

REGION

Among tourists, it is one of the most picturesque and popular regions of Poland, where modern and dynamic metropolis co-exists in complete harmony with preserved cultural heritage and natural wealth.

Around 100 kilometres from Gdańsk, the largest area of shifting sand dunes is located. **Słowiński National Park**. The UNESCO-designated world heritage site.

Pomorskie is also the picturesque postglacial landscape, known in Poland as **Kashubian Switzerland**. It's one of the most beautiful regions in Poland: its characteristic postglacial landscape forms a land of green hills, and hundreds of deep-blue lakes.

This land is inhabited by Kashubian people, one of the most interesting and diverse ethnic groups in Poland, which even today cultivates its traditions and a separate language.

Pomorskie also offers the **Gothic Castle Trail**. Among the seven medieval castles, the particularly interesting one is Malbork, the capital of the medieval State of the Teutonic Order. This castle is a UNESCO-designated world heritage site.

The region's greatest advantage is its seaside location. 300 kilometres of sandy beaches, with largest coastal resorts: Ustka, Łeba, Jurata, Krynica Morska.



Fly to Gdańsk and start your *adventure*

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Pomorskie Tourist Board

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GDAŃSK

The heart and capital city of the Region. A millennium-old city by Motława River, with centuries of tradition. With its turbulent history, it has made its way onto the pages of European and world history. The city of freedom, solidarity, culture. Here, tradition intertwines with modernity, and art comes out into the streets.

Must see: **The Main City (Główne Miasto)** is the most representative part of the entire city. The priceless architectural complex, rebuilt after being destroyed in the maelstrom of the war, presents the past glory of Gdańsk as the richest city of the Republic of Poland in the 16th and 17th centuries. Taking a walk in the Main City is worth it - so that one can personally see the gems of the architecture of Gdańsk: the Main City Hall, St. Mary's Church, the

Artus Courtor the Golden Gate.

Amber, also known as the Gold of the North or Baltic Gold, is the petrified resin of coniferous trees from around 40-60 million years ago. It is characterised by a diverse and iridescent palette of colours. The lucky few can find valuable inclusions - chunks of amber with insects or fragments of plants inside them. Today beautiful examples of this Baltic treasure can be seen in the Amber Museum **European Solidarity Centre** is a state-of-the-art cultural institution and an open city space in which people, values and ideas come together. The heart of the ECS is a permanent exhibition, dedicated to the history of Solidarity and the opposition movements which brought about the democratic transformations across Central and Eastern Europe.

Other: **Shakespeare Theatre, Oliwa Cathedral**

SOPOT

A calm city, as well as a fashionable resort; full of life, with a rich SPA and Wellness offer.

The famous Monte Cassino street with trendy clubs, restaurants, and cafes ends with the longest wooden pier in Europe that reaches far into the waters of the Bay of Gdańsk.

Must see: **Monte Cassino Street:** the representative part of the city. Here are located townhouses from the turn of the 19th century, as well as newer structures, i.e. the Crooked House. Modern flair intertwines with the past in numerous richly decorated restaurants, clubs and cafes as well. The lively atmosphere as if from the Montmartre of Paris permeates all those walking along this street at any

time, day and night, in the city which „never sleeps”.

Wooden pier: The longest wooden pier in Europe (511.5 m long) is the site for healthy walks, concerts and the jetty for passenger ships. Through the binoculars installed at the end of the pier you can enjoy wonderful views of the sea, ships, Westerplatte, Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia.

The Sopot Hippodrome: a place of rich tradition and more than 100 years history, is a venue for modern activities and dynamic development. What is a green island of calmness in the middle of the city on a normal day, during competitions turns into a world-scale equestrian resort, full of life, people, excitement and versatile attractions. Other: **Forrest Opera**

GDYNIA

The youngest of the three metropolitan siblings.

An innovative city, open to business, but at the same time connected tightly to maritime tradition. The sailing capital city of Poland, a port of call for world's largest sailing ships, but also an unquestionable capital of European modernism.

Gdynia is an arena of international music and sports events, but also a great place for a shopping spree, or discovering regional flavours.

Must see: **Emigration Museum:** Gdynia is witnessing the birth of the first museum in the country dedicated to the history of Polish emigration. From the initiative of

the city's authorities, the historical edifice of the Marine Station - which witnessed the departures of Polish ocean liners for decades - is now seeing the birth of an institution which will recount the migrations and fates of Poles in the world in close connection to the modernity.

The Modernism Route: In the 1930s Gdynia became a veritable test bed for top Polish urban planners and architects. What is unprecedented - on a Europe-wide scale - is that the entire city, with a comprehensive, cohesive modernist architecture, was constructed around the emerging harbour literally from the ground up.

Other: **City Market Halls, Kamienna Góra lookout point.**

