

CASTLES

Pomorskie offers the **Gothic Castle Trail**. It is a real treat, not just for enthusiasts of medieval culture and chivalrous ages.

Among a few medieval castles, the particularly interesting one is **Malbork Castle**, the capital of the medieval state of the Teutonic Order. This castle is an UNESCO-designated world heritage site. The castle is the largest brick fortress in the world by the land area, and one of the most significant tourist attractions in the whole of Poland.

The castle in Gniew - built in the 14th century by the Teutonic Knights on the left bank of the Vistula. The castle is famous for its rich tourist package

which features historical shows and famous knights' tournaments and battle stagings.

Other castles worth seeing:

The castle in Kwidzyn from the 14th century - the building complex also features the cathedral church of St. John Evangelist.

The castle in Sztum - summer residence of the Grand Master of Teutonic Knights.

The Castle in Człuchów - built in the 14th century, is a shadow of its former self. All that's left are a 46-metre tower and remains of the defence walls.

The castle in Bytów - one of the last Teutonic castles, finished in 1405. Located on a hill overlooking the town.



Fly to Gdańsk and start your
adventure

#pomorskietravel

Pomorskie Tourist Board

Wały Jagiellońskie 2a, Brama Wyzynna, 80-887 Gdańsk
www.pomorskie.travel



POLAND & REGION

Poland. Modern and historical, traditional and well-developing. Explored as a holiday destination, it is known for its hospitality. Just fly in to Gdańsk and start your adventure!

Pomorskie Region - scenic and popular tourism region of Poland. Located in the northern part of country, by the **Baltic Sea**, it is connected with over 50 direct flights from 16 countries. Its main cities are:

Gdańsk. Heart and the capital city of the region with a thousand-year-old turbulent history. Must see: The Main Town, with its gems of architecture: the Main City Hall, St. Mary's Church, the Artus Court, the Golden Gate. European Solidarity Centre, a state-of-the-art cultural institution dedicated to the history of the Solidarity movement. Amber Museum and its unique examples of over Baltic Sea treasures dating back 40 million years. Other venues: Shakespeare Theatre, Oliwa Cathedral, Westerplatte, Museum of the Second World War.

Sopot. A fashionable resort that never sleeps, with rich SPA and Wellness facilities. Must see: Wooden pier. The longest (511.5 metres) wooden pier in Europe, located in the Bay of Gdańsk, is the site for healthy walks, concerts and a jetty for ships and yachts. Monte Casino street - with trendy clubs, restaurants, and cafes. Sopot Hippodrome - a place of vibrant tradition and more than 100 years of equestrian history. Other venues: Forest Opera, Ergo Arena.

Gdynia - the youngest part of the agglomeration, deeply rooted in maritime tradition as a port of destination for world's largest sailboats. Must see: Emigration Museum - first museum in the country dedicated to the history of Polish emigration. The Modernism Route - Gdynia became a veritable test bed for top Polish urban planners and architects with an unique modernist architecture. Other venues: City Market Hall, Kamienna Góra hill lookout point.

BALTIC COAST

300 kilometres of sandy beaches stretch from Ustka through Łeba, along the Hel Peninsula all the way up to the Vistula Spit. The seaside strip has a lot to offer for families with kids. The sea also guarantees adrenaline-packed activities for extreme sports enthusiasts. Here, they have ideal conditions for kite or windsurfing madness. Did you know that the waters of the **Bays of Gdańsk** and **Puck** are perfect areas to start your kiting adventure? If calmer waters is what you prefer, then inland navigation on the **Żuławy Loop** is for you.

The **Hel Peninsula** is a 34-kilometre long sandy stretch of land, which was an island chain only 300 years ago, and one of the most important tourist destinations of Pomerania. It attracts tourists with its

lively streets full of restaurants, clubs, cafés, the famous sports stars alley and one of the most important Olympic Preparations Centres in Poland.

Further west extends the **Slovincian** seashore. Here, we can find two of the most famous seaside resorts: Łeba and Ustka. Located close to each other, they differ in character and atmosphere, surrounded by **Słowiński National Park** with the biggest shifting sand dunes in Europe. The area is one of the UNESCO-designated world heritage sites and one of the most important tourist attractions of the region.

Region is covered by small picturesque villages like Kluki, on the western coast of Lake Łebsko, inhabited until 1945 by Slovincians, who spoke a special dialect of the Kashubian language.

KASHUBIAN REGION

Kashubian Switzerland. It prides itself on being one of the most picturesque regions in Poland. The characteristic, postglacial landscape created a land of green hills and hundreds of blue lakes.

Kashubian people are one of the largest and colourful ethnic groups in Poland. On a daily basis, they cultivate their traditions and folklore, primarily in a live language and their vernacular. Kashubian regional cuisine features venison, a wide selection of fish, and healthy cranberries. Try sweet Kashubian strawberries! Discover fresh, local beer combined with the ritual of taking traditional Kashubian snuff.

Must see: open-air museum, **the Kashubian Ethnographic Park**. Its founders, the Gulgowski family, lovers and supporters of Kashubian culture, in the year 1906 bought a hut left by richer local inhabitants, brought it to **Wdzydze**, and thus the museum was born. Here, one can take lessons in making Kashubian embroidery, make wicker baskets, or create decorations out of nature's gifts.

Education and Promotion in **Szymbark**. The idea behind the centre was to show what things looked like in Poland during socialism - „everything standing upside down”, as well as to show the fate of Kashubians living away from their home land. The longest board in the world cut from one piece of wood, a house standing on its roof, or a Siberian house are the most recognisable objects in the Centre.

