but 11.7% higher than in 2015. Flatfish caught by the Polish fishing fleet came mainly from Baltic fisheries; in 2022, nearly 100.0% of flatfish weight was taken from the Baltic, in 2021. - 99.9%, and in 2015. - 99,7%[96].

7.5 Leisure fishing

Recreational fishing is growing in popularity. Those interested in recreational fishing can choose from a growing number of offerings. In Poland, marine recreational fishing supports more than 100 cutters and motor yachts. These are vessels purchased specifically for sport-recreational purposes, former commercial fishing boats reclassified as fishing boats, or boats engaged in commercial fishing and seasonal fishing (e.g., due to protective periods and limits in commercial fishing)[97].

Recreational fishing in Poland is regulated by the Act of December 19, 2014 on Marine Fisheries (Journal of Laws 2015, item 222) and its implementing acts. Pursuant to the aforementioned Act, recreational fishing in Polish sea areas may be carried out after obtaining a permit, which is issued by a district marine fisheries inspector for an individual, an

[94] Ibidem.

[95] Ibidem.

[96] https://mir.gdynia.pl/

[97] https://wodnesprawy.pl/rybolowstwo-nowe-przepisy-obowiazuja-od-stycznia-20/

organizer of a sports competition or a ship owner. Permits are issued for a period of 1 month or 1 year or for the duration of a sports competition. The permit specifies, among other things, the species to be targeted and the fishing area, as well as the type and number of fishing gear to be used. In certain cases, the permit may also specify the obligation to prepare recreational fishing reports. The law prohibits the use for recreational fishing of gear used for commercial fishing, the catching of marine organisms in areas excluded from commercial fishing, and the marketing of marine organisms derived from commercial fishing. The recreational fishing season lasts virtually all year round, although the greatest accumulation is during the summer season (especially weekends). Fishing depends primarily on weather conditions[98].

Taking into account the location of offshore wind farms, recreational fishing in this area can be served in particular by ports located in Ustka, Rowy and Leba. According to the information received, the District Sea Fisheries Inspector in Slupsk within its territorial scope issues about 7 thousand sport fishing permits per year[99].

Taking into account the results of monitoring of marine traffic, it cannot be ruled out that the region of Marine Wind Farms is a place of recreational fishing. However, no such data are available to determine exactly what the intensity of such activity is. The analysis of impacts on commercial fishing has not revealed the existence of any particularly valuable fisheries within the boundaries of the Offshore Wind Farms. Thus, on this basis, it can be concluded that it is not a particularly attractive fishery for fishing either.

8 Land use

Agricultural land in Slupsk County occupies 121,500 hectares, accounting for more than half of the county's area. In terms of the amount of agricultural land owned, Slupsk County ranks first among the counties of Pomerania Province. Due to the agricultural nature of the area, agricultural land is the dominant element in the structure of land use in almost all municipalities of the district. The exceptions are the municipalities: Smołdzino, where water dominates and the remaining area is of an agro-forestry character, and Dębnica Kaszubska, where more than half of the municipality's area is forested, and Kępice, with almost twice as much forest over agricultural land. Agricultural land is arranged in a band bounded on the north by complexes of coastal forests and lakes while on the south by a band of forests on uplands, the layout of these bands has a parallel course to the Baltic coastline. The municipalities with the largest area of agricultural land are: Główczyce (18,683 ha), Słupsk, Potęgowo and Kobylnica. In the group of agricultural land, arable land has the largest share in the area of both the district and its constituent municipalities. The exception is the municipality of Smołdzino, where permanent grassland predominates. The percentage of arable land ranges from 11.9% in Smołdzino municipality to 57.6% in Damnica municipality, while permanent grassland ranges from 4.9% in Kępice municipality to 19.6% in Główczyce municipality[100].

The spatially dominant form of land use in the municipality of Ustka is agricultural land. They occupy more than half of the municipality's area. In this group, permanent grassland (about 28% of agricultural land) has a large share. The forest cover of the area is 30.0% and is lower than the average in the Słupsk district (district average 36.3%). The relatively high proportion of wasteland is due to the presence of wasteland of natural origin - coastal dunes and peat bogs. Compared to the average values for the Słupsk district, the municipality of Ustka is characterized by a higher share of

[98] Ibidem.

[99] Ibidem.

[100] The study of conditions and directions of spatial development of the city of Słupsk, Appendix No. 1 to Resolution No. XXX/493/21 of the Słupsk City Council of April 28, 2021

agricultural land, built-up and urbanized land, wasteland and miscellaneous land, while the share of forest area and land under water is lower[101].

According to data from the Central Statistical Office, the area of forest land in the Ustka municipality is 6,764.31 hectares, which gives a forest cover of 30% (the national average is 29.7%). The structure of forest land in the Ustka municipality is shown in the table below[102].

Table 14 Structure of forest land in the municipality of Ustka

	Junit	2020	2021	2022
Total forest land area	ha	6 753,72	6 748,21	6 764,31
Forest cover	%	30,3	30,3	30,0
Total public forest land	ha	6 556,45	6 550,32	6 550,78
Public forest land of the State Treasury	ha	6 531,01	6 525,84	6 526,30
Public forest land of the State Treasury under the management of the State Forests	ha	6 280,75	6 277,44	6 277,43
Private forest land	ha	197,27	197,89	213,53
Forest area	ha	6 585,40	6 580,49	6 596,59
Total public forests	ha	6 388,13	6 382,60	6 383,06
Public forests of the State Treasury	ha	6 362,69	6 358,12	6 358,58
Total private forests	ha	197,27	197,89	213,53
Parks, greens and residential green areas	ha	23,95	23,95 b.d.	No data
Green areas	ha	8,10	8,10	8,10
Street greenery	ha	5,00	5,00	5,00
Green areas in residential neighborhoods	ha	15,85	15,85	No data

Source: CSO

In the municipality of Leba there is 46% of forest land.

Table 15. Usable land in the commune of Leba

Type of ground	[ha]	%
agricultural land	262,87	18
forest land	681,54	46

[101] https://www.ustka.pl/

[102] Ibidem

building land	249,42	17
land under water	14,24	1
wastelands	208,48	14
miscellaneous land	64,41	4

Source: CSO

9 Infrastructure and services

9.1 Hausing infrastructure

In 2022, 712 dwellings were completed in the Słupsk district. Thus, 7.40 new dwellings were completed for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly lower than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average for Poland as a whole.

The total housing stock in the Słupsk district is 36 085 properties. There are, therefore, 375 dwellings for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is lower than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and lower than the average for Poland as a whole, 53.9% of dwellings were allocated for sale or rent, 44.5% for individual purposes, 1.5% as social rented dwellings.

The average number of rooms in newly-commissioned flats in the Słupsk district is 4.25, which is significantly higher than the average number of rooms for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and higher than the average number of rooms in Poland as a whole[103].

The average usable area of a property put into use in 2022 in the Słupsk district is 105.60 m2 and is significantly larger than the average usable area for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly larger than the average area of properties in Poland as a whole[104].

In 2022, 87 dwellings were completed in the municipality of Ustka. Thus, for every 1,000 inhabitants, 10.87 new dwellings were put into use. This value is significantly higher than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average for Poland as a whole[105].

The total housing stock in the municipality of Ustka is 3,015 properties. There are, therefore, 377 dwellings for every 1,000 inhabitants. This value is lower than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and lower than the average for Poland as a whole, 73.6% of the dwellings were allocated for individual purposes, 26.4% for sale or rental.

The average number of rooms in newly-completed flats in the municipality of Ustka is 4.51, which is much higher than the average number of rooms for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and much higher than the average number of rooms in Poland as a whole. The average usable area of a property put into use in 2022 in the municipality of Ustka is 109.00 m^2 and is significantly larger than the average usable area for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly larger than the average area of properties in Poland as a whole[106].

In 2022, 19 housing units were completed in Ustka. Thus, for every 1,000 inhabitants, 1.36 new dwellings were put into use. This is significantly lower than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly lower than the average for

[103] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[104] Ibidem.

[105] Ibidem.

[106] https://stat.gov.pl/

Poland as a whole. The total housing stock in Ustka is 7 708 properties. There are therefore 553 dwellings for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly higher than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average for Poland as a whole, 57.9% of dwellings were allocated for social rented housing, 26.3% for sale or rent and 15.8% for individual purposes. The average number of rooms in newly completed flats in Ustka is 3.47 and is comparable to the average number of rooms for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly lower than the average number of rooms in Poland as a whole. The average usable area of a property put into use in 2022 in Ustka is 58.20 m2, which is much smaller than the average usable area for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and much smaller than the average area of properties in Poland as a whole. Considering technical and sanitary installations, 98.62% of flats are connected to the water supply, 98.62% of properties are equipped with a flush toilet, 98.31% of flats have a bathroom, 94.67% use central heating and 72.52% use mains gas[107].

In 2022, 438 housing units were completed in Lębork County. Thus, for every 1,000 residents, 6.85 new units were put into use. This is significantly lower than the value for Pomorskie Voivodeship and higher than the average for Poland as a whole. The total housing stock in Lębork county is 24,404 nireuchomości. Thus, there are 382 apartments for every 1,000 residents. This value is lower than the value for Pomorskie Voivodeship and lower than the average for Poland as a whole[108].

The average number of rooms in newly completed apartments in Lębork County is 3.50 and is comparable to the average number of rooms for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and lower than the average number of rooms in Poland as a whole. The average usable area of the real estate put into use in 2022 in Lębork district is 103,70 m^2 and is much larger than the average usable area for the Pomorskie voivodeship and much larger than the average area of real estate in Poland as a whole[109].

Considering technical and sanitary installations, 96.64% of dwellings are connected to the water supply, 95.75% of properties are equipped with a flush toilet, 94.26% of dwellings have a bathroom, 82.54% use central heating, and 55.35% use mains gas[110].

In 2022, 32 dwellings were completed in Leba. Thus, for every 1,000 inhabitants, 10.32 new dwellings were put into use. This is significantly higher than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average for Poland as a whole. The total housing stock in Łeba is 1,654 properties[111].

There are therefore 534 dwellings for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly higher than the value for the Pomorskie Voivodeship and significantly higher than the average for Poland as a whole, 93.8% of the dwellings were designated for sale or rent, 6.3% for individual purposes.

The average number of rooms in newly completed flats in Leba is 2.44, which is significantly lower than the average number of rooms for the Pomeranian Voivodship and significantly lower than the average number of rooms in Poland as a whole[112].

The average usable area of a property put into use in 2022 in Łeba is 66.80 m^2 , which is significantly smaller than the average usable area for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly smaller than the average area of properties in Poland as a whole[113].

9.2 Water supply and sanitation services

The length of the active sewerage system in 2022 in the Słupsk district was 1,198.8 km. Technical and sanitary installations in the Słupsk district are 98.40% of dwellings are connected to the water supply system, 97.12% of

[107] Ibidem.

[108] https://bdl.stat.gov.pl/

[109] Ibidem.

[110] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[111] https://www.polskawliczbach.pl/

[112] Ibidem.

[113] Ibidem.

properties are equipped with a flush toilet, 95.75% of dwellings have a bathroom, 85.83% use central heating and 28.37% use mains gas[114].

In the municipality of Ustka, 97.11% of dwellings connected to the water supply system had technical-sanitary installations, 94.66% of properties are equipped with a flush toilet, 93.13% of dwellings have a bathroom, 82.32% use central heating and 18.84% use mains gas.Considering technical and sanitary installations, 98.62% of flats in Ustka are connected to the water supply, 98.62% of properties are equipped with a flush toilet, 98.31% of flats have a bathroom, 94.67% use central heating and 72.52% use mains gas[115].

In Leba, 96.74% of dwellings are connected to the water supply, 96.37% of properties have a flush toilet, 95.71% of dwellings have a bathroom, 77.03% use central heating and 32.04% use mains gas[116].

9.3 Transport

The transport system of the Municipality of Ustka consists of:

- National road no. 21: Miastko - Ustka;
- Provincial road no. 203: Koszalin - Darłowo - Postomino - Ustka
- County roads:
- DP 1015G Możdżanowo - Słupsk;
- DP 1101G Rusinowo - Zaleskie;
- DP 1102G Ustka - Modlinek - Duninowo;
- DP 1103G Lędowo - Modła;
- DP 1105G Zaleskie - Ręblino;
- DP 1108G Duninowo - Bruskowo Wielkie;47
- DP 1109G Wodnica - Charnowo;
- DP 1110G Charnowo - Gałęzinowo;
- DP 1112G Ustka - Gąbino;
- DP 1113G Gąbino - Wrzeście;
- DP 1114G Orzechowo - Przewłoka;
- DP 1115G Wytowno - Bydlino;
- DP 1116G Debina - Machowinko;
- DP 1117G Rowy - Objazda;
- DP 1118G Wysoka - Gąbino;
- DP 1120G Smołdzino - Lubuczewo;
- Communal roads with a total length of approximately 376 km:
- Roads between villages - approximately 42 km long;
- Roads in built-up areas - approximately 64 km in length;
- Roads in coastal towns - approximately 31 km in length;
- Field access roads - approximately 237 km in length;
- Cycle paths of approximately 35 km.

In total, there are approx. 481 km of roads (excluding cycle paths). The areas of the municipality are characterised by a large number of scenic roads, admittedly of a low standard, but also with low traffic. This provides an opportunity to use them as cycle paths, walking routes and routes for horse trekking. Forest roads are particularly well suited for these

[114] Ibidem

[115] Ibidem.

[116] Ibidem.

purposes. Through the area of the Ustka commune runs railway line of regional importance No. 405 Piła - Ustka, single-track, electrified on the Słupsk - Ustka section. On the territory of the commune there is one stop Charnowo Słupskie. This line is 17.5 km long and constitutes a connection between Ustka and the trunk line No. 202 Gdańsk - Stargard Szczeciński. It is the only railway line still in operation in the municipality, many other lines have been decommissioned (Ustka - Machowinko - Gąbino, Ustka - Duninowo- Postomino). At present, the post-railway areas are partly used as communal roads or cycling and walking trails[117].

Due to the high natural values, cycling tourism has developed in the municipality. The most frequented directions are: Ustka-Rowy and Słupsk-Ustka. The best known is the signposted Trail of the Winding Tracks in the direction Ustka-Rowy, where an old railway lane was used. The fact of existence of other unoccupied post-railway tracks gives further possibilities to organise cycling routes located outside the carriageways. The main bus links in the municipality are provided in the directions:

- Ustka - Duninowo – Postomino,
- Ustka – Słupsk,
- Ustka - Wytowno - Objazda - Gąbino/Rowy.

The harbour in Rowy is located on the estuary section of the Łupawa River, which branches off from Lake Gardno to the Baltic Sea. The entrance to the harbour is 12 m wide, narrowing to 6-7 m. There are quays on both banks of the river with a total length of over 600 m. The depth along the fishing quays is approximately 2 m. The port has a repair slip with two manual lifts for its operation. The condition of the port infrastructure is assessed as good[118].

There are only two roads leading to the city of Leba - provincial road 214 and a local road from Nowecina. The city has a western bypass (St. Nicholas Street. The city has 3 bridges and three footbridges over the river Leba.

Numerous buses from Lębork and also in the holiday season long-distance buses run to the town. Railroad Line No. 219 ends in the city, with the Łeba railroad station located within the city. Traffic on the line is carried out only during vacations. It is served by two carriers Polregio which operates 6 pairs of trains daily, including one in an extended relation to Gdynia Główna station. TLK trains of the carrier PKP Intercity also reach the city. They can be used to reach Lebork, Gdynia, Warsaw, Krakow and even the Czech Bogumin via Torun and Czestochowa.The nearest railroad station which is open all year round is in nearby Lębork. From the station depart regional trains, IC,TLK,EIP and Skm and in high season also EIC[119].

10 Public facilities and services

On the territory of the Ustka Commune, cultural activities in the broadest sense are handled by the Cultural Centre of the Ustka Commune. It is a communal cultural institution which covers all the villages of the Ustka Commune with its activities. In addition to a broad offer for residents wishing to actively participate in culture, the CKGU provides a number of opportunities to participate in festivals, competitions, excursions and games addressed to all residents.

In the Municipality of Ustka, there is also a Public Library in Objazd. The facility carries out a number of projects and initiatives involving, above all, cultural and educational animation, the promotion of reading, the promotion of local culture and the further education of the public in terms of cultural awareness. It meets the needs of the local

[117] RESOLUTION NO. LXVII/658/2024OF THE COUNCIL OF SŁUPSKI DISTRICT of March 26, 2024 on defining traffic stops owned or managed by the Slupsk County and the conditions and principles of use of these stops

[118] https://ustka.ug.gov.pl/

[119] https://www.powiat-lebork.com/

community: organising literary, reading and art competitions, as well as author meetings, thus developing the skills of the participants, and is also a kind of information centre[120].

Figure 21 City library in Ustka

Source: https://ustka.travel/a682-biblioteka-miejska-w-ustce.html

The library carries out a wide range of cultural and educational activities beyond its status. It cooperates with local institutions (including schools and other libraries). The library receives funding for its activities from the Library Programme grant The National Library of Poland entitled 'Purchase of new publications for libraries'. The Public Library has a branch in Duninowo. However, in Charnów, Zaleskie, Wytownia and Rowy, there are Points of Interest[121].

There are 12 Rural Housewives' Circles in the municipality of Ustka:

- Charnowo Rural Circle;
- Duninowo Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Gąbino Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Grabno Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Starkowo Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Objazda Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Machowino Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Maždjanovo Rural Housewives' Circle;
- Circle of Rural Housewives of Przewłoka;

[120] https://ckgminaustka.pl/biblioteki/

[121] Ibidem.

- Circle of Rural Housewives of Rowy;
- Circle of Rural Housewives of Wodnica;55
- Zaleskie Rural Housewives' Circle.

The Rural Housewives' Associations organise local celebrations, village harvest festivals, various courses and training sessions and, in the summer, run half-day camps for rural children. They are also widely involved in the promotion of preventive health care. Within the KGW there is the Retro band from Charnow, "Echo Objazdy", Kwiat Paproci, Babiniec. In addition, there are many bands, artists and instructors in the commune, among others:

- Sculptor Kazimierz Kostka from Wodnica,
- Ewa Czucha Brand,
- Painter Ewa Grużewska,
- Pomeranian Song and Dance Ensemble.

Rural day-care centres operate in Charnów, Duninowo, Gabin, Grabno, Machowin,

Możdżanów, Niestkowo, Objazd, Pęplin, Rowy, Starkowo, Wodnica, Wytownia and Zaleskie.

There are 35 non-governmental organisations registered in the Municipality of Ustka. These include:

- "Klif" Tourist Association of the Municipality of Ustka,
- Caritas of the Parish of Our Lady of Czestochowa in Duninowo,
- Slowinski Grupa Rybacka,
- New Ustka Association,
- Association for Europe,
- Association for the Defence of Democracy - Stop Corruption,
- Association for the Elderly and Disabled "Together-All",
- Association for the Development of Pęplino Village,
- Association of Disabled People 'Friend',
- Association of Educators and Friends of Children in Ustka,
- Haven Association for Children and Adults,
- Association for the Promotion and Development of Rowy "Bałtyckie Rowy",
- Association for the Promotion of Maritime Development,
- Balto Utility Dog Association,
- Association of holiday home owners in Rowy,
- Association of holiday home owners (Association).

There are many sports clubs and associations in the borough, including:

- Community Football Club "Karol" Pęplino,
- Community Sports Club "Wybrzeże" Objazda,
- Zaleskie Sports Club,
- Unison" Machowino Sports Club Association,
- Stowarzyszenie Sportowy Klub Sportowy "Słupia" Charnowo, based in Charnów,
- Pupils' Sports Club "Orzeł" at Objazd Primary School.

The recreational and leisure needs of the borough's residents are met by the sports and tourist facilities.

The Municipal Library in Łeba has a book collection of fiction, popular science and books from all fields for children, young people and adults. The book collection comprises 38.1 thousand copies[122].

[122] https://ckgminaustka.pl/biblioteki/

Figure 22 The Municipal Public Library in Leba named after the Seven Lebians of Haeven, Margaret Musierowicz and Max Pechstein

Source: https://leba.eu/visit/?p=12688

The library acts as the cultural centre of the city. It organises various events, activities and meetings with interesting people, visual artists, writers, politicians. The Łebsko Volunteer Club operates in the study area. Mainly schoolchildren. Members of the group, 9 people, run activities for children and support library staff in organising events[123].

There are also 11 amateur music and vocal ensembles, including 4 children's vocal ensembles, 5 adult vocal ensembles, 2 rock groups, and there is a dance group at the Pope John Paul II Grammar School. Artistically talented people develop their creative passion at the Creative Work Club "Absurd". Every year on 8 March, they organise a vernissage of their works. Exhibitions of works are also organised during town events. Children and young people gather in the "Plastuś" Visual Arts Studio operating at the A. Mickiewicz Primary School in Łeba[124].

11 Profile of community health, safety and well-being

11.1 Health

The Janusz Korczak Regional Specialist Hospital in Slupsk operates in the Slupsk administrative district, providing medical services to the population of the city of Slupsk, Slupsk County as well as neighbouring counties, a total population of around 400,000.

On public holidays, in the event of a sudden illness or sudden deterioration in health, the patient has the right to go for medical assistance to any point that provides night and Christmas healthcare services, regardless of where they live.

Assistance is provided on weekdays from 6 p.m. to 8 a.m. and around the clock on non-working days. On the territory of Słupsk and the Słupsk district, Night Care services are provided at three points in:

- Janusz Korczak Provincial Specialist Hospital in Słupsk at 1 Hubalczyków Street,
- The Janusz Korczak Provincial Specialist Hospital in Ustka at 12 Mickiewicza Street,
- NZOZ in Kobylnica at 54a Główna Street.

[123] http://www.bibliotekaleba.pl/

[124] Ibidem.

The following medical facilities were operating in the municipality of Ustka in 2022:

- Military Specialist Medical Clinic SPZOZ in Lędów,
- PZU Health Medical Center Ustka in Bałamątek and in Zaleskie
- Non-public health care facility "VESALIUS" s.c. in Duninowo for employees of MOVI Poland S.A.

There are 2 pharmacy points in the municipality (one in the village of Rowy is a seasonal point, the other is located in Objazda).

During the summer season, an ambulance operates in Rowy, whose task is to provide immediate assistance in the event of a threat to the life or health of people staying in our area.

In 2022, the existing health programmes in the municipality of Ustka were implemented as follows:

- Flu vaccination programme for over-60s - 214 people benefited;
- Health programme on prevention of human papilloma virus (HPV) infection - 36 girls benefited;

In the municipality of Ustka, the Programme of Prevention and Solving of Alcohol Problems is implemented, as well as the Municipal Commission for Solving Alcohol Problems, which in 2022 held 15 meetings, issued 7 referrals to court experts (psychiatrist and psychologist) and sent 6 applications to the court for an obligation to undertake drug treatment[125].

The State District Sanitary Inspector in Słupsk, inter alia, performs public health tasks by exercising supervision over the following conditions: environmental hygiene, hygiene of rest and recreation, hygiene of work at workplaces, hygiene of teaching processes, conditions of healthiness of food, nutrition and cosmetic products. It monitors and collects data on the epidemiological situation on a national and EU scale[126].

In Leba, primary medical care on weekdays is provided by three family medicine offices from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., after prior registration. At other times of the day, medical care is provided by an on-call doctor working at what is known as a medical point. There is no hospital in Leba, the nearest being in Lebork, where there is a Hospital Emergency Ward. There are two pharmacies in Leba, and a dentist on duty under the National Health Fund.

Table 16 Number of incidence of selected infectious diseases on the territory of the Slupsk district in the years 2022-2023, (Source: State District Sanitary Inspectorate, 2023)

Disease entity	Number of cases in 2022	Number of cases in 2023
Salmonella	10	12
Płonica	104	205
Lyme disease	92	162
Viral meningitis	3	1
Chickenpox	386	317
Hepatitis C virus	15	11
Tuberculosis	6	24
SARS CoV-2	41	39

Source: State District Sanitary Inspectorate

[125] https://psseslupsk.bip.gov.pl/

[126] https://szpital.slupsk.pl/

11.2 Safety

Fire protection and rescue tasks assigned to the State Fire Service on the territory of the City of Slupsk and Slupsk County are performed by the City Chief of the State Fire Service in Slupsk with the assistance of the municipal headquarters. In 2020, the staffing level at the Słupsk City Headquarters remained at the previous level and amounted to 153 full-time officers and 5 civilian full-time employees, including 4 full-time employees in the Civil Service Corps and 1 full-time employee in an auxiliary, labour and service position[127].

In the organisational units of the Słupsk City State Fire Service Headquarters, the average number of officers employed during the year remained at 146.83. The number of posts of civilian employees has been unchanged for several years and amounts to 5. The employment level at the end of 2020 amounted to 149 firefighters and 5 civilian employees.

The staffing ratio was 0.79 per 1,000 inhabitants of Słupsk and Słupsk County (0.76% in 2019)[128].

Rescue and firefighting tasks are carried out by the Rescue and Fire Fighting Units, which are part of the organisational structure of the City Headquarters of the State Fire Service in Słupsk. During their rescue operations they cooperate with other rescue entities, as well as take part in the identification of fire hazards and other local threats. In the rescue and firefighting units, continuous 24-hour duty is ensured through a 3-shift system and by maintaining the required criterion of minimum manning of duty shifts.During rescue and firefighting operations, units from outside the KSRG with smaller tactical capabilities are dispatched in the event of a need for supplementary action, with 37 units[129].

In 2020, fire protection units in the area of the city of Słupsk and Słupsk County intervened at 2,417 incidents, which, compared to the same period in 2019 (2177 interventions), gives an increase of approximately 11% - 240 incidents.

In 2020, 622 fires took place on the territory of the city of Słupsk and Słupsk County. The largest number were small fires - 586, accounting for 94.2 % of all fires. Compared to 2019, a decrease of 8.6 % of fires was recorded[130].

In 2020, a total of 1,618 local hazards were recorded, an increase of around 23% on the previous year. Satisfying the collective needs of the community, including tasks in the area of public order and citizen safety as well as fire and flood protection, is regulated by the Act on Municipal Self-Government, which treats the above as the Municipality's own tasks. Public safety is the responsibility of all state authorities and administrations, especially institutions specialising in public safety, such as the Police, the Municipal Police, the State Fire Brigade, which are supported in carrying out their tasks by units of Voluntary Fire Brigades. The Municipality has contributed to improving the efficiency of the above-mentioned services by supporting the TSO units:

- Duninowo Volunteer Fire Brigade,
- Możdżanów Volunteer Fire Brigade,
- Objeździe Volunteer Fire Brigade,
- Pêplin Volunteer Fire Brigade,
- Volunteer Fire Brigade in Rowy,
- Starków Volunteer Fire Brigade,
- Zaleski Volunteer Fire Brigade.

In order to ensure the fulfilment of tasks under the Fire Protection Act, every year the Municipality's budget provides funds for the maintenance of TSO units and their combat readiness, purchases of fire-fighting equipment, training and

[127] https://powiat.slupsk.pl/pliki/powiatslupski/pliki/

[128] Ibidem.

[129] Ibidem.

[130] Ibidem.

renovation of their premises. Units belonging to the National Fire Fighting Rescue System are additionally subsidised from the state budget[131].

The municipality of Ustka is served by the Police Station in Ustka. In order to ensure the protection of life and health of tourists staying on the coast and the protection of public safety and order, including peace and quiet in public places, the Police set up its post in Rowy during the summer season. In addition, there is a Municipal Police Service in the Municipality of Ustka, which supports the Police with its activities[132].

The municipal authorities prevent negative crisis phenomena and take care of the civil defence of the inhabitants of Łeba. They constantly monitor and forecast threats that may occur in the municipality's area. Together with the Lębork Poviat, they carry out many tasks, including a permanent state defence readiness standby duty. They maintain full readiness to provide assistance on the basis of developed and updated plans: crisis management, flood prevention, evacuation, spare hospital places, protection of historical monuments, courier action, drinking water security, protection of critical infrastructure. They are constantly carrying out training courses that increase the public awareness of the inhabitants of the municipality and the district. Due to the climatic conditions of the city, its urban conditions, a constant activity and tasks undertaken is the elimination of the consequences of natural disasters in the municipal infrastructure. An important direction of the tasks carried out is the updating of the database for use in rescue operations of the population living in and coming to the municipality[133].

The area of the Łeba Municipality is subject to the services and many activities for the safety of the inhabitants of the District Police Station in Lębork. In the town of Łeba, the Police Station is located at Kościuszki Street. Together with the district, tasks of defence preparations, strategic at the national level, are planned and implemented. Entities responsible for public safety form partnership teams to integrate and coordinate all tasks of civil defence and other participating services of state bodies.

There is a Voluntary Fire Brigade in the town, established since 1946. At present, the headquarters of the fire brigade is located at 10 Pocztowa Street.The entity has a number of specialised vehicles used for the following actions: rescue and firefighting, rescue actions on water (with a pontoon), pre-medical rescue, liquidation of local threats, liquidation of local threats, liquidation of ecological threats in the field of petroleum agents on water, transportation of the replacement of rescuers. Each of these is manned by between 6 and 9 people. The fire brigade has at its disposal equipment equipped with specialised tools to guarantee assistance in emergency situations[134].

The existing Border Guard post in Łeba serves the sea border crossing at Łeba. At the same time, it covers the poviats of Wejherowo and Lębork.

11.3 Social welfare

Social assistance tasks in Slupsk County are carried out by the Municipal Social Assistance Center (GOPS).

Table 17 Persons covered social assistance by year 2020-2022 in Slupsk district

	2020	2021	2022
Number of people	674	744	708
Number of families	520	344	793

Source:CSO

[131] Ibidem.

[132] https://www.gov.pl/web/kmpsp-slupsk

[133] Ibidem.

[134] Ibidem.

In the Slupsk district, social workers recognized and took action against 793 families. In this number, in addition to the families in relation to which support measures were taken, there were families of alimony debtors, alcohol abusers, victims and perpetrators of violence, opinions were given on the situation of foster families, information sheets were drawn up in cases of allocation of social housing, interviews were drawn up for the purposes of family benefits in cases of special care allowances, qualification for participation in the food program of the Food Bank in Slupsk and tasks related to the reception of Ukrainian refugees in the municipality of Ustka. In the reporting year, residential or outbuilding fires were reported in 6 families, so the situation has not changed compared to 2021. 17 people were referred to the Crisis Intervention Point operating in the Ustka Municipality Office, 14 people were made appointments at the Mental Health Clinic in Slupsk, 8 applications were sent to the District Court in Slupsk to place the family of the wards of the Center under probation supervision (the cases mainly concerned the protection of children's rights), 43 people were motivated to participate in support groups for alcohol addicts and co-addicts. This task was also carried out with the help of the CIS in Rowy[135].

The shelter for the homeless housed 3 people at various times in 2022. The center continued cooperation with the Community Self-Help Center in Gardna Wielka and the Occupational Therapy Workshop Center in Sycewice. Social workers motivated 7 people, wards of the Center, who participated in organized activities. Contacts were also established with other organizations that work, among others, for the benefit of the elderly, such as the Ustka University of the Third Age and the Historical Association , “Eagle”[136].

In connection with the entry into force of the Law of March 12, 2022 on assistance to citizens of Ukraine in connection with the armed conflict on the territory of that country, the Municipal Social Assistance Center, in the first instance, carried out the mandated task of government administration in the form of a one-time benefit for a citizen of Ukraine in the amount of PLN 300.00. In the reporting period, 899 people residing in the municipality of Ustka submitted an application to the local Center, of which 11 applications were not paid (probable reason - the applicant's departure). Ukrainian refugees also became entitled to monetary and non-monetary benefits from social assistance and family benefits, which were also implemented by the GOPS. Thus, 27 children in school and 1 child in kindergarten benefited from assistance in the form of one hot meal in the form of emergency aid for a period not exceeding 2 months. 3 children benefited from a special purpose allowance (granted by decision) for the provision of one hot meal for children and adolescents at school from September to December 2022. Family benefits were received by 15 Ukrainian children. GOPS also supervised children in foster care who came from Ukraine and were accommodated in our municipality as early as March 2022. On an annual basis, there were 104 children, 83 of whom were placed in one center in Rowy (an orphanage from Poltava near Kharkiv) and 21 children in related foster families. Decisions were issued for all children by the District Court in Slupsk on the establishment of a temporary guardian. In connection with the above, cooperation was undertaken with representatives of the District Court in Slupsk, employees of the District Family Assistance Center in Slupsk, and control was exercised over the correctness of the implementation of temporary care[137].

As part of its social policy, the Communal Social Assistance Center also carries out a task related to the Large Family Card Act, i.e. the National Large Family Card Program and the Communal Large Family Card. By December 31, 2022, 182 cards had been issued to 91 families under the nationwide program and 4 cards to 1 family under the municipal program[138].

Table 18 Family benefits system in municipality of Ustka

Form of assistance	2019	2020	2021	2022
	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons	Number of persons
Family allowances	395	496	336	268

[135] mops.ustka.pl

[136] Ibidem

[137] Ibidem.

[138] Ibidem

Childbirth allowance	15	17	14	9
Allowance for child care during parental leave	72	16	9	9
Supplement for single parenting of a child	13	17	15	10
Allowance for education and rehabilitation of a disabled child	28	34	25	20
Allowance for raising a child in a large family	103	148	98	70
Allowance for beginning of the school year	300	22	248	193
Allowance for child's commencement of education in school outside the place of residence (commuting)	63	79	73	55
Allowance for child's commencement of education at school outside place of residence	1	2	2	2
Single-payment for the birth of a child	46	37	35	30
Alimony fund benefits	80	108	93	87
The 500+	1410	1421	1388	1358
Good Start	1050	1013	-	-
tate aid in the field of nutrition	239	483	501	300
Scholarships and school benefits	59	24	30	26
Housing allowances	6	2	2	2

Source: CSO,2022

Social welfare activities in the City of Ustka are mainly carried out by the Municipal Social Welfare Center (MOPS), which was established in 2006 by Resolution Diagnosis of the Social, Economic and Spatial Situation of the City of Ustka 40 No. 48/400/2006 of the Ustka City Council. One of the priority tasks of the MOPS is to help solve problems among social groups at risk of poverty, inadequate living, unemployment, homelessness as well as social isolation. Such problems in Ustka are most often affected by:

- single-parent families and families with many children,
- children from dysfunctional families,
- senior citizens and the disabled.

The main forms of assistance provided by the MOPS include: benefits in kind or in cash, individual social support, counseling and activities undertaken for families, single people, the sick, the disabled, the addicted, the homeless and others in need.

According to the report on the implementation of the tasks of the Municipal Social Assistance Center in Ustka (for 2021), Ustka residents benefited from many forms of benefits (both monetary and non-monetary) in the field of social assistance.

In 2021. MOPS in Ustka paid the above benefit to 186 families. In addition, allowances were granted, namely:

- on account of childbirth - for 22 women,
- on account of child care in the use of parental leave - for 7 people,
- on account of single parenting - for 15 single parents,
- on account of rehabilitation and education of a disabled child - for 28 families,
- on account of starting school outside the place of residence - for 37 families,
- for raising a child in a large family - for 29 families (41 children),
- Special care allowance - for 3 people,
- on account of starting the school year - for 147 children,
- parental benefit - for 29 people.

The MOPS and CSO data show that in 2021 there was an increase in the number of family benefit beneficiaries compared to 2020. It is worth noting that in previous years there was the opposite situation, i.e. a decrease in the number of benefits paid. Periodic allowance, which is intended for individuals and families with no income or income lower than the statutory criterion and with monetary resources insufficient to meet the necessities of life, benefited in 2021. 53 families. Based on MOPS data, we can see a decrease in the number of beneficiaries of the benefit compared to previous years, which can be considered a positive circumstance. On the other hand, the purpose benefit, which is a one-time cash benefit for individuals and families to meet essential needs, was paid in 2021 to:

- 8 families - for the purchase of food,
- 28 families - for the purchase of fuel,
- 50 individuals - for the purchase of medicine and medical treatment,
- 27 families - for energy and gas payments,
- 36 families - other (e.g., purchase of clothing, footwear),
- 32 families - special.

MOPS data show that the number of beneficiaries of the special purpose allowance is definitely decreasing, which is a favorable phenomenon. On the other hand, permanent benefit, which is paid to people who are completely unable to work due to age or disability, was received in 2021. 127 single persons and 8 persons in families[139].

MOPS data shows that, again, there has been a decrease in the number of beneficiaries of permanent benefits in relation to previous years, which is a welcome situation. The city provides comprehensive social services for dependents, including in the form of care services, specialized care services at the place of residence (including a physiotherapist), assistance of a personal assistant for a disabled person, telecare, specialized counseling (including dietary, psychological, legal), an envelope for life, sheltered housing for people with disabilities free transportation to rehabilitation, and many

[139] mops.ustka.pl

others. Meanwhile, among the social services dedicated to families, it is worth mentioning the institution of a family assistant, the activities of the Daily Support Facility "Active Afternoon", the activities of the Children's Aid Center, counseling, including, among others, professional, family, legal, mediation, support groups, therapy for victims of violence. The social assistance provided in the City of Ustka is integrated and planned. It takes place on the basis of the 2016 Strategy for Solving Social Problems of the Municipality of Ustka for 2016-2022, adopted by Resolution No. XXVIII/269/2016 of December 29, 2016 of the Ustka City Council. The indicated document includes the results of the diagnosis of social problems in the City. Four strategic objectives were also indicated, the implementation of which, through specific objectives and specific actions, will allow to solve the aforementioned problems. The strategic goals are: I. integrated social policy, II. effective family support system, III. promotion of healthy lifestyle, prevention and solution of addiction problems, IV. social and professional integration and counteracting social exclusion. By virtue of the Resolution No. XLVIII/424/2021 of the Ustka City Council of October 28, 2021, the Program for Counteracting Violence in the Family in the Municipality of the City of Ustka for 2021-2026 was adopted. According to it, assistance to people struggling with the problem of family violence is provided by the MOPS in Ustka and the Municipal Interdisciplinary Team operating within its framework As the main goal of the Program, it was set to counteract family violence, protect people affected by family violence, as well as increase the availability and effectiveness of professional assistance. The tool for working with victims of family violence is, among other things, the "Blue Card"[140].

In addition, by Resolution No. XXXVII/339/2021 of the Ustka City Council of March 25, 2021, the Program for Supporting the Family in the Municipality of the City of Ustka for 2021-2023 was introduced. Its main objective is to develop a system of family support that will support the proper functioning of families, especially refers to families that manifest difficulties in the realization of care and upbringing functions. It is also intended to prevent marginalization and social exclusion of such families.

In the Łeba area, the realization of tasks in the field of social assistance is handled by the Municipal Social Assistance Center in Łeba.

11.4 Human rights

Human rights are a set of rights and freedoms to which every human being is entitled regardless of race, gender, language, religion or political beliefs, national and social origin. Human rights are inviolable and allow people to live with dignity, freedom and develop freely. They are not transferable, no power can take them away and no human being can renounce or give them up. The legal basis for the protection of human rights was created by two documents: The United Nations Charter, enacted in 1945, and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted in 1948 by the UN General Assembly. On September 3, 1953, the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, abbreviated as the European Convention on Human Rights, entered into force.This is an international agreement to which all member states of the Council of Europe are parties[141] .

Human rights in Poland are protected under Chapter II of the 1997 Constitution of the Republic of Poland which ensures the freedom and security of citizens. As a member of the European Union, Poland honors the values contained in the European Treaties, such as respect for the dignity of the human person, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law, and respect for human rights, including the rights of persons belonging to minorities [142].

In Poland, the person who monitors for violations of human rights and principles of coexistence and social justice is the Ombudsman. This is a one-person state body, independent, to which one can turn in cases of violations of rights and freedoms. His activities are aimed at protecting the freedoms, human and civil rights provided by the Polish Constitution . The basic tasks of the Ombudsman include: protecting human rights, monitoring the actions of officials, assisting

[140] mops.ustka.pl

[141] https://wroclaw.sa.gov.pl/prawa-czlowieka,m,mg,361,330,332

[142] https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Prawa_cz%C5%82owieka_w_Polsce(Access: 09.05.2024)

citizens. Institutions responsible for upholding human rights in Poland also include: The Human Rights Commission under the Sejm of the Republic of Poland, whose task is to initiate actions for the protection of human rights and monitor the situation in this regard. The Commission is also involved in drafting opinions and draft laws aimed at strengthening the protection of individual rights. The Supreme Court, as the highest judicial body in Poland, plays a key role in the protection of human rights. The Supreme Court's decisions have a significant impact on the interpretation of the law and judicial practice, which affects the protection of citizens' fundamental rights. This court can be the final appellate body in cases of human rights violations. In addition to state bodies, non-governmental organizations also play an important role in protecting human rights. These independent institutions often take initiatives, monitor the situation and engage in activities to protect human rights. These organizations can also cooperate with state authorities to effectively protect the rights of citizens. The protection of human rights is the foundation of a democratic society, and the effective work of the bodies responsible for this area is crucial to ensuring equality, justice and respect for individual rights. Cooperation between state authorities, civil society and international institutions is essential for the effective protection of human rights in Poland[143] .

11.5 Particularly vulnerable group

Vulnerable groups are those who, because of their gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, age, physical or mental disability, economic disadvantage or social status, may be more affected than others. Socially excluded people who are disadvantaged by discrimination and restrictions on access to development opportunities or enjoyment because of their social characteristics.

Vulnerable groups in rural areas within the project's area of influence are usually the elderly, widows, and people with disabilities and children.

According to the LRP for the onshore project, no specific groups or individuals have been identified as meeting the vulnerability criteria.

According to the LRF for the offshore project, vulnerable people are fishermen.

11.6 Crime

In 2022, 1,577 crimes were recorded in Slupsk County. This means that 16.39 crimes were recorded for every 1,000 residents. This is significantly lower than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly lower than the average for Poland as a whole. The detection rate of perpetrators of crimes for all total crimes in Slupsk County is 74.50%, which is significantly higher than the detection rate for Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly higher than the rate for Poland as a whole. Per 1,000 residents of Slupsk district, the highest number of crimes of a criminal nature was recorded - 10.69 (detection rate of 76%) and against property - 7.39 (detection rate of 50%). This was followed by traffic crimes - 1.98 (100%), economic crimes - 2.47 (37%) and crimes against life and health - 0.41 (97%).

Table 19 Level of crime in the municipality of Slupsk district (Source: CSO)

Type of crime	Number of offences recorded
Criminal offences	1 029
Offences of an economic nature	238
Road traffic offences	191
Offences against life and health	39
Offences against property	711
Total offences	1 577

Source: CSO

[143] https://nurkomania.pl/kursy-nurkowania/nurkowanie-wrakowe/ (Access: 13.05.2024)

In 2022, an estimated (based on county data) 131 crimes were recorded in the municipality of Ustka. This means that 16.39 crimes were recorded for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly lower than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly lower than the average for Poland as a whole. The detection rate of perpetrators for all crimes in the municipality of Ustka is 74.50%, which is much higher than the detection rate for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly higher than the rate for Poland as a whole. Per 1,000 inhabitants of the municipality of Ustka, most crimes of a criminal nature were recorded - 10.69 (detection rate 76%) and against property - 7.39 (detection rate 50%). This was followed by traffic crimes - 1.98 (100%), economic crimes - 2.47 (37%) and crimes against life and health - 0.41 (97%).

Table 20 Level of crime in the municipality of Ustka (Source: CSO, 2022)

Type of crime	Number of offences recorded
Criminal offences	86
Offences of an economic nature	20
Road traffic offences	16
Offences against life and health	39
Property crimes	59
Total offences	131

Source: CSO

In 2022, an estimated (based on district data) 229 crimes were recorded in Ustka. This means that 16.39 crimes were recorded for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is significantly lower than the value for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and significantly lower than the average for Poland as a whole. The detection rate of offenders for all crimes in Ustka is 74.50%, which is much higher than the detection rate for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly higher than the rate for Poland as a whole. Per 1,000 inhabitants of Ustka, most crimes of a criminal nature were recorded - 10.69 (detection rate 76%) and against property - 7.39 (detection rate 50%). This was followed by traffic crimes - 1.98 (100%), economic crimes - 2.47 (37%) and crimes against life and health - 0.41 (97%)[144].

Table 21 Level of crime in Ustka (Source: CSO, 2022)

Type of crime	Number of offences recorded
Criminal offences	149
Offences of an economic nature	35
Road traffic offences	28
Offences against life and health	6
Offences against property	103
Total offences	229

Source: CSO

In 2022, an estimated (based on county data) 75 crimes were recorded in Leba. This means that 24.10 crimes were recorded for every 1,000 inhabitants. This is slightly higher than the value for Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly higher than the average for Poland as a whole. The detection rate for all crimes in Łeba is 68.70%, which is slightly higher than the detection rate for the Pomeranian Voivodeship and slightly lower than the rate for Poland as a whole. Per 1,000 inhabitants of Łeba, most crimes were recorded against property - 14.53 (detection rate 54%) and of a criminal nature - 13.53 (detection rate 58%). This was followed by economic crimes - 7.38 (74%), road crimes - 1.81 (97%) and crimes against life and health - 0.17 (72%)[145].

Table 22 Levels of crime in Leba (Source: CSO, 2022)

Type of crime	Number of offences recorded
Criminal offences	75
Offences of an economic nature	23

[144] https://stat.gov.pl/

[145] Ibidem.

Road traffic offences	6
Offences against life and health	1
Property crimes	45
Total offences	75

Source: CSO

12 Turism

12.1 Marine and coastal tourism

Tourism accommodation in coastal areas includes municipalities that are located on the Baltic Sea or whose more than 50% of the area is within 10 km of the sea. In addition, the rural municipalities of Słupsk, Główczyce, Gniewino, Pruszcz Gdański, Cedry Wielkie, the urban-rural municipality - Sianów and the city of Koszalin have been recognized as coastal in agreement with Eurostat. Szczecin, despite not being counted as a coastal area, is also included in this chapter due to its location by the internal sea waters and close ties with the sea[146].

Tourist accommodation facilities include hotel facilities (hotels, motels, boarding houses and other hotel facilities) and other accommodation facilities (including hostels, colony centers, campgrounds, campgrounds, holiday resorts, hostels, tourist cottage complexes, spa facilities, guest rooms).

In 2022, 2,342 tourist accommodations were recorded in coastal areas (2.5% less than in 2021, and 1.7% more than in 2015), including 490 hotel facilities (2.0% less than a year ago, but 19.5% more than in 2015) and 1,852 other accommodations (2.6% less than a year ago and 2.2% less than in 2015). The group of hotel facilities was dominated by hotels, which accounted for 53.7% of the total number of hotel facilities and 11.2% of all tourist facilities located in coastal areas; their number increased by 1.2% year-on-year and by 18.5% compared to 2015. - o 18,5%. Among other accommodations, guest rooms accounted for the largest group at 45.7% (down 3.9% year-on-year in 2021 and 4.1% compared to 2015), followed by holiday resorts at 24.1% (down 2.4% each, respectively)[147].

In 2022, the number of accommodations available in coastal areas was 223,900, down 0.3% compared to 2021, and up 17.7% compared to 2015. The largest number of accommodations was offered by holiday resorts - 71.9 thousand (down 1.0% year-on-year, and up 13.6% compared to 2015), followed by hotels - 43.3 thousand (up 2.9% and 41.8%, respectively), and private accommodations - 22.1 thousand (down 3.4% year-on-year, and up 9.3% compared to 2015)[148].

Table 23 Tourist facilities and accommodations as of July 31

Specification a – establishments b – accommodation facilities		**2015**	**2021**	**2022**
POLAND	a	10 024	9 942	9 766
	b	710 274	784 159	779 938
of which coastal area	a	2 303	2 402	2 342
	b	190 271	224 609	223 922
Pomorskie Voivodship	a	1171	1 101	1 099
	b	79 908	90 971	89 907
Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship	a	27	24	24
	b	1 678	1 581	1 650

[146] https://stat.gov.pl/

[147] Ibidem.

[148] Ibidem.

woje Zachodniopomorskie Voivodship	a	1 105	1 277	1 219
	b	108 685	132 057	132 365

Source: CSO

In 2022, 5,807.0 thousand people used tourist accommodations in coastal areas, 37.5% more than in 2021 and 40.2% more than in 2015. Most tourists stayed overnight in hotels (51.7% of total tourists in coastal areas vs. 45.9% a year ago and 47.8% in 2015); they were also keen to stay in holiday resorts (16.5% vs. 18.5% in 2021. and 16.4% - in 2015), as well as in spa establishments (5.3% vs. 5.1% in 2021 and 5.7% - in 2015) and private accommodations (4.3% vs. 5.7% in 2021 and 4.2% - in 2015)[149].

In 2022, among those using tourist accommodation facilities in coastal areas, 1,104.4 thousand people (19.0%) were foreign tourists, whose number increased by 83.4% year-on-year and by 12.4% compared to 2015. Foreign tourists mainly stayed in hotels - 71.5% of the total number of foreign tourists in coastal areas (up 3.6 p.p. from a year ago and 0.6 p.p. from 2015); they also preferred stays in holiday resorts - 5.4% (down 0.5 p.p. and 0.7 p.p., respectively)[150].

One of the distinctive features of the Słupsk district in comparison with the rest of Poland is its above-average tourist attractiveness, and tourism is a significant specific branch of the economy for the poviat. The City of Ustka and the Municipality of Ustka have a positive impact on the extension of the tourist season due to their status as a health resort. The poviat in terms of tourism is territorially diversified and has diverse resources. By far the most important influence on the poviat's attractiveness is its coastal location and natural assets, including a number of nature protection areas headed by the Słowiński National Park. Access to the sea determines the annual dynamics and spatial distribution of tourist traffic - a definite seasonality is visible here. In addition, the destination is predominantly coastal areas, i.e. municipalities located in the northern parts of the county. Areas distant from the sea have conditions for the development of active forms of tourism and complement the offer of coastal areas. In addition to natural assets and environmental potential, identity and multicultural heritage are important[151].

Table 24 List of immovable listed in the provincial register in the vicinity of the planned Project

Lp.	Town	Object	Address	Pomorskie Voivodeship Reg.	Date of entry in the register of historical monuments
1.	Bierkowo	hut	Bierkowo 10	361	12.04.1965
2.	Bruskowo Wielkie	Parish Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary	Bruskowo Wielkie	1739	07.11.2002
3.	Charnowo	Church of the Discovery of the Holy Cross and surroundings	Charnowo	214	07.02.1961
4.	Duninowo	Our Lady of Czestochowa Parish Church and surroundings	Duninowo	197	02.02.1961
5.	Duninowo	park	Duninowo	1679	15.12.1998
6.	Pęplino	home	Pęplino 65 (d. 28)	399	15.02.1966
7.	Pęplino	smithy no. 21	Pęplino 21	1832	11.07.2008

[149] https://stat.gov.pl/

[150] Ibidem.

[151] https://powiat.slupsk.pl/

8.	Starkowo	apartment building No. 30 and the land beneath it	Starkowo 30	1863	20.05.2010
9.	Strzelino	St. Anthony of Padua Parish Church	Strzelino	57	24.10.1955
10.	Strzelino	palace	Strzelino	1347	13.02.1991
11.	Swołowo	Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary and surroundings	Swołowo	209	08.12.1961
12.	Swołowo	homestead: /cottage; gate building; livestock building; barn /	Swołowo 8	1670	21.07.1998
13.	Swołowo	homestead (house, barn))	Swołowo 18	1758	16.05.2005
14.	Swołowo	homestead no. 9: 1. dwelling building; 2. livestock building; 3. farm building; 4 passage building and surroundings	Swołowo 9	1798	15.12.2006
15.	Swołowo	barn no. 12	Swołowo 12	1824	04.03.2008
16.	Swołowo	barn with livestock part (cowshed) no. 17 together with a fragment of land within the contour of the building	Swołowo 17	1826	12.03.2008
17.	Swołowo	barn and barn unit No. 15 together with the land under the buildings	Swołowo 15	1827	12.03.2008
18.	Swołowo	residential building No.	Swołowo 14	1828	12.03.2008

		14 and the land underneath it			
19.	Swołowo	homestead no. 5 consisting of the following buildings: 1.cottage, 2.passage building, 3.livestock building, 4.barn, 5.farm building, 6.farm building with bread oven within the boundaries of plot no. 13	Swołowo 5	1944	06.04.2017
20.	Swołowo	apartment building No. 39a	Swołowo 39a	1945	06.04.2017

Source: Environmental Impact Assessment Report for External Connection Infrastructure of the MFW Bałtyk II and MFW Bałtyk III, EKO-KONSULT Gdańsk, March 2023

The strengths of the City of Ustka are its natural assets, the rich and interesting history of the region and its cultural monuments. This gives the City the basis for its development as a particularly attractive holiday and spa destination. The city also attracts tourists by organising cultural and sporting events. The City's spa function is also important, allowing the development of health tourism. Polish resorts, including Ustka, enjoy unflagging success as places chosen to spend a holiday, especially in the summer. Ustka's sandy beaches attract tourists every year, who have the opportunity to use two bathing beaches - Ustka Wschód and Ustka Zachód. The first is located on the eastern side of the harbour near the town centre and has about 0.5 km of guarded beach in the summer. Here, on the other hand, the guarded section measures about 200 metres, and the beach itself is wider and, due to its location in relation to the city centre, quieter. In addition to beach access, visitors have a variety of tourist attractions at their disposal. Among the most important are:

- Sea port at the mouth of the River Słupia - a place of fishing and tourist activity, where excursions on Baltic waters are offered in yachts and galleon-style pirate ships. There are numerous taverns and fish fryers along the canal.
- Swinging footbridge over the River Slupia - has been in operation since 2013 and connects the eastern and western parts of the port, allowing pedestrians to quickly cross to the other side. The 57.78m-long, 4m-wide steel structure rests on an electrically powered pylon and allows it to rotate 90 degrees. The footbridge is opened at the full hour for 20 minutes, which in itself is an attraction and attracts observers. The enclosed structure is located on the west bank of the canal. The footbridge crossing is open to pedestrians and emergency vehicles.
- Promenada Nadmorska (Seaside Promenade) - a promenade that runs along the eastern beach, was built in 1875 on the initiative of the Bathing Society. It is one of the most attractive places for walks, where tourists can enjoy restaurants, bars or fish fryers, and also rest on numerous benches - one of which has a sculpture of the actress Irena Kwiatkowska.
- Old Town - Ustka is an old fishing settlement established in the Middle Ages in the 11th century on an oval plan, which can be particularly seen between Czerwonych Kosynierów Street and Marynarki Polskiej Street. Characteristic of this part of the town are the half-timbered cottages which were once the homes of fishermen.

Many of these have been restored or reconstructed, and tourists can see the former layout of the town on a model of the historic buildings.

- Jana Pawła II Square - 23 Marynarki Polskiej St. There used to be a church dedicated to St. Nicholas and St. John the Baptist dating from 1356, which was demolished in 1885. The aforementioned half-timbered huts have been preserved around the square, which is why the park is unofficially called Captain's Alley. It is here that there is a model of the 'Old fishing settlement, former church square, turn of the 18th and 19th centuries', showing the former appearance of the City. The commemoration of this site was carried out as part of the investment 'Restoring the historical value of the Old Fisherman's Settlement by securing and displaying the ruins of St. Nicholas Church and making the area a tourist product'.
- The lighthouse - 19.5 metres high - is located at 1 Marynarki Polskiej Street and was built in 1892 on the plan of an octagonal tower. It was decorated with numerous cornices, canopies and windows of various sizes, with concrete and metal steps leading to the top.
- Fishmarket - in the area of the western harbour, tourists have the opportunity to buy fresh fish (whole or partially processed) caught by local fishermen. The mobile application "Fishmarket Ustka" allows tourists and people living in Ustka to check if and what fish are available at the local fish market. In addition, users can contact a fisherman and check the availability and price of particular fish.
- Pier III in Ustka - located on the West Beach, it is a remnant of an unfinished German investment from 1938 to rebuild the harbour in Ustka and improve Germany's communication with East Prussia. Construction was stopped in 1939 and the more than 80-year-old structure is an interesting tourist attraction.
- The graduation tower - located in the Park of Ustka Shipyard Workers at Marynarki Polskiej Street, has health-enhancing properties thanks to the brine water - a natural wealth of Ustka. The effects of the graduation tower support, among other things, the work of the immune and respiratory systems, as well as supporting the metabolism, kidney function and fighting skin allergies.
- Town Hall - a building constructed in 1912 in an eclectic style, reminiscent of a medieval castle, which housed a school until 2004 and now houses the Town Hall.
- Villa quarter - located in the eastern part of the City. These are villas built at the beginning of the 20th century. Many of them are very impressive and are pearls of Ustka's architecture (e.g. Villa Red). Ustka's villas are characterised by beautiful turrets and protruding verandas. Attention is also drawn to the carved doors, arched windows of the buildings, and wrought iron balustrades on the balconies.
- Church of the Most Holy Saviour - built between 1885 and 1888 on the outskirts of the settlement. Today the neo-Gothic building is located at 4 Kościelna Street, in the very centre of Ustka. It originally hosted Protestant services, but was incorporated into the Catholic Church in 1945. One of the few surviving historic organs by organmaster Christian Friedrich Voelkner operates in the church.
- Blücher's Bunkers - a German two-storey fortification one of the buildings of the 1930s, located on the western side of ustek's harbour at 40 Bohaterów Westerplatte Street. The upper storey housed a cannon on a revolving base and niches for artillery shells, while the lower storey contained the crew quarters and corridors leading to the fire control bunker and command post. An Interactive Bunker was created for visitors - a multimedia exhibition and 3D films, as well as a display of uniforms, weapons and bunker equipment.
- The Bread Museum - located at 49 Marynarki Polskiej Street, presents the history of baking and confectionery with more than two thousand exhibits, including machines, books, postcards, spices or paintings.
- The Amber Museum - located at Marynarki Polskiej Street 50 - displays a collection of various ambers, even weighing 1776 grams. The collection is presented in nine thematic rooms, including one devoted to inclusions, a workshop, a cinema, an amber forest, with applied exhibits and the largest and most interesting specimens. During the tour, we learn interesting information about amber, including how to look for and recognise it.
- Muzeum Ziemi Usteckiej (Museum of the Ustka Region) - another museum located at 62A Marynarki Polskiej Street in a replica of an 18th-century half-timbered building. Visitors can see an exhibition which tells the history of the City and its inhabitants. The museum has the largest collection of model vessels that were built in the "Ustka" shipyard, as well as the largest collection of paintings and sculptures by local artist Michał Stroiński.
- Mineralogical Museum - located on the Seaside Promenade at 9 Bolesława Limanowskiego Street in an underground air raid shelter. It offers a rich exhibition of minerals and fossils, a collection of shells and a dinosaur skeleton. Among the attractions of the museum is the periodically organised "Demonstration and learning of gold panning for the whole family".

- Captain Haase's House - located at 21 Czerwonych Kosynierów Street, a half-timbered building dating from 1804. It now houses the Baltic Culture Centre, where temporary exhibitions and cultural presentations are held.
- Kino Delfin - one of the oldest cinemas in Poland, located at 82 Marynarki Polskiej St. After extensive renovation, it fulfils its primary function, and during a visit you can see the historic projectors and enjoy the music pub.
- The Red Shed - a building dating from 1867 at 12C Marynarki Polskiej Street, which once housed a marine rescue station that was later replaced by a red brick building. The old historical coat of arms of Ustka is preserved on the side wall of the building. Currently, the building, which was handed over to the city by the district starost's office in Słupsk, is degraded. It will be renovated for cultural purposes.
- The House of Creative Work - a manor house located at 8 Chopina Street, entered in the register of monuments. It has an Art Nouveau interior design and a garden. Immediately after the war, it became the seat of the House of Creative Work of the Main Board of the Association of Polish Artists.
- Spirits Warehouse - a red brick building from 1886 on Bohaterów Westerplatte Street that could hold 2.5 million litres of alcohol. An unconfirmed curiosity is the finding of the bodies of three Soviet soldiers at the bottom of the tank.
- The Ghostly Pond - Seekenmoor, located on the western side of Ustka. The modernised area around the lake has been provided with numerous benches, piers, an information board and a shelter, where you can relax and delve into the dark history of this place full of ghosts, spirits and legends.
- Ustka murals - murals designed by various artists on maritime themes and related to Ustka are located at 1a Zaruskiego Street, Słowiańska Street, Marynarki Polskiej Street and Limanowskiego Street. They are worth seeing for their originality, as well as their composition with the surroundings[152].

Figure 23 The bread museum in Ustka

Source: https://pl.wikipedia.org/wiki/Muzeum_Piekarnictwa_i_Cukiernictwa_w_Ustce

Particularly noteworthy is the Old Fishing Settlement, located between Czerwonych Kosynierów Street and Marynarki Polskiej Street. It is the oldest part of Ustka, the beginnings of which are estimated to date back to the 11th or 12th century. Since then, its urban layout was shaped, which has been preserved to this day in the form of narrow streets and small houses. The two oldest surviving buildings were erected in 1765. This layout has been entered in the register of historical monuments. It has not been changed by the conversion of the old fishermen's half-timbered huts into two-storey tenement houses at the turn of the 20th century. The Old Fishermen's Settlement includes the Captain's Alley, which is a small square just behind the Captain's House and the Granary. Around it, several very old houses belonging

[152] https://visit.ustka.pl/odkrywaj-ustke/historia-miasta-ustka/

to Ustka's most prominent residents, i.e. ship captains, have been preserved. This is where the name of the place comes from. From 1357 to 1889, the medieval church of St. Nicholas - patron saint of sailors and merchants - also stood here. Its characteristic feature was its rather tall tower, which probably could have served as a navigation point for sailors. A mock-up depicting the former backstreet can be seen in the John Paul II Square from 2019[153].

The preserved cultural heritage, rich history, outstanding scenic qualities with preserved natural landscapes as well as forests and the sea provide good conditions for the development of various forms of leisure and recreation. The most popular ones in the field of water tourism include fishing, sailing, windsurfing, kitesurfing, canoeing, SUP boarding, diving or walruses. In addition, to spice up your stay, you can rent scooters, enjoy a boat cruise on the sea, and take part in a radio-controlled yacht race or amber fishing. Ustka is also crossed by numerous cycling routes:

- The "R-10 route" - international cycle route of the Hanseatic Cycle Route, which runs along the coastline of the Baltic Sea with a total length of 8539 km. The Polish section of the route is 588 km long,
- Trail of the Winding Tracks" route - A trail about 21 km long, running on the route Ustka - Rowy along railway embankments in the wilderness in the vicinity of the Słowiński National Park,
- Route "Museum of the Slovincian Village", route length: approx. 90 km, route: Ustka -Kluki - Ustka,
- Route "Beaver lodge and power station", length of route: approx. 55 km, route: Ustka - Komnino - Bukowo - Żelkowo - Rowy - Ustka,
- Route "Szlakiem elektrowni wodnych", length: approx. 90 km, route: Ustka - Słupsk - Skarszów Dolny - Krzynia - Konradowo - Gałąźnia Mała -Soszyca,
- Route "Checkered Land", route length: 38 km, course: Ustka - Swołowo -Ustka,
- Route "Trail of the Zeppelins", length of route: approx. 26 km, course: Ustka - Zapadłe- Wytowno -Machowino - Lubuczewo - Jezierzyce.

Hiking enthusiasts have the opportunity to use designated trails in the city:

- Route "Harbour Trail" length: approx. 3 km,
- Route "Trail of old Ustka" length: approx. 2.5 km,
- Spa Trail" route length: approx. 6.5 km,
- The "Uroczysko Trail" route length: approx. 6 km,
- Route "Trail of the Beechwood over the River Słupia" length: approx. 3 km.

Investments are planned on individual trails to improve accessibility and diversify leisure activities[154].

Seaside towns in Poland are characterised by seasonality of tourist traffic, with the highest number of visitors during the summer months from July to September. The popularity of the autumn and winter season is also gradually increasing. Those wishing to relax during this period experience more tranquillity, there is more iodine in the air than in summer, and amber discarded by the sea is more likely to be found on the beaches. As a spa town, Ustka also attracts visitors during this period. An important advantage here is also economic - outside the summer season, prices of accommodation or catering services are lower. The development of tourism in the off-season is particularly important for businesses, especially in the catering, accommodation and retail sectors. The City of Ustka cooperates with cities in the country and abroad through partnership agreements, with the aim of mutual promotion and exchange of experiences. Foreign cities include: Kappeln (Germany), Homècourt (France) and Palanga (Lithuania), while among the Polish ones are Darłowo, Słupsk and Bielsko-Biała.

In addition to its coastal location and natural assets, Ustka's very well-developed tourist and tourism infrastructure is an asset attracting tourists to the town. Those staying in the town for a longer period of time will find places open seasonally as well as year-round, with different price levels. Accommodation facilities include hotels, guest houses, villas, flats, private accommodation, resorts (including cottages), campsites, as well as wellness centres (spa).

[153] https://visit.ustka.pl/odkrywaj-ustke/historia-miasta-ustka/

[154] Ibidem.

The following number of beds is available in all tourist accommodation facilities (data from the Local Tourist Organisation "Ustka and Ziemia Słupska"):

- hotels - 1703,
- centres - 3116,
- flats - 1992,
- houses/cabins - 2232,
- flats - 615,
- pensions - 494,
- guest rooms - 5340.

However, it should be emphasised that the above data is not fully verifiable, in particular due to the fact that in the case of private accommodation many people have their business registered outside Ustka, it is not possible to obtain reliable information on all available accommodation[155].

The City of Ustka is a very popular resort, including foreign tourists, as evidenced by the following data determined on the basis of reports on the state of the municipality concerning the number of tourists (including foreign tourists) arriving in the City of Ustka in the years:

- in 2019, the number of visitors was 6 million (no information on foreign tourists)
- in 2020, the number of visitors was 5.9 million, including 1 million foreign tourists;
- in 2021, the number of visitors will reach 6.16 million, including 1.07 million, foreign tourists[156].

Significantly, the vast majority of them were German citizens. Tourists who came to Ustka were also in particular citizens of Belgium, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Finland, France, Spain, Ireland, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, the United States, Switzerland, Sweden, Ukraine, the United Kingdom and Italy. As can be seen, the structure of visitors to Ustka is very diverse. It should be noted that there was a decrease in the number of tourists in 2020, but this should not be assessed negatively, as it is related to restrictions on tourism due to the restrictions related to the coronavirus pandemic, which was not influenced by the City of Ustka.

Currently, as part of the promotion of the City in Ustka, various municipal events are organised throughout the year. These include Ustka Women's Days, the Festival of the Lighthouse, the Fish Harvest Festival - a celebration of the City, or winter holidays (organised by the Cultural Centre or the Public Library). In addition, the City undertakes a variety of promotional activities, in particular, it regularly cooperates with the media, disseminates information about Ustka on a number of social networking sites (including Facebook, Instagram, YouTube) or creates series of films (for example "Tales on the Wave"). Additionally, the City of Ustka has a website dedicated to tourism issues - visit.ustka.pl. The City should continue its current promotional policy in order to create an appropriate image of Ustka[157].

The City of Ustka has had the status of a health resort since 1988 and currently operates on the basis of the "Act on Health Resort Treatment, Health Resorts and Health Resort Protection Areas and Health Resort Communes" of 28 July 2005. It is the oldest of the two spas located in the Pomeranian Voivodeship with traditions dating back over 150 years. The Ustka health resort covers the area of the City of Ustka and part of the territory of the rural commune of Ustka and is divided into 3 zones:

- Zone "A" - covers an area of 171.45 hectares of the City of Ustka and part of the Municipality of Ustka, 81.67% is green area. Within its area there are spa treatment facilities and equipment and other facilities for spa treatment.
- Zone "B" - covers an area of 468.04 ha of the Town of Ustka and part of the Municipality of Ustka and surrounds Zone "A", 59.60% is green area. Within its area there are service, tourist, recreational, sports and residential

[155] https://visit.ustka.pl/odkrywaj-ustke/historia-miasta-ustka/

[156] https://www.ustka.pl/

[157] Ibidem.

construction facilities, which do not have a negative impact on the healing properties of the spa and do not interfere with the treatment process.

- Zone C - covers an area of 6259.88 hectares of the City of Ustka and part of the Commune of Ustka and surrounds zone "B", 93.66% of which is green area. This area has an impact on the preservation of natural values, including landscape and climate, as well as on the protection of deposits of natural medicinal raw materials[158].

According to the Spa Treatment Act, the zones are subject to certain regimes regarding land use and environmental protection requirements. Among these are increased standards related to the protection of air from pollutants, as well as imposed restrictions on certain economic activities. This, in turn, obliges them to take great care of the environment and improve the quality of life of residents and visitors[159].

The City of Ustka has a basic, generally accessible health infrastructure, which is the brine graduation towers, located in the Park of Ustecki Stoczniowców. The facility is adapted to the needs of people with physical disabilities.

The following spa treatment facilities operate in the Ustka Health Resort:

- Ustka spa (Hotel Grand Lubicz, Hotel Lubicz, Hotel The Sun),
- Spa sanatorium "Rainbow",
- ABM Touristic Ltd,
- The "Delfin" treatment and leisure centre of the National Social Security Board,
- "Orka" Rehabilitation and Holiday Centre,
- Rehabilitation and Recreation Centre "Pomorze",
- Rehabilitation and Recreation Centre "Przylesie",
- CS Natura Tour,
- Rehabilitation and Recreation Centre "Włókniarz",
- Rehabilitation and Recreation Centre "Ewa".

Uzdrowisko Ustka welcomes patients on an individual basis, as well as under the National Health Fund, who can benefit from more than 50 types of modern treatments. Treatment can be both inpatient (with accommodation) and outpatient (without accommodation)[160].

The Grand Lubicz Hotel is a therapeutic entity with the luxury of a five-star hotel. It has the status of the largest facility of its kind in Pomerania, with 311 rooms, 26 spa rooms, a gym, fitness room, bowling alley, multi-purpose field, disco and a two-storey water park. The hotel's services can be used by individual customers. The Spa-Hotel "The Sun" is located in the immediate vicinity of the promenade and offers SPA & Welleness treatments for individual clients[161].

Uzdrowiskowy, located in the "A" zone of spa protection and owned by the Municipality of Ustka:

- Spa Park in zone 'A' of approximately 1.43 hectares,
- Movement paths designated within the park,
- Seafront promenade approximately 2.0 km long,
- A managed section of seafront approximately 1.0 km in length.

Thanks to its coastal location, the City of Ustka makes it possible to use not only balneotherapy, but also thalassotherapy, heliotherapy, exercise therapy and hippotherapy in treatments. Thus, it is possible to combine treatment with active recreation and to use the advantages resulting from the coastal location. It should be noted that spa tourism is an indispensable and very important element of the economy of the City of Ustka, which determines its further

[158] http://www.uzdrowisko-ustka.com.pl/

[159] Ibidem.

[160] Ibidem.

[161] https://www.grandlubicz.pl/

development. It is an area with a huge potential, which if properly exploited will be a showpiece for the City and bring benefits to its residents[162].

Ustka's main resources are its climate and brine. The Ustka health resort should take care to accurately identify the new mud deposit and start exploiting it so that a full range of treatment services can be provided in the future. It is worth mentioning the document entitled "Operat Uzdrowiskkowy Ustki", which is currently being assessed by the Ministry of Health, and the necessity of its elaboration results from the Act on Health Resort Treatment. The document is needed to extend the duration of the spa status in Ustka[163].

As part of the promotion of the spa, a film promoting Ustka's spa qualities entitled "Uzdrowisko Ustka" was created in 2020. In addition, on the website visit.ustka.pl in the "Uzdrowisko" section, one can find information on the history of the spa, the therapeutic qualities of Ustka, the spa fee or spa facilities[164].

The attractiveness of the town of Łeba is based on its convenient road communication and more than 10,000 beds in modern holiday facilities, hotels and guesthouses, as well as a well-developed catering network. Among the many attractions are trips by water tram to the moving dunes and rocket launchers, cruises on the sea or rides on the fairy-tale train. The most interesting tourist attractions of Łeba include[165].

- Fishing houses from the 19th century,
- Hotel Neptun - the former Spa House,
- Remains of the walls of the 14th century Gothic church of St Nicholas,
- Baroque church from 1683 with a timber-framed tower from the 18th century,
- Yacht port - Rope parks,
- Roller skating rink, ice rink
- Time chest.

The most interesting events promoting the city include.

- Feast of Leba - Principality of Leba,
- Jacob 's Fair,
- Enchanted City,
- Pommel Festival,
- The Slowinski Cup, World Championships and European Championships qualifiers in the Optimist sailing class,
- National Run on the Golden Beach for the shell of St James,
- World Sailing Championships OK Class. Dinghy[166].

12.2 Maritime sports

For the purposes of this report, the category of water sports includes windsurfing, kitesurfing, offshore sailing and wreck diving.

12.2.1 Sea sailing

Sailing is practiced on vessels propelled by wind power through sails. For the purposes of this report, offshore sailing is understood as the movement of sailing or motor yachts in maritime areas, of a recreational nature.

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[162] http://www.uzdrowisko-ustka.com.pl/

[163] https://ustka.ug.gov.pl/

[164] http://www.uzdrowisko-ustka.com.pl/

[165] https://leba.eu/pl/

[166] Ibidem.

Cruises can be self-organized by participating sailors and take place on charter yachts, as well as by specialized external entities of a commercial nature and in their essence constitute sailing tourist events. There are also sometimes yacht charter brokerage services offered by offices specialized in this type of activity. The course of a cruise can be one-stage, usually lasting from 1-2 weeks, and multi-stage taking place on the organizers' own and charter vessels.

There is a fishing and yacht harbor in Ustka. The port can accommodate vessels up to 60m in length with a draft of 4 meters[167].

The yacht harbor in Leba has 120 berths for vessels of various classes, including sailing yachts up to 18m in length and motor yachts up to 24m in length. The berths, located at the gangways of the floating piers, are equipped with water and electricity connections. The marina also has toilets, showers and a sauna, as well as a two-story building with a volume of 4400 m and a usable area of 970, where there is a restaurant bar, 22 rooms, public sanitary facilities[168].

12.2.2 Windsurfing/kitesurfing

Windsurfing and kitesurfing are sports that are practiced in the coastal zone, usually within a maximum of 1 nautical mile from the shore. it is a very common sport on the Polish Baltic Coast, with many variations. Windsurfers use a board with a boom and mast attached. This sport is increasingly popular in Ustka due to good wind conditions. Outside the summer season, windsurfers can very often be found in the vicinity of the eastern breakwater. For beginner windsurfers, we recommend taking advantage of the windsurfing school on Lake Gardno (26 km east of Ustka). It is interesting to note that in 2016 the Windsurfing Championships of Poland (in the Slalom class) were held in Ustka.

Ustka has exceptionally favorable conditions for Kitesurfing, i.e.: wide beaches, sandy sea bed and favorable wind pattern - you can swim in any wind except the south wind. Kitesurfers are most likely to gather on the western beach, where there are fewer vacationers.

In Leba, among others, the Leba Sailing Club organizes Windsurfing courses every year, both on the Baltic Sea and on Sarbsko Lake[169].

12.2.3 Wreck diving

Wreck diving is one of the varieties of diving that usually takes place on sunken ships or oil platforms. The Baltic Sea is unique in the number of such objects occurring mainly due to the Second World War. Some wrecks have gained worldwide fame and some are just being discovered. In the area of Offshore Wind Farms, shipwrecks BS2_120 and BS2_156 were discovered during archaeological investigations. The wreck of BS2_120 is a steamer discovered in 2010 and reported to the Naval Hydrographic Office and is on the National Maritime Museum's Record of Underwater Archaeological Sites. The find has no historical value. The wreck of BS2_156 is a wooden-built sailing ship, with visible cargo in the form of copper spouts that resemble copper slices on its deck, and is an extremely valuable archaeological site. The wreck is under conservation protection[170].

[167] https://www.ustka.info.pl/atrakcje/port-rybacko-jachtowy-marina

[168] https://port.leba.eu/pl/port

[169] https://www.windsurfing.pl/wp/

[170] https://nurkomania.pl/kursy-nurkowania/nurkowanie-wrakowe/

13 Ecosystem Services Assessment

13.1 Introduction

By definition the Ecosystem services, are outputs, conditions, or processes of natural systems that directly or indirectly benefit humans or enhance social welfare. The concept was discussed since 70s and supported and broadly promoted by 2005 UN Millenium Ecosystem Assesment and since then used as a decision supporting tool.

Identification, quantification, and valuation

Two criteria distinguish ecosystem services from other ecosystem conditions or processes. First, an ecosystem service must be linked to an identifiable set of human beneficiaries. The service can be an aspect or consequence of an ecological condition and can directly or indirectly benefit or profit the beneficiaries. Second, physical and institutional access constraints must not prevent people from realizing those benefits

Four different types of ecosystem services have been distinguished

- provisioning services
- regulating services,
- supporting service,
- cultural services.

The Millennium Ecosystem Assessment report 2005 defined ecosystem services as benefits people obtain from ecosystems and distinguishes four categories of ecosystem services, where the so-called supporting services are regarded as the basis for the services of the other three categories.

The Common International Classification of Ecosystem Services (CICES) is a classification scheme developed to accounting systems (like National counts etc.), in order to avoid double-counting of Supporting Services with others Provisioning and Regulating Services but such detailed classification seems to be superfluous for general revies of the Project.

13.2 Identyfication of the Project location related services

13.2.1 Provisioning services

Provisioning services consist of all "the products obtained from ecosystems".

First of all the wind energy will be used to produced electric energy by the Project, giving input to energy supply of population (not only local but also general population by supporting Electric Grid

The marine area occupied by the Project was used for fisheries, but it has been restricted by EU Law and Batlic Conventions and Commitments. Sport/leisure fishing, by its scale has no provisioning charactes

The Project area boarders with areas for which valid concessions have been granted for minerals mining, however this potential activities are not Project linked.

Onshore part of the Project ls located in area of several land-use including beach, forest, agricultural land; potentially providing benefits.

13.2.2 Regulatin services

Marine ecosystems stabilise climate including temperature, humidity, ect. Coastal and estuarine ecosystems act as buffer zones against natural hazards and environmental disturbances, such as floods, cyclones, tidal surges and storms. The role they play is to "absorb” a portion of the impact and thus lessen]its effect on the land". The Project Area is a “marine space” for living of numerous species, including protected/endangered marine mammals.

13.2.3 Supporting services

Supporting services are the services that allow for the other ecosystem services to be present. They have indirect impacts on humans that last over a long period of time. Several services can be considered as being both supporting services and regulating/cultural/provisioning services.

Supporting services include for example nutrient cycling, primary production, habitat provision. These services make it possible for the ecosystems to continue providing services such as food supply.

Nutrient cycling is the movement of nutrients through an ecosystem by biotic and abiotic processes. The nutrients are absorbed by the basic organisms of the marine food web and are thus transferred from one organism to the other and from one ecosystem to the other. Nutrients are recycled through the life cycle of organisms as they die and decompose, releasing the nutrients into the neighbouring environment. "The service of nutrient cycling eventually impacts all other ecosystem services as all living things require a constant supply of nutrients to survive".

Primary production refers to the production of organic matter, i.e., chemically bound energy, through processes such as photosynthesis and chemosynthesis. The organic matter produced by primary producers forms the basis of all food webs. Further, it generates oxygen necessary to sustain animals and humans.

13.2.4 Cultural services

Cultural services relate to recreational, aesthetic, cognitive and spiritual activities, which are not easily quantifiable in monetary terms.

For the Project's Area of Influence can be identified cultural services:

- Marine landscape important for recreationa an aesthetic benefits,
- Marine area important for water sports, leisure/recreation, mental therapy,
- Historical artefacts important for science and education related to heritage,
- For onshore part of the project some potential benefits related to beach area and linked with leisure/rectreation can be indicated,
- Forest and agricultural land as well as riverbed occupied by rare habitats can be suspected to give input to science and education,
- Military Base environment has symbolic meanings and cultural values the object of these values are not ecosystems but shaped phenomena, mainly, symbolic landscapes.

13.3 Identyfication of the Project location related services

Summary assessment of Project's impact on ecosystem services is presented in a table bellows.

Table 25 Assessment of Project's impact on Ecocystem services

Project intervention in Environment	Ecosystem Services			
	Provisioning	Regulating	Supporting	Cultural
WFs construction	Disturbance of marine traffic, Small/negligible in economic terms	Turbidity of water, temporary, limited	Noise and behavioural effects for marine mammals, no related/secondary impacts to human wellbeing	Visual effect (negligible) No impaqct on cultural heritage Sport and recreation

WFs operation	Electric energy supply, replacing carbon generating energy sources - positive	Enhanced traffic, negligible impact	Limited impact on marine and migratory birds, negligible after application of mitigation measures	Visual effect (negligible)
ECI construction	Sea bed and agricultural land intervention, trees logging and brush cut-off, negligible for provisioning services	Turbidity of water, temporary, limited	No essential impacts on Service identified	Visual effect (negligible) No impact on cultural heritage Sport and recreation
ECI operation	No important intervention	No essential impacts on Service identified	No essential impacts on Service identified	No essential impacts on Service identified
Leba O&M	No essential impacts identified	No essential impacts identified	No essential impacts identified	No essential impacts identified

14 Social impact assessment

During the construction phase of the Baltic Sea II and III OWF, it is assumed that the majority of workers will be stationed at sea, on ships, while on duty and will return home during non-working periods. However, some crew shifts may require short-term accommodation near ports or in towns with key ports, e.g. Łeba, Ustka.

For the construction of the onshore section, it is also assumed that the number of workers will be small (up to a few dozen, up to 250 in peak period) and consequently the potential for interaction with local communities very limited.

In addition, non-local workers, whether employed directly or through subcontracts, will comply with:

- Equinor's Human Rights Policy (Equinor Human Rights Policy, 2022), which commits to:
  - respect the human rights of people in communities affected by Equinor's operations, including but not limited to the rights to property, livelihoods and use of land and natural resources, safety, health and the right to water and sanitation;
  - ensuring safe and healthy working conditions;
  - requiring all Equinor's suppliers and business partners to pay particular attention to the human rights most likely to be impacted and to human rights in the context of the social groups most likely to be negatively impacted, including women, children, migrant workers and indigenous peoples.
- Equinor's Code of Conduct and Anti-Corruption Compliance Programme (Equinor Code of Conduct, 2022), which sets out expectations, commitments and requirements for ethical behaviour. The Code applies to Equinor's directors, employees and contractors. Violations of the Code of Conduct may result in termination of employment and reporting to the relevant authorities.
- Equinor's 'Zero Harm' safety vision (Equinor, 2022) focusing on the prevention of personal injury, occupational illness and serious accidents.
- Polenergia Group's Code of Ethics (Polenergia, 2023) and Polenergia Group's Business Partner Code (Polenergia 2023) focusing on strict employee safety procedures, the need to respect human rights and ethical principles, care for the environment, public health and safety and local communities.

14.1 General criteria for determining the magnitude of impact

The impact assessment predicts and assesses the likely beneficial and adverse impacts of the Project in quantitative terms to the extent possible. The assessment of the magnitude of the impact is carried out by categorising the identified impacts of the Project as beneficial and adverse. The impact is then categorised into high, moderate, low or negligible based on the duration of the impact, extent of the impact area, reversibility, likelihood of occurrence.

Table 26 Size criteria

Magnitude of impact (positive or negative)	Definition
Large	Highly likely impact that would have consequences beyond the duration of the Project, affecting the wellbeing of many people across a broad cross-section of the population and impacting on various elements of community resilience
Moderate	Likely impact that will last for years during the life of the project, it will have an impact on the wellbeing of specific social groups

Small	Potential impact, occurring periodically or short-term during the life of the project, affecting a small leaf of people
Negligible	Potential impact of a short-term nature, with no discernible impact on the well-being of the local community

Own study

The vulnerability of receptors is estimated by considering their socio-economic susceptibility, measured by their ability to cope with social impacts that affect their access to or control over additional or alternative social resources of a similar nature, ultimately affecting their well-being. Vulnerable or sensitive receptors are less able to accept adverse changes or reproduce beneficial changes in their resource base than insensitive or non-susceptible receptors.

Table 27 Sensitivity criteria

Category	Description
High	Vulnerable social receptor, has very little capacity or means to adopt proposed changes or has very limited access to alternative similar sites or services
Average	Vulnerable social receptor, has little capacity or means to adopt proposed changes or has limited access to alternative similar sites or services
Low	Insensitive social receptor with some ability and means to accept proposed changes and with some access to alternative similar sites or services
Negligible	An insensitive social receptor with a great capacity and many resources to adopt proposed changes and with good access to alternative similar sites or services

Own study

Determining impact significance involves assessing the significance of project impacts. The likely impacts are assessed taking into account the interaction between the magnitude and sensitivity criteria, as presented in the impact assessment matrix in the table below.

Table 28 Scale of outflow ratings

	Criterion	Size of the impact			
		Large	Moderate	Small	Negligible
Sensitivity	High	Large	Large	Moderate	Negligible
	Moderate	Large	Moderate	Small	Negligible
	Low	Moderate	Small	Negligible	Negligible
	Negligible	Small	Negligible	Negligible	Negligible

Own study

The below tables assess the social impact of the wind farms during the construction and operation phases, offshore and onshore parts of the project and the results of the analysis are described per receptor. The social impact on ethnic minorities has also been assessed in accordance with Performance Standard 7 guidelines.

Table 29 Social impact assessment of the onshore Wind Farms project, construction phase

	Air pollution	Water pollution	Soil contamination	Noise	Vibrations	Radiated PEM	Changes in the landscape	Land occupation	Transport (road traffic, vessel traffic)
	Onshore								
Number of births	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Deaths	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Migration	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic groups (Kashubians)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Employment	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	small
Non-local workers	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Level of earnings	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	moderate
Education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Fishing	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Land-based tourism	negligible	negligible	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	small	small	moderate
Maritime tourism	negligible	small	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible
Marine sports	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Health	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Communicable diseases	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Housing availability	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to marine monuments	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to monuments on land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
The O&M base	negligible	negligible	small	small	small	negligible	negligible	negligible	small
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Vulnerable persons	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Human rights	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to public premises	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Social conflicts	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Hazardous substances	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Own study

Table 30 Social impact assessment of onshore wind farm project, operational phase

	Air pollution	Water pollution	Soil contamination	Noise	Vibrations	Radiated PEM	Changes in the landscape	Land occupation	Transport (road traffic, vessel)
	Onshore								
Number of births	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Deaths	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Migration	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic groups (Kashubians)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Employment	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	moderate
Non-local workers	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Level of earnings	negligible	negligible	moderate	moderate	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	moderate
Education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Fishing	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Land-based tourism	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible
Maritime tourism	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible
Marine sports	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Health	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Communicable diseases	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Housing availability	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to marine monuments	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to monuments on land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
The O&M base	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Vulnerable persons	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Human rights	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to public premises	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
social conflicts	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
hazardous substances	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Own study

Table 31 Social impact assessment of offshore wind farm project, construction phase

	Air pollution	Water pollution	Soil contamination	Noise	Vibrations	Radiated PEM	Changes in the landscape	Land occupation	Transport (road traffic, vessel traffic)
	Offshore								
Number of births	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Deaths	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Migration	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic groups (Kashubians)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Employment	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	moderate
Non-local workers	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Level of earnings	negligible	negligible	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	moderate	small	moderate
Education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Fishing	negligible	moderate	moderate	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	moderate	moderate
Land-based tourism	small	negligible	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	small	small	negligible
Maritime tourism	small	moderate	negligible	moderate	moderate	negligible	small	small	moderate
Marine sports	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible
Health	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Communicable diseases	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Housing availability	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to marine monuments	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	small	small
Access to monuments on land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
The O&M base	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	moderate
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Vulnerable persons	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Human rights	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to public premises	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
social conflicts	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
hazardous substances		small	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Own study

Table 32 Social impact assessment of offshore wind farm project, operational phase

	Air pollution	Water pollution	Soil contamination	Noise	Vibrations	Radiated PEM	Changes in the landscape	Land occupation	Transport (road traffic, vessel traffic)
	Offshore								
Number of births	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Deaths	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Migration	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic groups (Kashubians)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Employment	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	small	moderate
Non-local workers	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Level of earnings	negligible	negligible	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	small	small	moderate
Education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Fishing	negligible	moderate	moderate	negligible	moderate	negligible	negligible	small	small
Land-based tourism	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	small	small	negligible
Maritime tourism	negligible	small	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	small	small	negligible
Marine sports	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small	negligible	negligible
Health	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Communicable diseases	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Housing availability	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to marine monuments	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to monuments on land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
The O&M base	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	small
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Vulnerable persons	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Human rights	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to public premises	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Social conflicts	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
hazardous substances	negligible	small	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Own study

14.2 Interpretation of the results of the social impact assessment for the onshore part of the project

Interpretation of the results of the analysis of the results of the social impact assessment allows the following conclusions:

Number of births

The project will have a negligible impact on the number of births on land, both during the construction and operation phases; the impact will be short-lived and will have no noticeable effect on the local community. Factors such as water, air and soil pollution, as well as noise, vibration, electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes, land occupation and transportation (land, sea) will also have a negligible impact on birth rates during the construction and operation phases.

Deaths

The project will have an insignificant impact on community death rates in the onshore part, neither increasing nor decreasing, both during the project's construction period and its onshore and offshore parts. Air, soil and water pollution will have no impact on the number of deaths, nor will noise, vibration or changes in landscape and land occupation during the construction and exploration phases. Transportation will also not affect the number of deaths in the community during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Migrations

The Project will have a negligible impact on population migration in the onshore part of the Project, which will not increase it, and may slightly decrease it, since population migration is mainly due to job search, and the Project in both the construction and exploration phases will require the hiring of new workers, both skilled and less experienced.

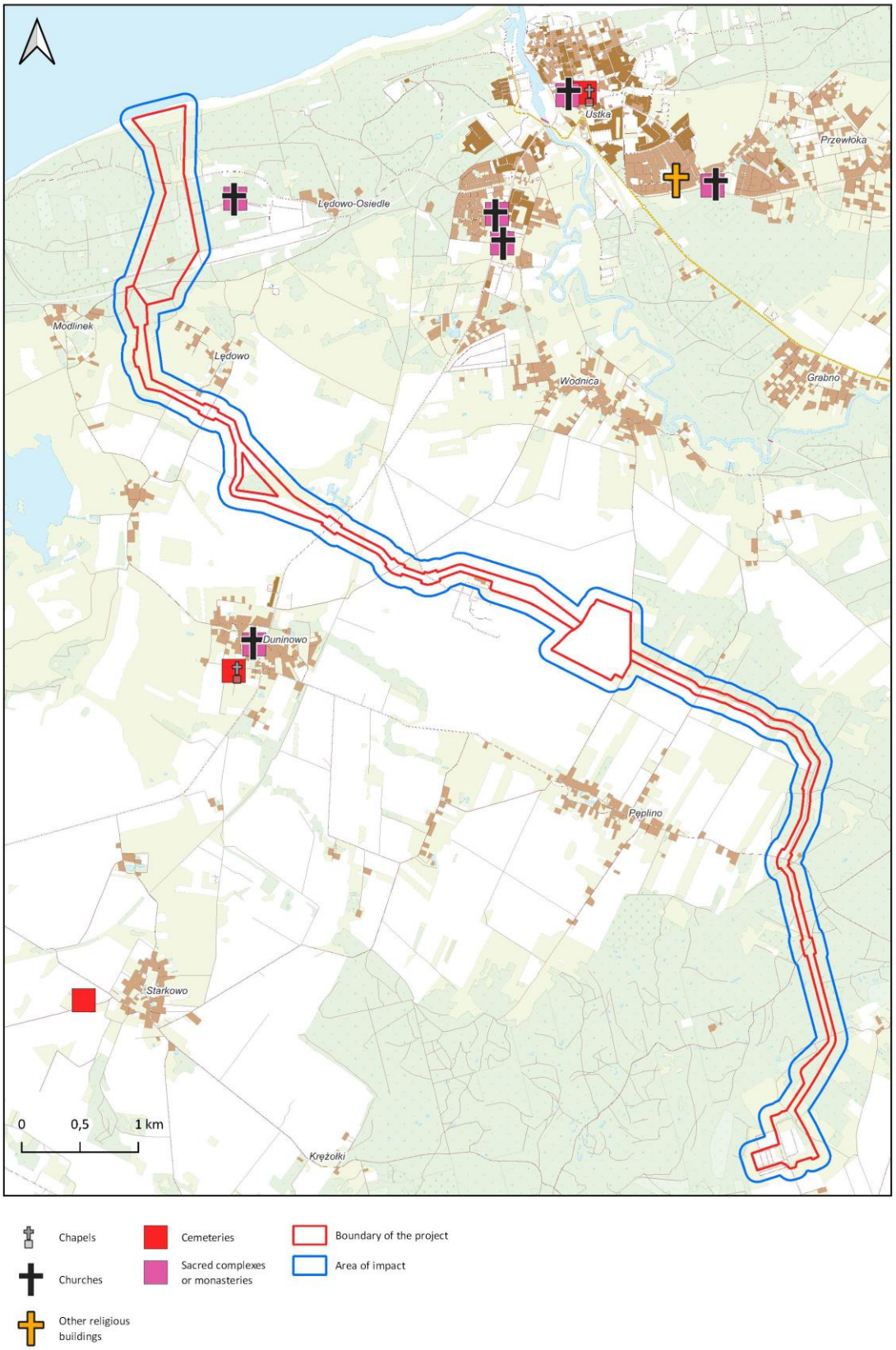
Ethnic groups (Kashubians)

Ethnic groups will not be in the project's area of influence, so the impact during both construction and operation of the land portion of the project will be insignificant, mainly because ethnic groups are not present in the area.

Churches, cemeteries

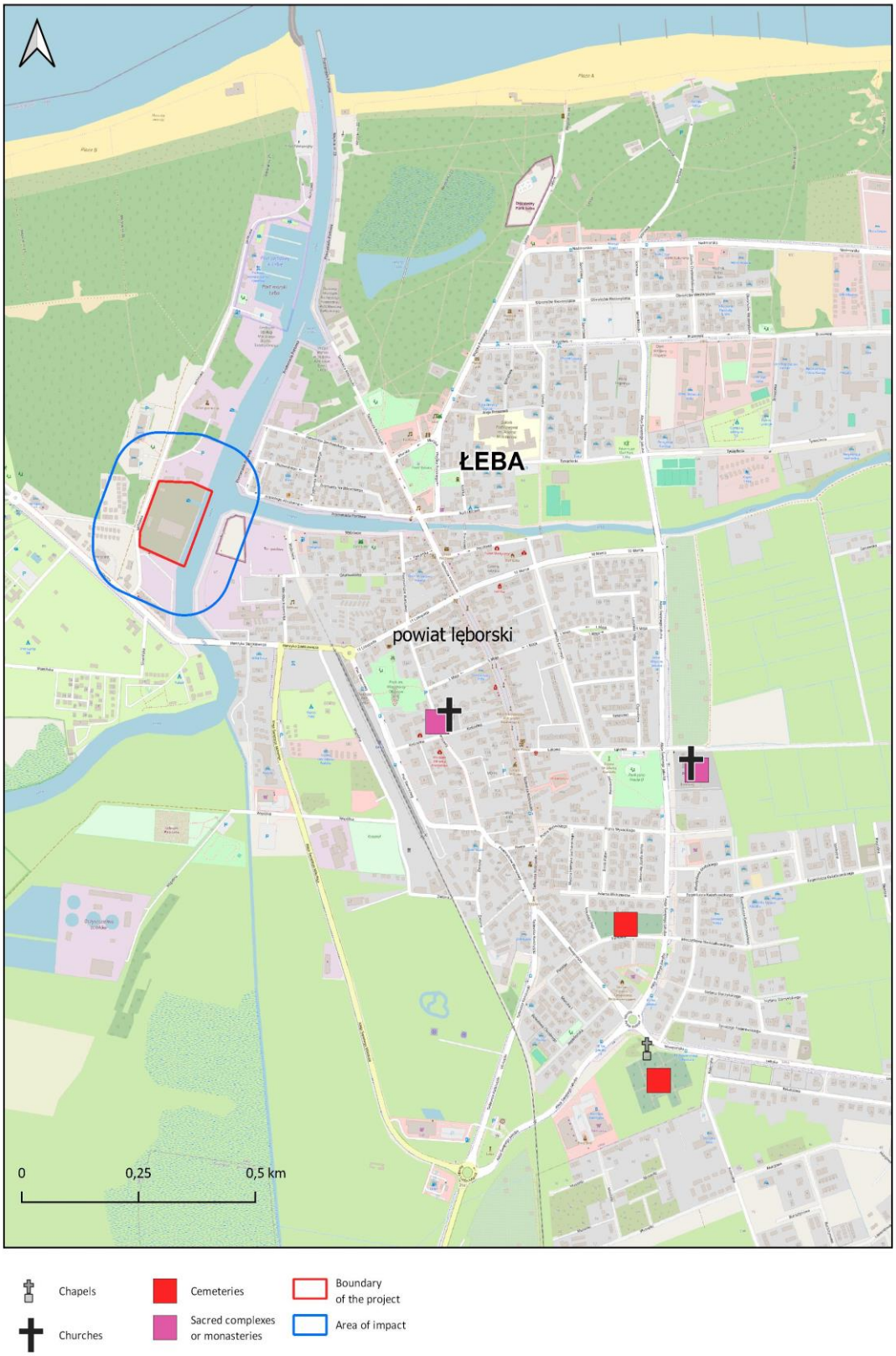
Churches and cemeteries in the land part, according to the map below, will not be in the area of influence of factors such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, vibration and electormagnetic radiation, landscape changes and transportation during both construction and operation..

Figure 24 Occurrence of churches, cemeteries and chapels in the area of influence of the project in the land part for the municipality of Ustka



Own study

Figure 25 Occurrence of churches, cemeteries and chapels in the area of influence of the project in the land part for the city of Leba



Own study

Employment

Employment elements such as water, soil, air, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact. So will PEM radiation and landscape changes in the onshore part of the project during construction and operation.. Land occupation will have a negligible impact on employment, as the onshore part of the line will be in agricultural areas, contributing to a temporary reduction in the intensity of use of these areas, the need for temporary workers will decrease, affecting a small number of people. Agricultural activities will have to cease and the condition of the land will be restored to its original state and returned to agricultural use after construction. The project will create new jobs for construction contractors and subcontractors, which will also increase the demand for workers and this will increase employment. At its peak, around 250-300 workers are expected to be employed (at both onshore substations). There have been no discussions with the local emergency services about the potential impact on the health and safety of the local community, as the numbers are noticeably low, with very limited impact on the local health system. Most likely these non-local workers will be Polish or Ukrainian. When the war in Ukraine started in February 2022, approximately 4.2 million Ukrainian refugees arrived in our country. An estimated 1 million remained in Poland, while the rest left for other EU countries. The health care system in Poland has adapted to the new situation without any significant impact on the services provided. The demand for labour will fluctuate throughout the construction period and during explantation. The demand for labour will fluctuate throughout the construction period and during explantation. Where possible, construction contractor and subcontractor workers will be recruited from local communities in the immediate project area, mostly people of Polish or Ukrainian origin. However, many positions will require specialised skills and knowledge. It is anticipated that direct employment will generate new jobs for the local community that will be available for several years, both during the construction and explantation phases. It is likely that many residents of Słupsk and Łeba County will not qualify for some of the positions, as the criteria for these positions may include specialist education and skills, but many positions have been created where technical knowledge will not be required.

Non-local employees

During the construction phase of the project on the land part, non-local workers will be negligibly affected by air, water, soil and noise pollution and vibration. The situation will be similar for electormagnetic radiation landscape change, land occupation and transport. Non-local workers will be recruited from the local community as well as Ukrainian nationals. When the war in Ukraine began in February 2022, some 4.2 million Ukrainian refugees arrived in our country. It is estimated that around 1 million remained in Poland, while the rest left for other EU countries. For the onshore section, there will be negligible impact on non-local workers from the above-mentioned factors during the operational phase of the project.

Interactions between members of the local community and non-local workers - an influx of people can potentially introduce new diseases into the project area. A predominantly male workforce of several dozen people (up to 250 in peak period) could affect the incidence of communicable infections, especially if workers interact with high-risk members of the community, such as sex workers. In our assessment, the scale of this phenomenon will be negligible for the local community, given the number of non-local workers (a few dozen most of the time). All non-local workers will be required to respect human rights and ethical principles, care for the environment, public health and safety and local communities. It should also be added that the investment will be carried out in an area that is attractive to tourists, where the local population is used to constant interaction with incomers and those who are periodically staying in the area.

Level of earnings

Noise from the onshore part of the construction phase will have a low impact on earnings levels and a moderate impact offshore. The change in landscape will contribute moderately to earnings levels. Land occupation on both the onshore and offshore parts of the site will have a small impact on the local community's income levels. Transport during the construction phase both on land will have a moderate impact. Air, water and soil pollution, vibrations and PEM radiation will have a negligible impact on the local community's income levels.

Education

The onshore portion of the project will have a negligible impact on education levels, with no noticeable impact on the wellbeing of the local community. The developer is currently piloting classes for high school students and has created new secondary and higher education courses related to energy and electrical engineering. These activities are aimed at educating the local workforce and providing development and employment for the community and residents. Such activites will certainly have a positive impact on the living conditions of local residents. The flow of non-local workers will have a negligible impact on access to education for the local community.

Fishing

During the construction phase, air pollution in the land areas will have a negligible impact on fisheries. Water pollution will have no impact on the land part. Soil pollution in the land part will also have a moderate impact on fisheries. Noise on land, will have a negligible impact, as will electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes in the land part during construction.

During the onshore phase, air and water pollution on land will have a negligible impact on fisheries. Electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes will have a negligible impact. Land transportation will have a negligible impact on fisheries.

Land-based tourism

Water, air and soil pollution will have a negligible impact on land and sea tourism during the construction phase. Noise will have a moderate impact both on land and at sea. Vibration and electromagnetic radiation will have a negligible impact on land tourism both on land and at sea. For land occupation during the construction phase on land, the impact will be negligible. Project-related transportation on land will have a moderate impactDuring the construction phase, there will be restrictions on access to areas affected by construction activities, such as forests and agricultural areas. There may be a reduction in the tourism function of forests, but only in a given section, for the duration of the works. During the construction of infrastructure on land, access to areas affected by construction activities, i.e. forests or agricultural land, may be reduced. The tourism function of the forests may be reduced locally, only in the section where the works will take place. Agricultural activities will have to be restricted for the duration of the construction, once the phase is completed the role of the area will be restored to its original one. Negative impacts related to the restriction of access to agricultural and forest land will be short-term, local and reversible.

The planned Project crosses a defunct historic railway line ("Route of the Rolled Tracks") for approximately 39.7 km. Its crossing is not yet determined at this stage, two options are being considered: trenchless crossing and open excavation. The construction works may interfere with the existing use of the area (currently used as a recreational horse and pedestrian trail) and may affect the future development and use of the historic railway line, depending on the crossing option chosen.

Maritime tourism

The project will have a negligible impact on onshore marine tourism, both during construction and operation. Factors such as water, air and soil pollution, as well as noise, vibration, electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes, land occupation and transportation (land, sea) will also have a negligible impact on marine tourism during the construction and operation phases in the onshore part of the project.

Marine sports

Factors such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise and vibration, as well as electromagnetic radiation and landscape change on land during the construction phase have a negligible impact on marine sports. Transportation during the project's construction phase will also have a negligible impact on marine sports.

At the operation stage in the onshore part, air, water and soil pollution will have a negligible impact on marine sports, as will noise, vibration, electromagnetic radiation, landscape change and transportation.

Health

The onshore part of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on health, with no noticeable impact on the wellbeing of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport. Due to the route of the planned Project away from residential development, mostly at considerable distances from rural development areas, the above-mentioned nuisances will not significantly affect people, due to the moderate extent of construction works and vehicular transport, as well as their implementation generally during daytime, no negative impact on human health and life is expected. The underground cable lines in operation will not cause a significant thermal impact. The thermal impact will be at a level of a few degrees above the assumed ground temperature, and the buried cables will also not cause an exceedance of the magnetic field limit. Human habitation even directly above the cable runs will be allowed without time restrictions. The planned Projects condition the use of clean energy from offshore wind farms, so during the operational phase of the connection, positive health effects can be indicated by reducing the use of emission-based energy sources and using green energy that does not emit carbon dioxide into the atmosphere. The submarine and underground cables will transmit clean energy that will not deteriorate the cleanliness of the air inhaled by people, which will have a positive impact on their health.

Communicable diseases

In the onshore part of the project, air, soil and water pollution as well as noise and vibration will have a negligible impact on infectious diseases during the construction phase. There will also be a negligible impact from land occupation, landscape changes and electromagnetic radiation and transport. The situation will be similar during the operational phase of the project, with negligible impact from the factors mentioned above.

The possible transmission of sexually transmitted diseases between guest workers and the local community, including sex workers, is assessed as negligible, due to the small number of workers and also the developed public awareness and access to health services.

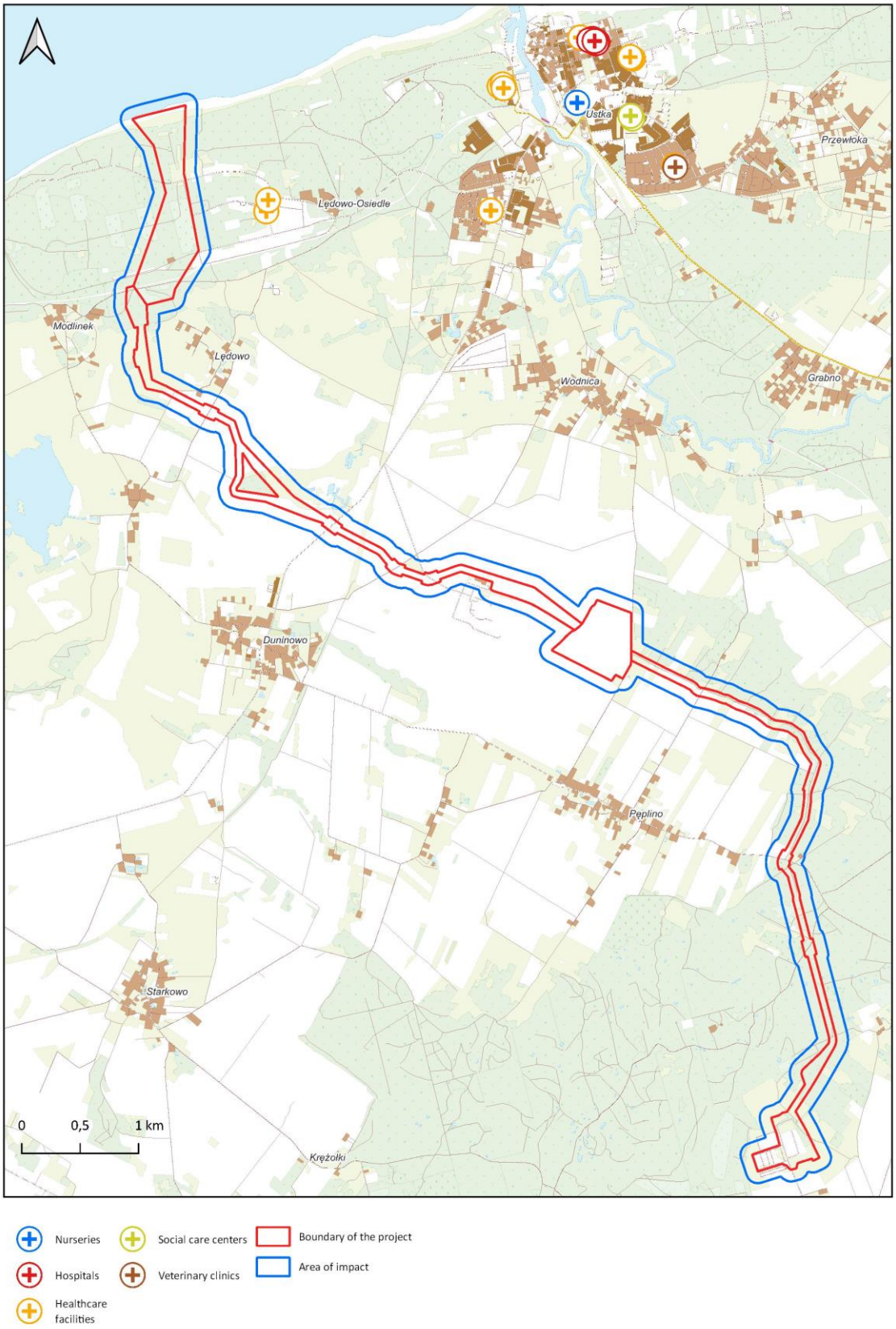
Housing availability

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on housing availability, with no discernible impact on the wellbeing of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport at all stages of the project. The influx of non-local workers will have a negligible impact on the availability of housing for the local community

Accessibility to hospitals and health centres

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on accessibility to hospitals and health clinics, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport. According to the map, hospitals and health clinics as well as sanatoriums are outside of the impact range of the development. The influx of non-local workers will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of the local community to hospitals and health centres.

Figure 26 Impact of social factors on the availability of hospitals and health centers in the project area in the municipality of Ustka



Own study

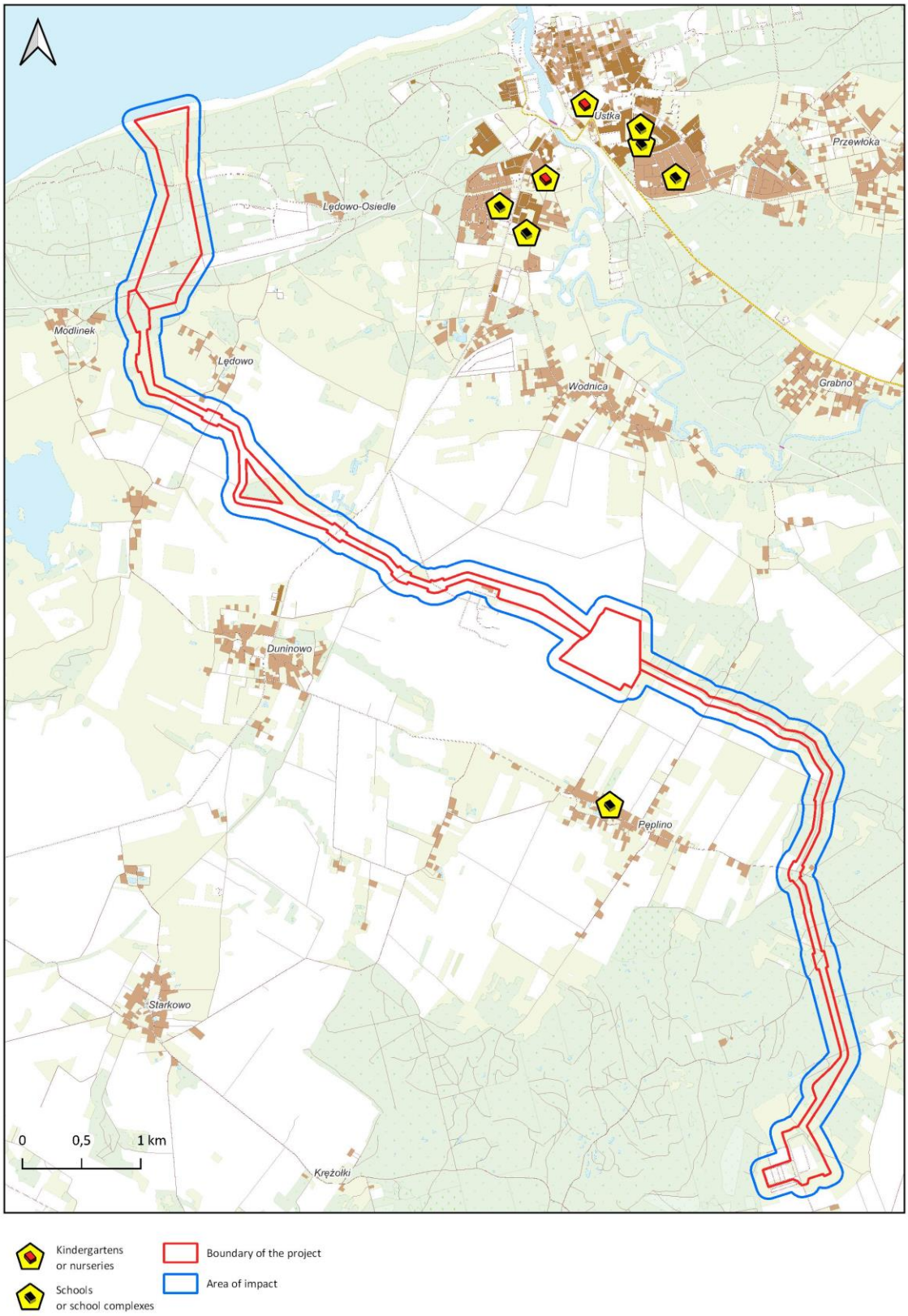
Figure 27 Impact of social factors on the availability of hospitals and health centers in the project area in the city of Leba

Own study

Access to schools and kindergartens

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on accessibility to schools and kindergartens, with no noticeable impact on the well-being of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport in terms of access to schools and kindergartens According to the maps below, schools and kindergartens are located outside the project's area of influence.

Figure 28 mpact of social factors on schools and kindergartens in the land part of the project in the municipality of Ustka



Own study

Figure 29 Impact on schools and kindergartens of social factors in the land part of the project in the city of Leba

Own study

Access to marine monuments

The onshore part of the project will have an insignificant impact on access to marine monuments during both the construction and operation phases. Access in the land part will not be affected by air, water, soil pollution, noise, vibration and electromagnetic radiation and changes in the landscape and transportation.

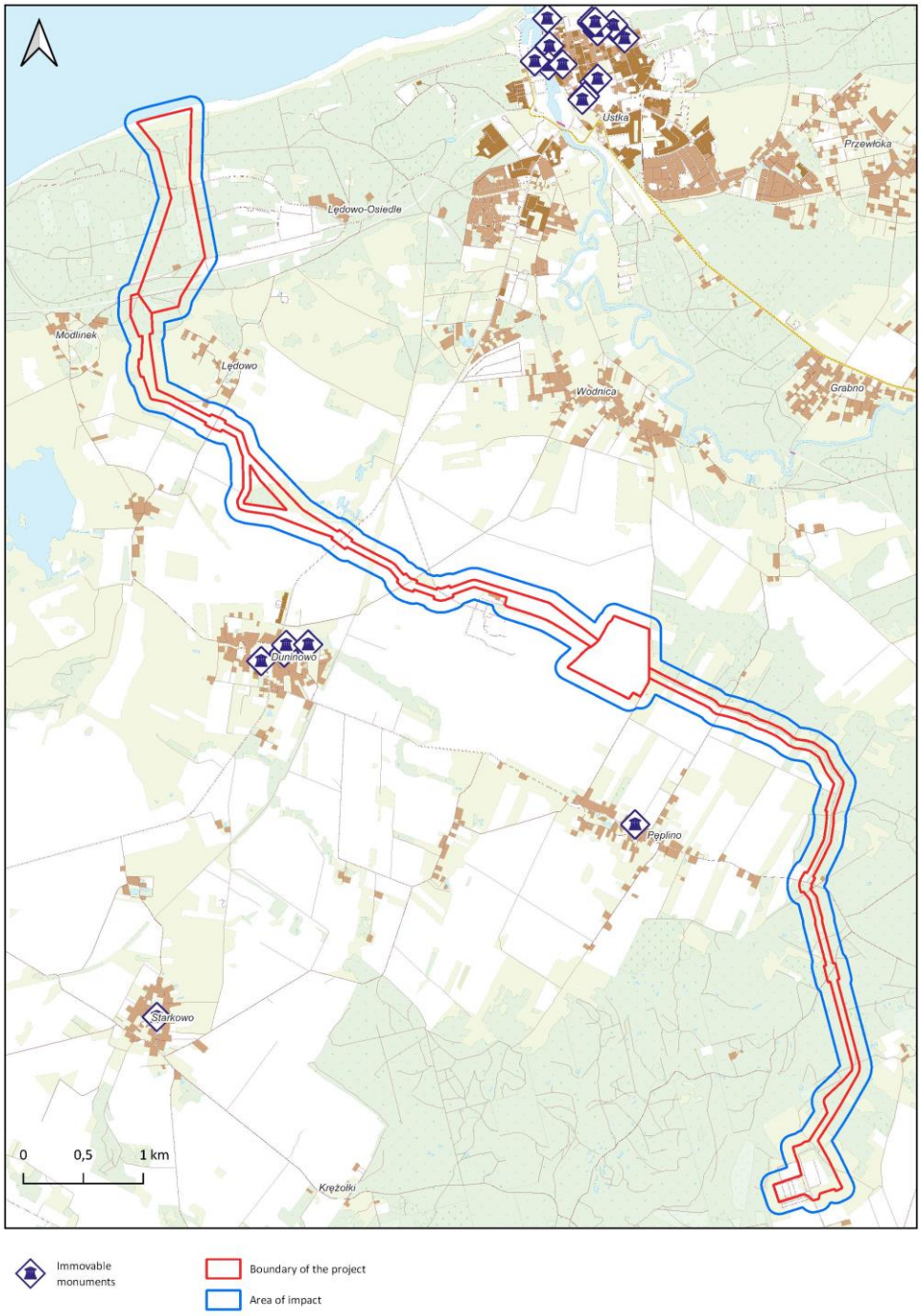
O&M base

Air, water pollution will have a negligible impact on the O&M base located in Leba both onshore and offshore. Soil pollution at the onshore stage will have a minor impact on the O&M base as will noise and transport in road traffic. Maritime transport will have a moderate impact on the O&M base. Other factors such as vibrations electromagnetic radiation, landscape changes and land occupation will have a negligible impact on the O&M base.

Access to monuments on land

The onshore parts of the project during construction and operation will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of monuments on land, with no noticeable impact on the w of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of accessibility to land monuments. As shown in the maps below, land monuments in both Leba and Ustka are outside the Project's area of influence.

Figure 30 Influence of social factors on land monuments in the land part of the project in the municipality of Ustka



Own study

Figure 31 Influence of social factors on land monuments in the land part of the project in the city of Leba

Own study

Security

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the deterioration of safety, and there will be no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport in terms of safety. The scale of potential safety impacts is considered negligible.

Vulnerable persons

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on vulnerable persons, with no discernible impact on the well-being of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport in terms of impact on sensitive persons. The project will have a negligible impact on sensitive people as it is largely located outside residential areas.

Human rights

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the availability of human rights, with no discernible impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport in terms of human rights compliance. The project will have a negligible impact on vulnerable people because it is largely located outside residential areas.

Access to public premises

The onshore portions of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on accessibility to public accommodation, with no noticeable impact on the wellbeing of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transport in terms of access to public facilities.

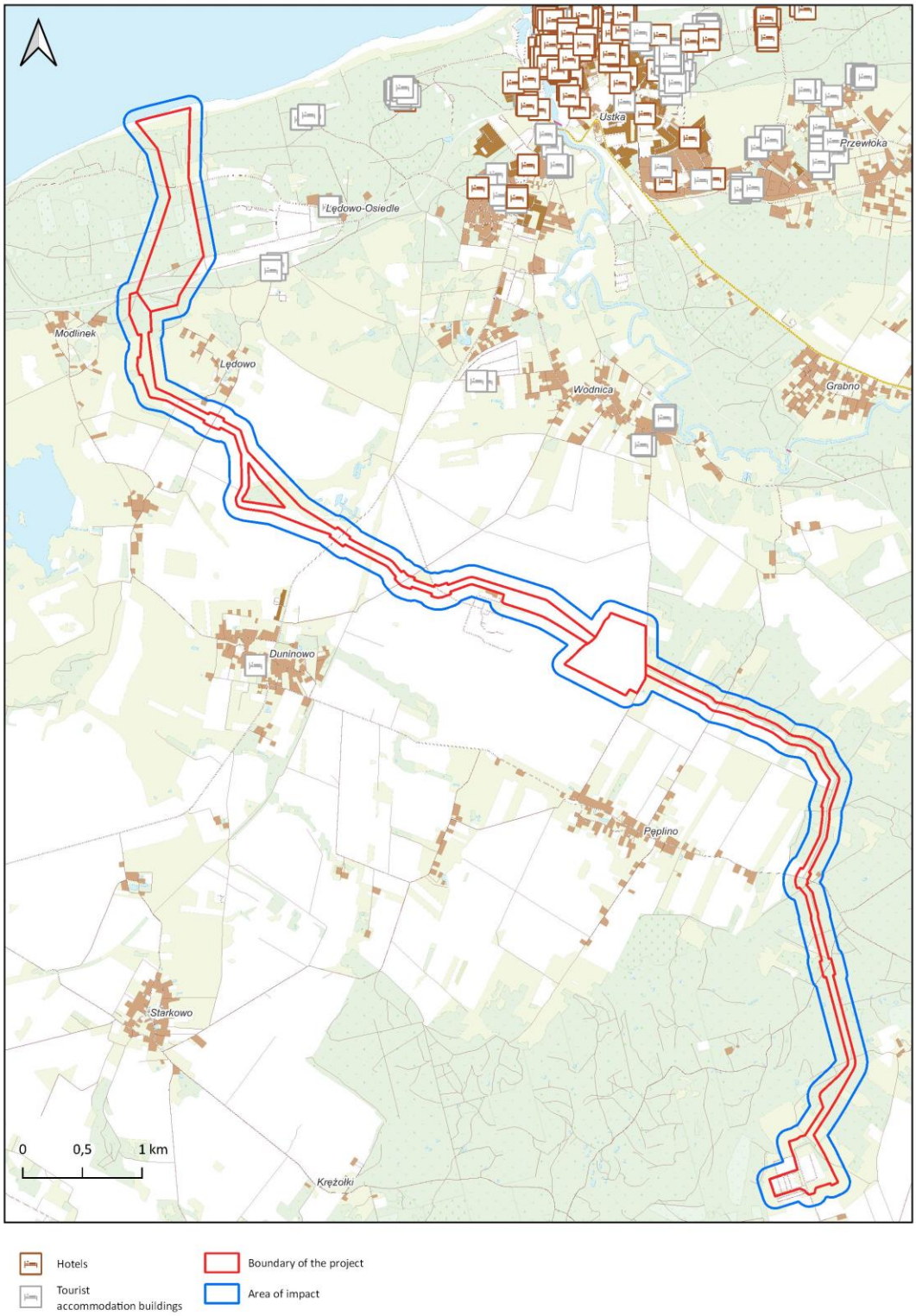
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages

The land parts of the Project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the accessibility to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have an insignificant impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms and cottages. The maps below show the extent of the impact of the projects in Leba and Ustka.

Hazardous substances

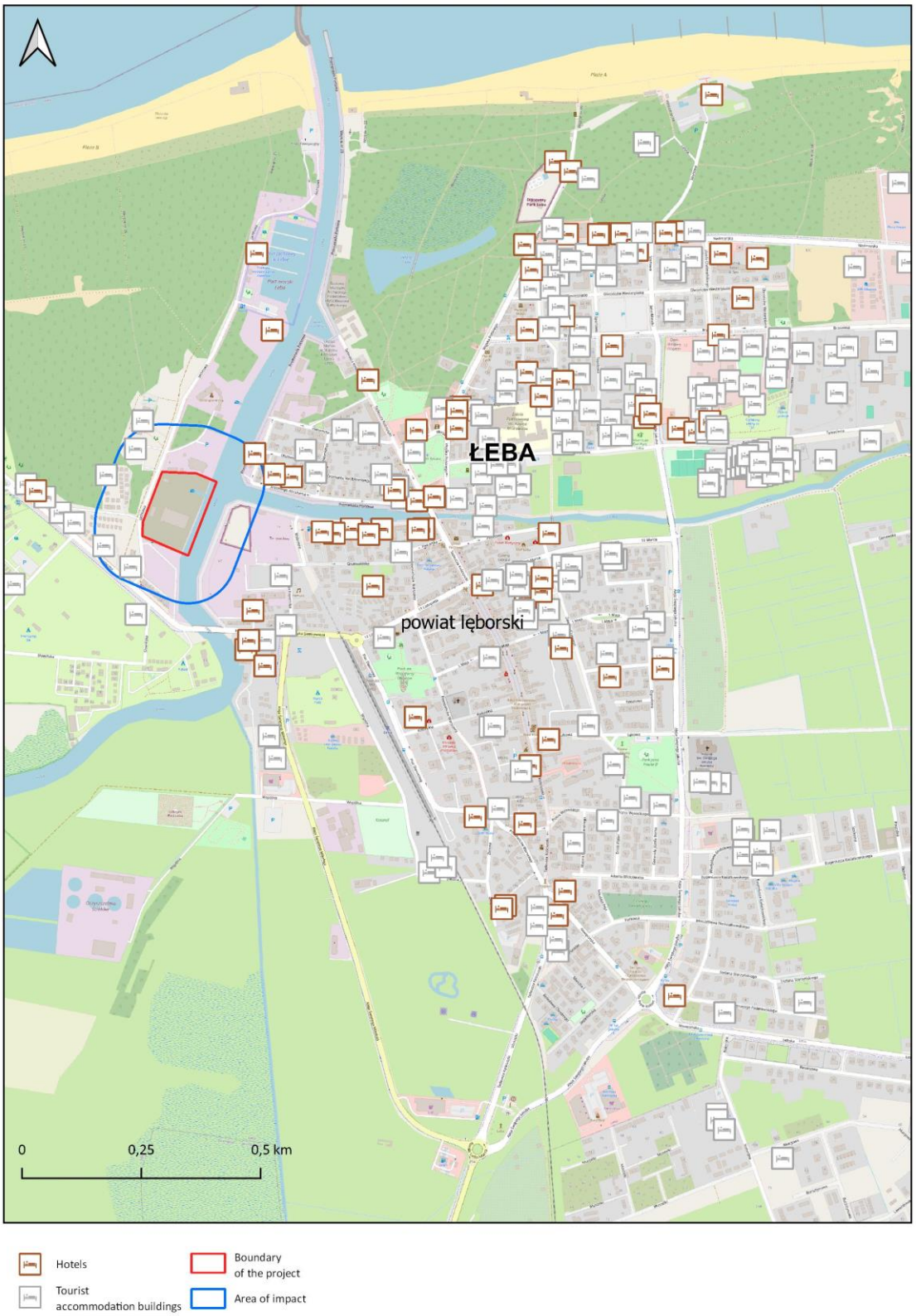
During the construction phase in the onshore part of the project, hazardous substance will be negligibly affected by water, soil and air pollution. The same will be true for landscape alteration, land occupation and transport. The situation will be similar for the operational phase of the project, with a negligible impact from the above-mentioned factors.

Figure 32 Influence of social factors on the availability of hotels, guest houses, guest rooms and cottages in the project area in the municipality of Ustka



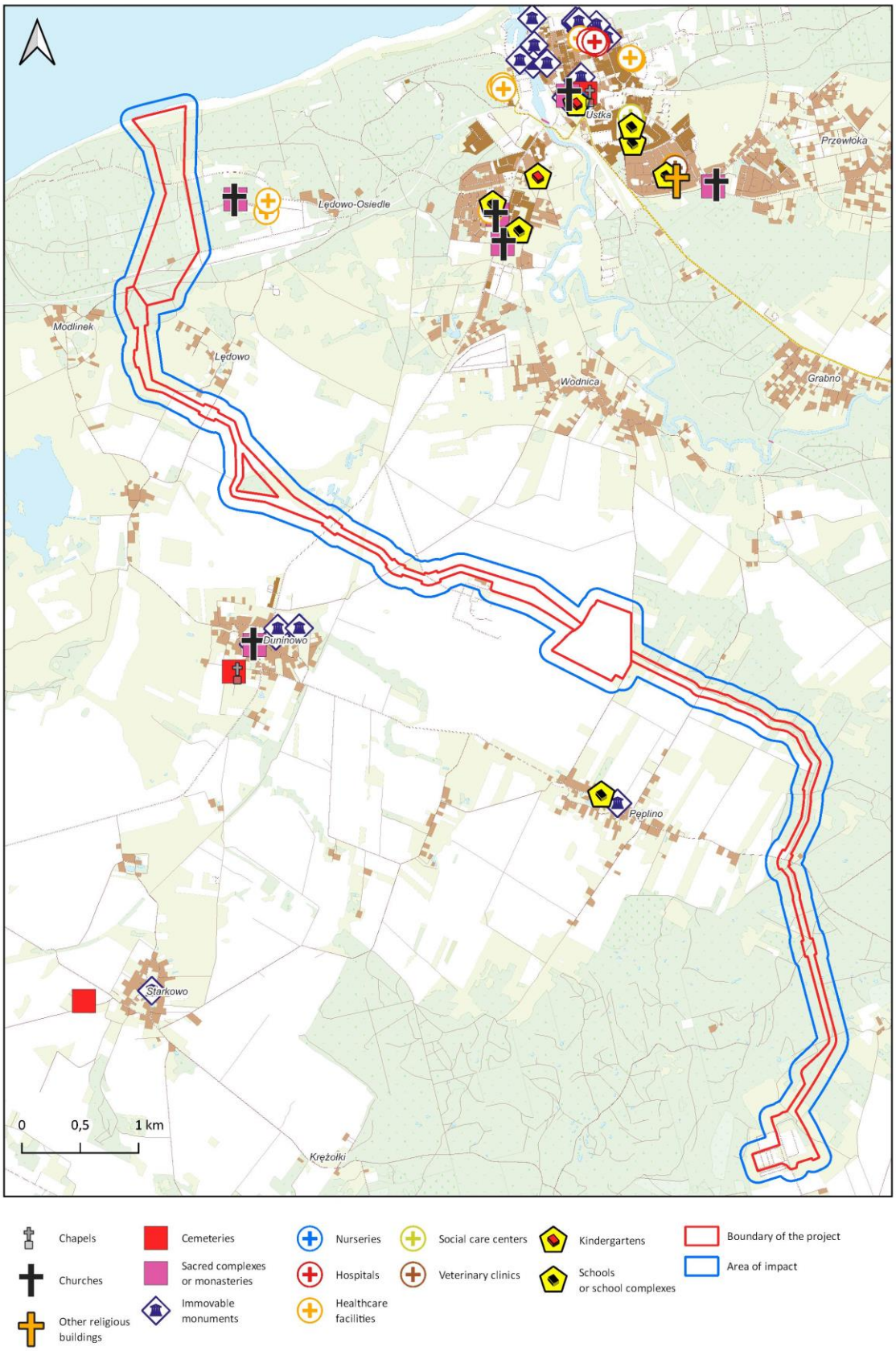
Own study

Figure 33 Influence of social factors on the availability of hotels, guest houses, guest rooms and cottages in the project area in the city of Ustka



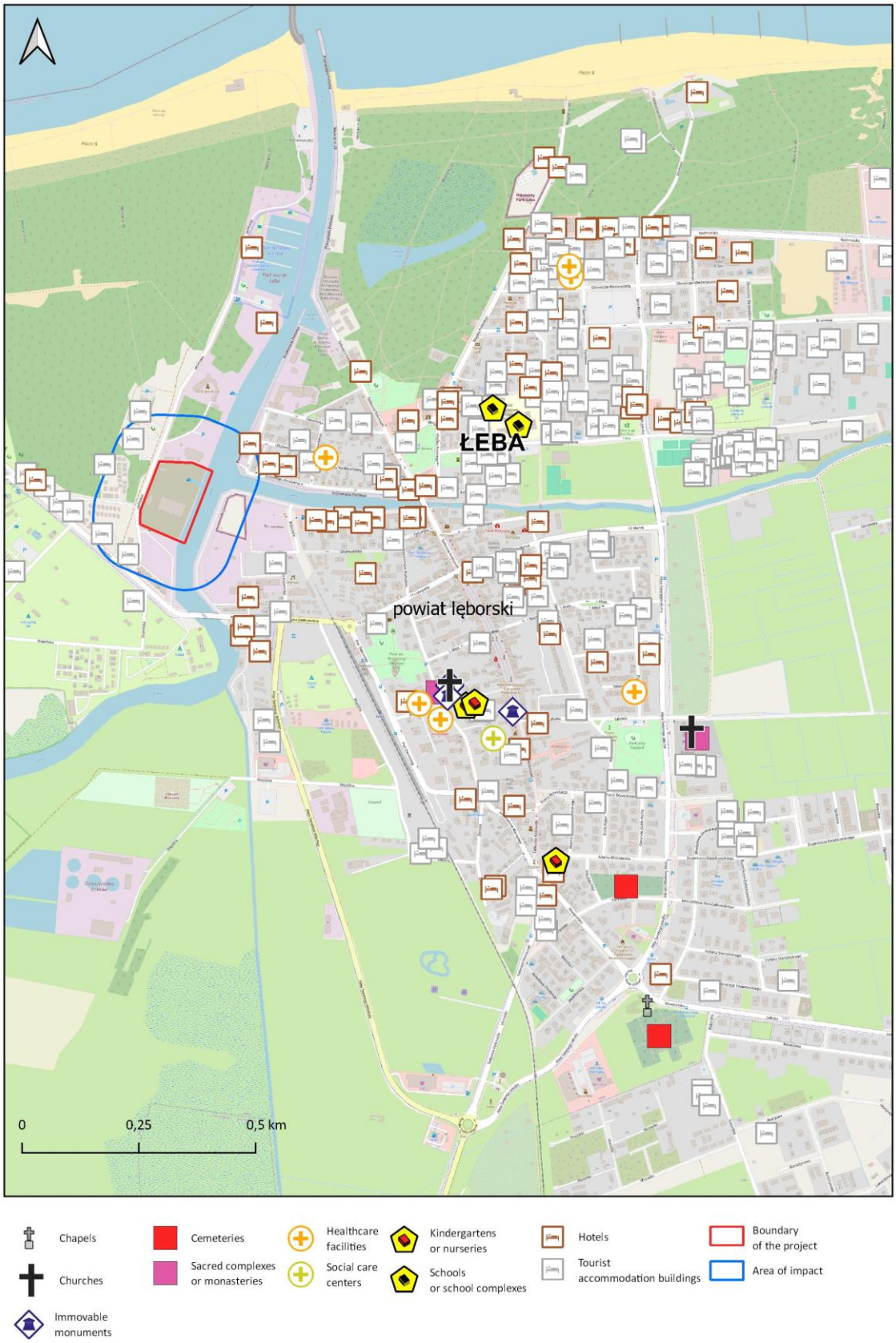
Own study

Figure 34 Summary map of facilities relevant to the social baseline analysis in the municipality of Ustka



Own study

Figure 35 Summary map of facilities relevant to the social baseline analysis in the city of Leba



Own study

14.3 Interpretation of the results of the social impact assessment for the offshore part of the project

Interpretation of the results of the social impact assessment analysis allows the following conclusions to be drawn for the offshore part of the project:

Number of births

The project will have a negligible impact on the number of births in the marine portion of the offshore project, both during the construction and operation phases; the impact will be short-lived and will have no noticeable impact on the local community. Factors such as water, air and soil pollution, as well as noise, vibration, electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes, land occupation and transportation (land, sea) will also have a negligible impact on birth rates during the construction and operation phases of the offshore portion.

Deaths

The project will have a negligible impact on the number of deaths in the community, neither increasing nor decreasing, both during the project's onshore and offshore phases. Air, soil and water pollution will have no impact on the number of deaths, nor will noise, vibration or changes in landscape and land occupation during the construction and exploration phases of the offshore portion. Transportation will also not affect the number of deaths in the local community during the construction and operation phases of the Project.

Migration

The project will have a negligible impact on the migration of the population in the offshore part of the project, will not increase it, and may slightly reduce it, since the migration of the population is mainly due to the search for work, and the project in both the construction and exploration phases will require the hiring of new workers, both skilled and less experienced.

Ethnic groups (Kashubians)

Ethnic groups will not be in the project's area of influence, so the impact during both construction and operation of the offshore and onshore portions of the project will be negligible, mainly because ethnic groups are not present in the area.

Churches, cemeteries

Churches and cemeteries in the offshore part, according to the map below, will not be in the area affected by factors such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, noise pollution, vibration and electromagnetic radiation, landscape changes and transportation during both construction and operation. Such factors are not present in the offshore section.

Employment

Employment-related factors such as water, soil, air, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact. So will PEM radiation and landscape changes in the marine, offshore portion of the project during construction and operation.

Non-local workers

During the construction phase of the offshore part of the project, non-local workers will have negligible exposure to air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution. The situation will be similar for electromagnetic radiation, landscape alteration, land occupation and transport. During the operational phase of the project, the above-mentioned factors will also have a negligible impact on non-local workers.

Level of earnings

Noise from the offshore portion of the construction phase will have a moderate impact. Landscape alteration will have a moderate impact on earnings levels. Land occupation offshore will have a minor impact on the income level of the local community. Transportation during the construction phase offshore will have a moderate impact. Air, water and soil pollution, vibration and PEM radiation will have an insignificant impact on the income level of the local community.

Education

The offshore portion of the project will have a negligible impact on education levels, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Noise, vibration, air, soil and water pollution will have a negligible impact on education in the marine part. Land occupation, transportation and electromagnetic radiation in the offshore part will have a similar impact on education.

Fishing

During the marine phase, air and water pollution on land will have a negligible impact on fisheries, while water and soil pollution offshore will have a moderate impact. Noise both on land and at sea will have a negligible impact. Noise in the marine area will have a moderate impact, while electromagnetic radiation and landscape changes will have a negligible impact. Transportation in the project's marine area will have a minor impact on fisheries, while the impact on the land parts of the project will be negligible.

However, the positive impact of offshore wind farms should be mentioned. Due to the permanent underwater structures and the restriction of trawling in the farm area, there is a so-called artificial reef effect, leading to an increase in biodiversity. In addition, farm areas, due to their partial or complete exclusion from fishing opportunities, become effective refuges for fish, which in turn leads to an increase in their abundance. All this together means that the fringes of offshore wind farms can become an attractive fishing (including recreational) region from a fisheries perspective.

Land-based tourism

Water, air and soil pollution will have a negligible impact on marine tourism during the construction phase. Noise will have a moderate impact at sea. Vibration and electromagnetic radiation will have a negligible impact on land tourism in the offshore section. Land occupation during the offshore construction phase will be moderate. Project-related transportation in the offshore part of the project will have a negligible impact.

Maritime tourism

During the construction phase, the Offshore Wind Farm may affect marine tourism indirectly through the impact on the landscape associated with increased traffic of vessels used for the construction of the farm and the appearance of individual elements of the farm because of the progressive construction process of the investment. On the positive side, during the construction phase the area of the farm may become a tourist attraction and a destination for tourist cruises, subject to the established safety rules. Such vessels will be forced to reroute, changing to alternative fishing grounds, which will put increased pressure on available resources within these fishing grounds. Noise emitted during construction and installation works may be heard by recreational boaters. However, the magnitude and perceptibility of such an impact is closely dependent on the value of the (surface) acoustic background. Furthermore, it should be noted that recreational fishing vessels are themselves a source of noise. During the operation phase, the Offshore Wind Farm may affect marine tourism indirectly, mainly through the impact on the landscape associated with the appearance of new fixed elements of the farm due to their height. The intensity of vessel traffic during the operational phase will be negligible. The existence of offshore wind farms may attract new groups of tourists to coastal areas and lead to the emergence of a new branch of tourism that may also operate outside the holiday season. Visual impacts on the seascape may be indirectly related to impacts on tourism. Therefore, it can be assumed that possible negative impacts of the OWF on the seascape may be balanced with positive impacts affecting the development of tourism on the Polish coast. The need for mitigation measures for the impacts of the OWF on the marine landscape was not identified. The main factor influencing the minimisation of visual impacts on the seascape is the significant (more than 20 km) distance of the investment from the coast.

Marine sports

During the construction phase in the marine part, factors such as air, soil and water pollution will not affect marine sports. Vibration, noise and electromagnetic radiation will not affect marine sports during the construction phase of the project. There will be little impact from landscape change, while transportation will have no significant impact on marine sports during the construction phase of the offshore wind farm.

At the operation stage of the project, factors such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and vibration and noise pollution will have an insignificant impact on marine sports. There will be a small impact on landscape change in contrast to transportation, the impact of which will be insignificant in the offshore part of the project.

Windsurfing and kitesurfing are coastal sports, typically practiced within a maximum of 1 nautical mile of the coast. Considering the distance of the Offshore Wind Farm from the coast (about 23 km) and the location of the most popular sites in relation to the planned connection route, it is concluded that the probability of interaction is very low, basically only at the stage of laying the submarine cables that form the marine component towards landfall.

The Offshore Wind Farm will not adversely affect wreck diving. Potential interactions may only occur at the stage of transporting divers from land to the dive site and are related to ship traffic. It should also be emphasized that detailed surveys of the seabed, which are carried out at the pre-investment stage for projects planned in offshore areas, offer the possibility of discovering more wrecks that could potentially become an attraction for wreck divers.

Health

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on health, with no noticeable impact on the well-being of the local community. Air, water and soil pollution, noise and vibration will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation.

Communicable diseases

In the marine part of the project, air, soil and water pollution as well as noise and vibration will have a negligible impact on infectious diseases during the construction phase. There will also be a negligible impact from land occupation, landscape changes and electromagnetic radiation and transport. The situation will be similar during the operational phase of the project, with negligible impacts from the factors listed above.

Housing availability

The offshore portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on housing availability, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation at all stages of the project.

Accessibility to hospitals and health centers

The offshore portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of hospitals and health clinics, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water and soil pollution, noise and vibration will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation. According to the map, hospitals and health clinics, as well as sanatoriums, are outside the impact range of the project.

Access to schools and kindergartens

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of schools and kindergartens, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of access to schools and kindergartens. According to the maps below, schools and kindergartens are located outside the project's area of influence.

Access to marine monuments

The marine part of the project during the construction phase will have an insignificant impact on access to marine monuments, the potential impact will be intermittent or short-lived during the project implementation period, affecting a small number of people. Air and soil pollution, noise and vibration will have an insignificant impact on access to marine monuments, as will electromagnetic radiation. At each stage of the project, vessels (ships, barges, etc.) will be used, from which small spills of petroleum substances (lubricating and diesel oils, gasoline, etc.) into the water depths may occur during normal operation. Pollution entering the water depths during normal ship operation is the second largest source of oil pollution at sea. About 33% of the oil entering the environment enters the water from this source (mainly due to increased ship traffic in the Baltic Sea area). The release of oil substances can also occur in emergency situations (ship failure or collision, substation failure, construction disaster). Heavier oil fractions can be sorbed on the surface of organic and mineral suspensions, which will increase their specific gravity and gradually sink to the bottom. Contaminated sediments may cover archaeological features. During the construction of a wind farm, various chemicals

may be accidentally released into the sea. Contamination of water with chemicals and the associated change in water quality may affect the intensity of destruction of exposed archaeological objects.

The O&M base

Air and water pollution will have a negligible impact on the O&M base located in Leba, in the marine part of the project. Marine transportation will have a moderate impact on the O&M base. Other factors, such as vibration, electromagnetic radiation, landscape changes and land occupation, will have a negligible impact on the O&M base during both the construction and operation phases of the offshore wind farm.

Access to monuments on land

The marine portion of the project during construction and operation will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of monuments on land, and there will be no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of accessibility to land monuments in the marine portion of the project.

Safety

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have an insignificant impact on deterioration of safety and will have no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil pollution, noise and vibration will have an insignificant impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of safety. The scale of potential safety impacts is considered negligible. For safety reasons, the offshore wind farm area may be completely or partially closed to all vessels not related to the construction of the wind farm, including vessels engaged in recreational fishing.

Discussions with the Maritime Search and Rescue Service (SAR) about their resources are ongoing. SAR indicated that it is prepared to respond to any incidents occurring during the construction of offshore wind farms and presented its summary of rescue operations from previous years. Approximately 90 per cent of all rescues involved situations that occurred close to shore and related to summer recreation rather than offshore business activities.

The investor was informed of a potential shortage of land-based emergency medical services (ambulances) during the summer due to the large influx of leisure-related people. This issue will be further investigated and discussed with the local municipalities and the Pomeranian Governor (as owner of the crisis management team).

Vulnerable people

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on sensitive persons, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of impact on sensitive persons in the m oral portion of the project.

Human rights

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the availability of human rights, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in the context of respect for human rights in the offshore portion of the project.

Access to public facilities

The marine portion of the project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the accessibility of public facilities, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water and soil pollution, noise and vibration will have a negligible impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of access to public facilities.

Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages

The offshore portion of the Project during the construction and operation phases will have a negligible impact on the availability of hotels, guest houses, guest rooms, cottages, with no noticeable impact on the welfare of the local community. Air, water, soil, noise and vibration pollution will have an insignificant impact on the local community, as will electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and transportation in terms of access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms and cottages.

Social conflicts

In the offshore part of the project, air, soil and water pollution as well as vibration and noise will not have a significant impact on social conflicts. Also, land occupation, landscape changes and transport will not have a significant impact on social conflicts either during construction or during operation of the project.

Hazardous substances

During the construction phase in the marine part of the project, there will be a negligible impact on hazardous substances in the soil and air. The same applies to landscape alteration, land occupation and transport. In the case of water pollution during the construction phase, the impact of hazardous substances will be low, as vessels (ships, barges, etc.) will be used at each stage of the project, from which minor spills of petroleum substances (lubricating and diesel oils, petrol, etc.) into the water depths may occur during normal operation. The release of oil substances may also occur in emergency situations (ship failure or collision, power substation failure, construction disaster). During the construction and operation of a wind farm, various chemicals may be accidentally released into the sea.

14.4 Ethnic minority

Standard 7 (PS7) recognizes ethnic minorities as social groups with identities distinct from those of the main national society, and are often considered the most vulnerable element of the population. Quite often their economic, social and legal status limits their ability to defend their rights and interests in land, natural and cultural resources, and their ability to participate in and benefit from development. Their language, culture, religion and spiritual beliefs institutions may also be threatened. The consequence is an increase in the vulnerability of ethnic minorities to the negative effects of project development on ordinary communities. This vulnerability can expose the ethnic minority to loss of identity, culture and natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as exposure to impoverishment and disease. The applicability of standard seven allows you to identify the social impact on the ethnic minority that may be affected by the project, as well as the nature and rate of expected direct and indirect economic, social, cultural impacts (including cultural heritage. Note that negative impacts on the ethnic minority community should be avoided as much as possible. If alternatives have been analyzed and negative impacts are unavoidable, then the client is obliged to minimize, restore and/or compensate for these impacts in accordance with the ethnic minority culture. In the table below, the social impact analysis on the ethnic minority (Kashubians) has been carried out in accordance with the PS7 guidelines.

Table 33 Social impact assessment of offshore wind farm project on ethnic minority (Kashubians), construction phase

	Air pollution		Water pollution		Soil contamination		Noise		Vibrations		Radiated PEM		Changes in the landscape		Land occupation		Transport (road traffic, vessel traffic)	
	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore
Population size	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic minority language	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Religion	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic minority spiritual beliefs	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries, kurhans	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to natural resources	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ancestral territories	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ethnic minority education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to water resources	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to wood and non-timber forest products	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to medicinal plants	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hunting grounds	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to collecting areas	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to grazing and cultivation areas	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to important monuments for the ethnic minority	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Access to religious objects (sacred groves, water bodies, trees, rocks)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ancestral land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to social institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to economic institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to cultural institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Own study

Table 34 Social impact assessment of offshore wind farm project on ethnic minority (Kashubians), use phase

	Air pollution		Water pollution		Soil contamination		Noise		Vibrations		Radiated PEM		Changes in the landscape		Land occupation		Transport (road traffic, vessel traffic)	
	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore	On -shore	Off-shore
Population size	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic minority language	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Religion	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Ethnic minority spiritual beliefs	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Churches, cemeteries, kurhans	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to natural resources	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ancestral territories	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ethnic minority education	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to water resources	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to wood and non-timber forest products	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to medicinal plants	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to hunting grounds	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to collecting areas	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to grazing and cultivation areas	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to schools and kindergartens	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to important monuments for the ethnic minority	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

Access to religious objects (sacred groves, water bodies, trees, rocks)	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to ancestral land	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Security	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to social institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to economic institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible
Access to cultural institutions	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible	negligible

14.5 Interpretation of the results of the social impact assessment for the ethnic minority (Kashubians)

Interpretation of the results of the social impact assessment analysis in accordance with the PS7 guidelines for ethnic minorities allows the following conclusions to be drawn:

Population size

The population size of the ethnic group will be negligibly affected by air, water and soil pollution, as well as noise and vibration, both during the construction phase and during the operation of the Project. Changes in the landscape, sea and land transportation, and electromagnetic radiation will also have a negligible impact on the ethnic minority population size.

Ethnic minority language

The ethnic minority language will be negligibly affected by air, water, soil pollution, and noise and vibration, both during the construction phase and during use of the Project. Changes to the landscape, sea and land transportation, and electromagnetic radiation will also have a negligible impact on the ethnic minority language.

Religion

The ethnic minority's religion will be negligibly affected by air, water, soil and noise and vibration pollution, both during the construction phase and during the Project's operation. Changes to the landscape, sea and land transportation, and electromagnetic radiation will also have a negligible impact on the ethnic minority's religion.

Spiritual beliefs of the ethnic minority

Factors such as air pollution, soil pollution, water pollution, vibration, noise, radiation will have negligible impact on the spiritual beliefs of the ethnic minority, as well as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation, landscape changes and transportation, both in the construction and explantation phases of the Project in the land and sea parts.

Churches, cemeteries, barrows

Churches cemeteries and barrows will be negligibly affected by factors such as air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, vibration, noise pollution in the onshore and offshore parts, during the construction and explantation stages. Negligible impact on these facilities will also be seen in the case of electormagnetic radiation, land occupation and landscape changes.

Access to natural resources

Access to natural resources will be negligibly restricted in the land and marine parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and land marine transportation will negligibly affect access to natural resources by ethnic minorities.

Access to ancestral territories

Access to ancestral territories in a negligible way will be restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and exploration stages by air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and noise and vibration, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and land maritime transportation in a negligible way will affect access to ancestral territories by ethnic minorities.

Access to ethnic minority education

Access to ethnic minority education will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore portions during the construction and exploration phases by air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and noise and vibration, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and land marine transportation will negligibly affect access to education by ethnic minorities.

Access to water resources

Access to water resources in a negligible way will be limited in the onshore and offshore portions during the construction and exploration phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation in a negligible way will affect access to water resources by ethnic minorities.

Access to tree and non-timber forest products

Access to tree and non-timber forest products will be negligibly restricted in the land and sea parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land sea transportation will negligibly affect access to tree and non-timber forest products by ethnic minorities.

Access to medicinal plants

Access to medicinal plants in a negligible way will be limited in the land and sea parts during the construction and explantation stages by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land sea transportation in a negligible way will affect access to medicinal plants by ethnic minorities

Access to hunting grounds

Access to hunting grounds will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and exploration phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to hunting grounds by ethnic minorities

Access to gathering areas

Access to gathering areas will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and exploration phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to gathering areas by ethnic minorities

Access to grazing and cultivation areas

Access to grazing and cultivation areas will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to grazing and cultivation areas by ethnic minorities

Access to hospitals and health clinics

Access to hospitals and health clinics will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to hospitals and health clinics by ethnic minorities.

Access to schools and kindergartens

Access to schools and kindergartens will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to schools and kindergartens by ethnic minorities

Access to important monuments for the ethnic minority

Access to important monuments for the ethnic minority will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore portions during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupancy and onshore maritime transportation will negligibly affect access to important monuments for the ethnic minority.

Access to religious objects (sacred groves, water bodies, trees, rocks)

Access to objects of religious worship (sacred groves, bodies of water, trees, rocks) will be negligibly restricted in the land and sea parts during the construction and exploration phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land sea transportation will negligibly affect access to objects of religious worship (sacred groves, bodies of water, trees, rocks) by ethnic minorities.

Access to ancestral land

Access to ancestral land for the ethnic minority will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and exploration phases by air pollution, water pollution, soil pollution, and noise and vibration, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and onshore marine transportation will negligibly affect access to ancestral land for the ethnic minority.

Security

The safety of the ethnic minority during the construction and operation stages of the project, in the marine and land parts, will be affected in a limited way by factors such as water, soil and air pollution, as well as vibration and noise. Factors that have a negligible impact on the ethnic minority are also electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and landscape changes, and sea and land transportation.

Access to social institutions

Access to social institutions for the ethnic minority will be negligibly restricted in the onshore and offshore parts during the construction and explantation phases by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also factors such as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land marine transportation will negligibly affect access to social institutions for the ethnic minority.

Access to economic institutions

Access to economic institutions for the ethnic minority will be negligibly restricted in the land and sea parts at the construction and explantation stage by air, water, soil, and noise and vibration pollution, also such factors as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land sea transportation will negligibly affect access to economic institutions for the ethnic minority.

Access to cultural institutions

Access to cultural institutions for the ethnic minority will be negligibly restricted in the land and sea parts at the construction and explantation stage by air, water, soil pollution, and noise and vibration, also such factors as electromagnetic radiation, land occupation and land sea transportation will negligibly affect access to cultural institutions for the ethnic minority.

Based on the information gathered and the analysis conducted on the basis of the PS7, it can be concluded that the social impact on the ethnic minority (Kashubians) in the project area is negligible, the main reason for this phenomenon is the fact that in this region Kashubians are not present, but as an ethnic minority they are present in Pomorskie Voivodeship, they have their own language, customs, religious sites and monuments.

14.6 Social impact assessment of the O&M baze

The table below presents the assessment of the social impact of the O&M base in Łeba, at the construction and operation stages.

Table 35 Social impact assessment of the O&M base

	The O&M base	
	construction phase	**operating phase**
Employment	Small	Small
Fishing	Negligible	Negligible
Land transport	Small	Small
Security	Negligible	Negligible
Tourism	Negligible	Negligible
Accessibility to hospitals and health centres	Negligible	Negligible
Access to public premises	Negligible	Negligible
Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages	Negligible	Negligible

Own study2

The interpretation of the results obtained for the O&M base during the construction and operation phases is as follows:

Employment

The O&M base during the construction phase will have little impact on employment. Everything will depend on the stage of the works. During the operational phase, the O&M building in Leba will employ around 40 office workers, some of whom will work 8 hours a day and some (around 12 people) in shifts 24/7. A total of around 30 people are expected to work offshore, working 12 hours a day in a 14-day work/14-day rest period.

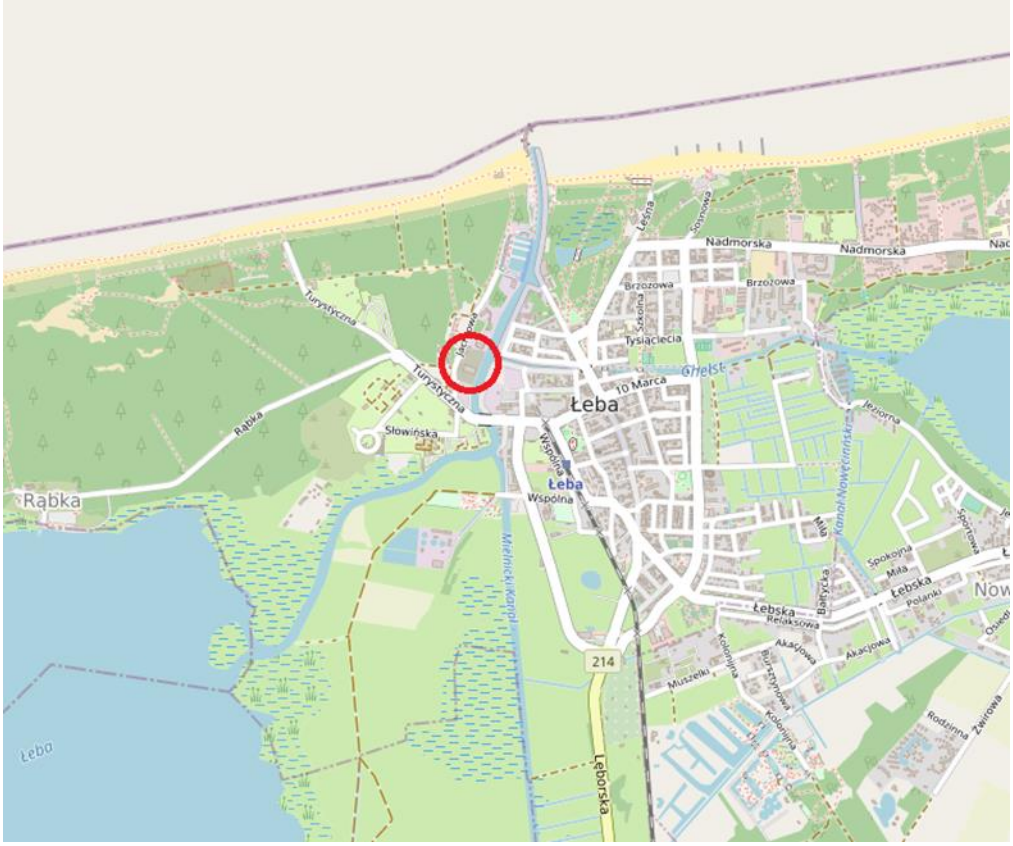
Fishing

The O&M base during the construction phase will have a negligible impact on fishing as will the operational phase of the base.

Land transport

The O&M base during the construction phase will have a minor impact on land transport, this will be temporary, and will be particularly intense during the initial phase. The exploratory phase of the base will have a minor impact on land transport. vehicle and machinery traffic within the operation of the base is approximately 75 cars per day and approximately 5 trucks per day.

Figure 36 Leba O&M



Source: Information Card for Leba Q&M

Tourism

During construction, the O&M Base will have a negligible impact on tourism as, according to the recommendations, the works should be carried out outside the holiday period, i.e. 1.07 to 31.08, and only during the least sensitive time, i.e. between 7.00 a.m. and 7.00 p.m. In order to limit the acoustic impact, during construction works only technically efficient vehicles and equipment will be used, and which meet the requirements specified in the Regulation of the Minister of Economy of 21 December 2005 on the essential requirements for equipment used outdoors in terms of noise emission to the environment (Dz.U.2005 .263.2202 as amended), which specifies the maximum noise levels generated during operation of various devices. Equipment generating high levels of noise will not run simultaneously and will not be left idling. During the night time (22:00-6:00), the developer does not anticipate truck traffic and CTV cruises. Heavy noise generating equipment will not operate simultaneously, nor will it be left idling. The operational phase of the Base will have no impact on tourism.

Accessibility to hospitals and health centres

The O&M Base during the construction phase will have a negligible impact on access to hospitals and health centres, and the same will be true during the operational phase of the Base.

Access to public premises

The construction and operation of the O&M base will have no impact on access to public premises.

Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages

Construction and operation of the O&M base will not affect access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms and cottages.

15 Mitigating and improvement measures

Mitigation measures are actions taken to avoid or minimise negative environmental or social impacts of a project. Mitigation measures include those assumed at the design stage (already considered as part of the impact assessment) and any additional mitigation measures required at later stages. Additional mitigation measures will be implemented to reduce the significant impact to an acceptable level, referred to as the residual impact. A hierarchy of mitigation measures should be followed: prevention or avoidance, minimisation, reinstatement or remediation, displacement, compensation. Mitigation measures should be clearly defined and linked to environmental and social management plans. Specific mitigation measures are required to reduce significant social impacts (assessed as severe or moderate), in addition to mitigation measures inherent to the project.

The following are mitigation and improvement measures related to the following issues:

Number of births

No additional mitigation measures are planned. Overall, the impact on the number of births during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Deaths

No additional mitigation measures are planned. Overall, the impact on the number of deaths during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Migration

Overall, the impact on migration during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Ethnic groups (Kashubians)

Overall, the impact on ethnic groups during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures have been required.

Churches, cemeteries

Overall the impact on churches and cemeteries during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Employment

Overall, the impact of employment levels during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible in the offshore and onshore parts of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Level of earnings

Overall, the impact on the level of earnings during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible in the offshore and onshore parts of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Education

Overall, the impact on education during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Fishing

The impact on fisheries is moderate during the construction and operation phases of the project in the offshore and onshore parts. No mitigation measures have been planned and therefore no additional mitigation measures will need to be implemented.

Land-based tourism

Overall, the impact on land-based tourism during the construction and exploratory phases of the project has been assessed to be insignificant in the onshore and offshore parts of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Maritime tourism

Impacts on marine tourism during the construction and explantation phases of the project have been assessed to be insignificant in the onshore and offshore parts of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Marine sports

Impacts on marine sports during the construction and explantation phases of the project have been assessed to be insignificant in the onshore and offshore portions of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Health

Health impacts during the construction and explantation phases of the project have been assessed to be insignificant in the onshore and offshore parts of the project. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Housing availability

Overall, the impact on churches and cemeteries during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures were required to be implemented.

Access to public premises

Overall, the impact on access to public premises during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible in the offshore and onshore sections. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures were required.

Accessibility to hospitals and health centres

Overall, the impact on accessibility to hospitals and health centres during the construction and exploratory phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures have been required.

Access to schools and kindergartens

Overall, the impact on access to schools and kindergartens during the construction and explantation phases of the project is identified as negligible in the offshore and onshore parts. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures were required to be implemented.

Access to marine monuments

The impact on marine monuments during the construction phase is determined to be negligible, and therefore no additional mitigation measures are planned, in the onshore part of the project. In contrast, a minor impact is noted in the marine part of the project during construction. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures have been required.

Access to monuments on land

Overall, the impact on access to monuments on land during the construction and exploratory phases of the project is identified as negligible in the onshore and offshore parts. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, no additional mitigation measures were required to be implemented.

Security

Security impacts during construction and operation will be negligible in both the onshore and offshore parts of the project. All safety rules will be followed and therefore no additional mitigation measures have been planned or implemented.

Vulnerable persons

Overall, the impact on vulnerable persons, during the construction and exploratory phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures. In addition, the Project will not adversely affect vulnerable groups (elderly, widows, persons with disabilities and refugees) living in the villages located in the Project Area of Influence as it is located outside residential areas. Both construction and operation will be carried out in accordance with all environmental standards.

Access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms, cottages

Overall, the impact on access to hotels, guesthouses, guest rooms and cottages during the construction and exploratory phases of the project is identified as negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Social conflicts

Impacts on social conflicts during the construction and operational phases of the project were determined to be insignificant. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.Hazardous substances

The impact of hazardous substances during the construction and operational phases during the project has been determined to be negligible. No additional mitigation measures are planned. Therefore, there was no need to implement additional mitigation measures.

Documents received from the Project:

1. Presentation "Projekty morskich farm wiatrowych Bałtyk. Pracodawcy Pomorza. 20 March 2024", MFW BAŁTYK I, II&III, Equinor, Polenergia
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