

Spend your leisure time slowly... in Cittaslow towns

If you are looking for an alternative to an intense pace of life – fast food, fast relax, fast contacts with others – a visit to towns of the Cittaslow network will be a perfect idea. Each of them has an excellent offer for shorter and longer recreation: in particular, for entire families, but lovers of culture and enthusiasts of physical activity are welcome as well.

The members of the movement emphasize promotion and popularization of the idea of good life, concern for the distinctive local character, and preservation of the unique nature of urban space. Traditional hospitality makes them attractive to everyone wishing to find refuge from the everyday hurry.

The towns bearing the sign of the snail can boast natural values of their environs, interesting historical heritage, and local products, including food based on natural ingredients. An indispensable part of good life is sport and leisure in various forms, helped by parks, hiking and cycling trails or routes, kayaking harbours and marinas and even skiing slopes. The members of Cittaslow are concerned with bringing historic buildings and the urban fabric to their former glory. Restored interiors bustle with cultural life and serve as seats of museum institutions.

The vast majority – 20 out of 26 – of Polish “towns caring for better quality of life” are located in Warmia and Masuria, but the idea has also taken roots in Wielkopolska, Pomerania, Upper Silesia, as well as the Opole and Lublin regions.

During cyclical events organized as a part of the network’s activity, one can explore the towns and their tourist offer. Each May, one of them is chosen to host the Cittaslow Festival during which all Polish members of the movement present themselves. At the end of September, recreational and cultural events take place in individual towns as a part of the Cittaslow Week.

On the following pages of this publication, we will present assorted attractions of each town, suggesting several trips to allow you to feel their unique atmosphere. Current information on what is going on in each town can be found at www.cittaslowpolska.pl.



Cittaslow Square in Lidzbark, photo by Natalia Sieg



Old town houses and Lidzbark Gate in Bartoszyce, photo from the archive of the Bartoszyce Town Office

The Spirit of the Gothic



photo by Paweł Kozirski

Teutonic Order castle in Nidzica

This Gothic stronghold, erected between 1380 and 1400, is the largest residential and defensive castle of the Teutonic Knights in Masuria. Located on a high hill, formerly surrounded by marshes of the River Nida, it used to secure the southern borders of the State of the Teutonic Order.

A four-wing fortress with dimensions of 62x44 m is set on a high stone foundation. In the attic, within the thickness of walls, the building is surrounded by defensive cloisters – both on the outside and from the courtyard.

The oldest, western part of the castle rises over the town. Its facade is adorned with large ogival windows, and gables are topped with pinnacles. The eastern wing is a gate building flanked by tall towers with tented roofs, ornamented niches and flat decorations. A two-storey chapel has been located over the gate.

Currently, the castle houses the Museum of the Nidzica Region, the Nidzica Cultural Centre, a seat of a knight fraternity, and a library; a hotel and a restaurant operate here as well. Knight tournaments, "ZMRock" Castle Rock Marathon and the Fantasy Festival are among the events that take place here.

Teutonic Order Interactive Museum in Działdowo

This institution, located in a 17th-century town hall, offers active and attractive forms of presentation of history through modern technologies, such as touch screens, audiovisual materials, or 3D projections. They are supplemented by traditional showcases with exhibits.

The main exhibition presents: the origin and expansion of the State of the Teutonic Order, its heyday, military technology of the Middle Ages, the battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg), and the decline of the Order.

There is a dedicated hall for children who can learn history through playing and participation: wearing historical costumes, watching animations and films, reading comics on screens, learning how to make clay pots or ornaments.



photo from the archive of the Teutonic Order Interactive Museum in Działdowo

Warmia and Mazury Museum of Firefighting in Lidzbark

The museum shows the equipment used to put out fires by generations of firefighters of Lidzbark. Here you can see collections of hoses, fire pumps, fire extinguishers, as well as firefighter helmets, uniforms and flags (there are also fire engines outside). The museum also owns collections connected with the history of the town, such as newspapers, photographs, documents. The exhibition is open on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays (10.00 a.m. -1.00 p.m.).

Grunwald Loop Route

The battle of Grunwald (Tannenberg) is the symbol of glory of the Polish military prowess. A 263 km long motorized route is designed to explore places connected with this battle and the relics of history preserved there, as well as modern attractions. Medieval culture enthusiasts will enjoy Gothic castles, churches, elements of town defences. Thanks to the route being planned in the form of several loops, everyone can plan their own sightseeing individually.

Defensive walls of the Land Chełmno Bishops castle in Lubawa

The restored wall fragments are relics of a Gothic castle built between 1302 and 1326 by Bishop Arnold. Until the 1st Partition of Poland, the fortress, undergoing several conversions, used to be the seat of the Bishops of Chełmno. Later, it fell into ruin and was finally pulled down after a fire in 1826. What has survived until today are foundations of the castle's wings, parts of defensive walls and one tower, as well as an ogival portal in the courtyard. A walking route leads along the renovated walls.



photo by M. Grabowski

Kurzężnik Gate in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie

One of two preserved Gothic gate towers that used to be parts of the town's fortifications. The building, also known as the Brodnica Tower, was erected since 1330, together with the town walls. The massive body built on a square plan was covered with a hip roof. A pedestrian passage was made in the 1920. The tower houses the Museum of the Lubawa Region. Its exhibits include Neolithic tools, 14th and 15th-century pottery, agricultural equipment and weaving utensils.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



photo from the archive of the Lidzbark Town and Commune Office

Beach at Lidzbarskie Lake

The Lidzbark beach can boast the region's longest open-air water slide. Beside it, the site includes: piers separating three swimming pools, a diving platform (almost 4 m tall), an umbrella roof, water equipment rental, three volleyball courts, a catering point and sanitary facilities. A promenade, with wooden sculptures set along its route, leads from the beach along the lake shore. It ends in a park which includes a playground among other things. The River Wel crosses Lake Lidzbark as a part of an attractive kayak trail.

Górznieńsko-Lidzbarski Landscape Park

The boundaries of the Warmian-Masurian Province (Lidzbark Commune) includes park's areas. It consists mainly of forest complexes. Their axis is along the River Brynica, delving a deep gorge (40-50 m) protected in two reserves. In one of them grows the "Oak of the Republic" (approx. 640 cm in circumference), more than 500 years old. Above 250 km of cycling and hiking trails as well as natural and educational paths have been established in the territory of the park.

Welski Landscape Park

The Park includes the picturesque valley of the River Wel and its surrounding. The gorge section of the river is protected by the Piekielko reserve. Apart from this one, three more natural reserves have been established here. The office of the park houses an ethnographic museum and a natural one. A popular kayak trail leads along the river. The park contains six cycling trails, three hiking ones and an educational. Its area is also crossed by the hiking Grunwald Trail and motorized Grunwald Loop Route.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

River Drwęca kayak trail

The trail (approx. 211 km) has been routed from Rychnowska Wola. The sources of the river are found on the slope of Dylewska Góra, and the entire valley is within the area of a natural reserve. The Rodzone village near Lubawa can be reached from Samborów within one day. Further stages lead to Nowe Miasto Lubawskie, and from there to the Topiele village (outside the borders of the province). The trip can be continued on the Drwęca to Toruń where it joins the Wisła river, or on the waters of the Brodnica Lakeland.

River Wel kayak trail

The Wel emerges in the vicinity of the Dylewskie Hills, whereas the kayak trail (98.5 km) starts at Lake Dąbrowa Wielka. The river crosses Lidzbark to join the Drwęca in Bratian near Nowe Miasto Lubawskie. On its way, the Wel often meanders. It passes through ten lakes, which ensures its balanced water level. Along the route, kayakers will encounter sections of varied difficulty. The hardest one is similar to a mountain stream, in the Piekielko natural reserve.

Kurza Góra Ski Resort near Nowe Miasto Lubawskie

The largest ski resort in northern Poland, operating in Kurzętnik near Nowe Miasto Lubawskie. It has two downhill routes (one of them nearly 800 m long), served by T-bar lifts and partially also by a magic carpet lift. The routes are equipped with a snowmaking system and artificial lighting. Here, skiers and snowboarders can take advantage of equipment rental and servicing as well as the services of a skiing school. An additional attraction for children is an amusement park. There is a restaurant on the slope. The resort's infrastructure enables organization of various forms of physical activity at any time of the year.



photo by Kurza Góra Ski Resort

Łazienki Lubawskie Town Park in Lubawa

The revitalized town park is a perfect place for recreation and active outdoor relax, offering attractions for the entire family. Its area includes two large ponds and a small one, interconnected with canals. Free movement is made possible by walking paths and footbridges. Visitors have a playground, an outdoor gym and a rope park at their disposal. A pier has been built on the largest pond, and a stage for artistic performances is located nearby. Entertainment and recreational events for locals and tourists are organized in the park.



photo from the archive of the Lubawa Town Office

Historic cycling trail near Działdowo

This unmarked route leads through places connected with the history of the Działdowo Land. The loop goes from Działdowo through Księży Dwór, Prusinowo, Wysoka, Skurpie, Rudolfowo and Baranówka. On the way to Kurki, it is worth visiting a World War I cemetery. In Księży Dwór, a palace of the Frankenstein family has been preserved, and there is a medieval hillfort in the forest beyond the village. From Wysoka, cyclists will go along the hiking Grunwald Route, passing the former campsite of King Władysław Jagiełło's army before the battle in 1410. Skurpie features the family home of artist Hieronim Skurpski. Between Rudolfów and Baranówka, there are further graves from World War I.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Pottery Village in Kamionka near Nidzica

Thematic village with workshops and shows of pottery, glass painting, making of stained glass, wax candles and handmade paper. Within it are a pottery workshop, a Masurian forge, the Rowan Amphitheatre, the Cinema of Nature, "Treasures of the Earth" Gallery, Paradise Garden, "The Stones Speak" educational route, an artistic playground and "Niezapominajka" (Forget-Me-Not) house of creative work for children and youth. The tavern serves Prussian cuisine dishes, and the shop offers original, handmade souvenirs.

The Wonders of Mazury

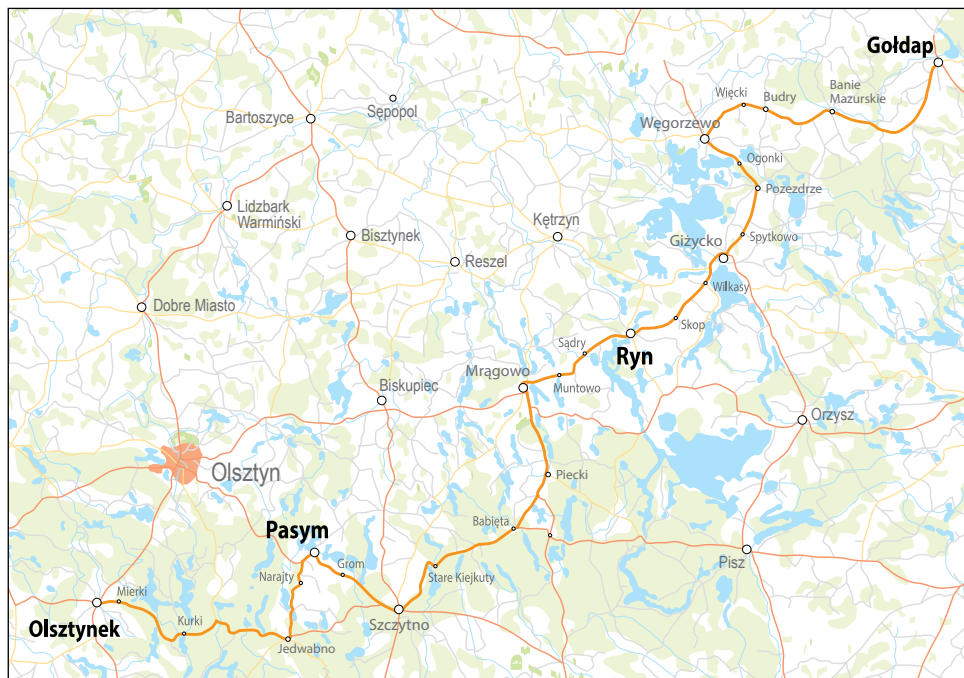


photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Open Air Museum of Folk Architecture – Ethnographic Park in Olsztynek

Visiting the open-air museum, we can take a journey through time and space. 74 rural architecture objects from Warmia, Masuria, Powiśle and Lithuania Minor, built in the 19th and 20th century, are exhibited in Olsztynek. They are residential and farm buildings (including a watermill, windmills, oil mill, forge, smokehouse, pottery workshop) and a wooden church. Their furnishing shows how everyday rural life and rites looked like in past centuries. The museum's culture material, and folk art collections include more than 10 thousand exhibits. The climate of a village of old is evoked by events organized here as well as farm animals enjoying particular interest of children. The museum was established in 1909 as the Rural Museum in Königsberg, the capital of East Prussia at that time. In 1938-1942, it was relocated to Olsztynek. Currently, the museum also includes two buildings in the town centre: a Showroom at a former church and the Mrongowiusz's House. Another museum operates just around the corner – in the town hall building; it is the Multimedia Museum of the Stalag IB Prisoner-of-War Camp and of History of Olsztynek.

Town Hall in Pasym

With its picturesque location and unique atmosphere, Pasym attracts not only tourists but also filmmakers. This is why the characteristic buildings of this charming town can often be seen on cinema and TV screens. Among them is the town hall, erected in the English Neo-Gothic style. When designing the building, Karl Junler was inspired by the Babelsberg castle in Potsdam – the summer residence of the German Emperor. The new town hall was built in 1854-1855 at the site of a medieval one which had burned as early as 1583. From the front, this two-storey building on a rectangular plan is enriched with an avant-corps changing into a low, quadrilateral tower. The main body and the tower are crowned with battlements decorated by corner turrets.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Castle in Ryn

This impressive fortress on the hill between Lakes Ołówek and Ryńskie was built by the Teutonic Order in late 14th century. For more than two centuries, it had served military purposes; later it housed offices, a prison (19th century), and cultural institutions (after 1945). Originally, the building used to have one wing. Two more were erected in the first half of the 17th century, and the fourth one in early 20th century. All of them have three storeys and a loft surrounded by a cornice with characteristic pinnacles in corners. After a series of rebuilds, the castle took on a rectangular shape with an internal courtyard. Currently, it houses a hotel with an area for historical exhibitions. The castle serves as a site of feasts, knightly and culinary events, and – partially – Masuria 2 Festival of Medieval Culture.



photo from the archive of the Ryn Town and Commune Office

Water tower in Gołdap

A place where you can admire the panorama of Gołdap and its surroundings is the top of the water tower, one of the oldest buildings preserved in the town. The tower has seven storeys and a height of 46.5 m. Erected in 1905, it has Neo-Gothic features. Up to 1986, it supplied the townspeople with water. After renovation, it became a major tourist object in Gołdap. A glazed room with a cafe was created around the tower's dome. An external viewing terrace was built over the hemispherical dome, around the lantern topped by a spire. Getting here brings unforgettable emotions. The tower houses a regional exhibition and a souvenir shop.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Health resort in Gołdap

The town, picturesquely located on the edge of the Romincka Forest, is the first health resort in Warmia and Mazury. Its peloid and climatic profile is beneficial to treatment of motor, respiratory, and circulatory diseases as well as psychosomatic disorders.

A sanatorium operates in the Kumiecie Forest and by a promenade along Lake Gołdap there is a mineral and medicinal water drinking room as well as brine graduation towers (220 m long and 8 m tall). Brine drawn to the towers creates a microclimate with a large content of iodine, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium, bromine and fluorine.

Active recreation is possible through hiking and cycling trails, a beach with water equipment rental, and in winter – through cross-country skiing routes as well as a slope on the Piękna Góra hill near Gołdap.

Safari in Zatyki near Gołdap

Unique sensations can be experienced during a safari in the Masurian Ecologic Farm near Gołdap. Here, among other animals, one can see herds of fallow deer and other deer species, mouflons, Barbary sheep, Przewalski's horses, Polish primitive horses, zebras and camels. Visitors travel by off-road car with a driver/guide. The offer also includes trips by gondola and amphibious vehicle, as well as feasts at a "Yotving village" on the island.



photo from the archive of the Ryn Town and Commune Office

Eco-Marina in Ryn

An ecological marina is located near a renovated promenade at Lake Ryńskie, almost in the city center. It guarantees excellent conditions of stay to those sailing along the Great Masurian Lakes Route and allows to feel its atmosphere.

The stylish building houses the harbour master's office, training halls and rooms for sailing enthusiasts. The harbour infrastructure also includes: permanent and floating piers with berths for 85 yachts, and a vessel launching slipway. At the lake, one can take advantage of hiking and cycling trails as well as green areas. A short walk through the town to Lake Ołówek allows you to reach the town beach with water equipment rental.

Great Masurian Lakes Route

Lake Ryńskie, on which Ryn is located, is a part of the Great Masurian Lakes system, a paradise for boating enthusiasts. A popular sailing route (130 km) leads through canal-connected bodies of water (including Poland's two largest lakes – Śniardwy and Mamry). It links the most important ports of the Great Lakes: from Węgorzewo, through Giżycko and Mikołajki, to Pisz. In the summer, one can travel from Mikołajki to Ryn by cruise ship.

Recreation at Lake Kalwa in Pasym

A great advantage of Pasym is its picturesque location at Lake Kalwa Wielka. The lake is shaped like a horse-shoe with uneven ends, divided by the Ostrów peninsula with smaller Lake Kalwa Mała at the tip.

The town beach in Pasym has been arranged at Ostrów street, water equipment can also be rented nearby. There are many angling and sailing piers recreation centres, a caravan site and a campsite around the lake. Relax at Kalwa will be quiet and peaceful, as it is prohibited to use vessels with combustion engines on the lake.

From here, one can kayak up the Struga Młyńska through Lake Kiepuńskie to Lake Leleskie. The second water connection from Lake Kalwa is the River Kalwa, joining the River Kośna flowing through Lake Kośno and constituting an attractive kayak trail.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Cycling trails near Pasym

Masurian landscapes, beauty of the nature and relics of the past encourage cycling trips around Pasym. Nine interesting routes have been planned in the vicinity of the town – each of them is a loop starting and finishing in Pasym.

The “Czarci Kamień” (“Devil’s Stone”) route (17 km long) leads to Lake Dłużek; the “Kamień Hindenburga” (“Hindenburg’s Stone”, 32 km) – to Lakes Leleskie, Gromskie and Sasek Wielki Lakes, “Pasymskie Bunkry” (“Pasym Bunkers”, 30 km) and “Kalwa” (21 km) – around Lake Kalwa, “Graszk” (30 km) – to Serwent Lake, “Czarny Bocian” (“Black Stork”, 20 km) – to Lake Małszewskie, “Babska Chata” (33 km) – to the Sąplaty village, “Chamedafne Północna” (23 km) – around Lake Leleskie, “Pajtuński Młyn” (35 km) – to a former watermill on the Kośna river.

River Marózka kayak trail

The Marózka, a tributary of the Łyna, is an unusually charming kayak trail. Most kayakers will choose a starting point in the region of Waplewo, from where the river meanders through wetlands and forests (5-9 km) to Lake Maróz. Having passed this lake (6 km), kayakers will reach Swaderki, where a long portage (approx. 800 m) is necessary. However, what lies ahead is the most beautiful part of the river, leading through an old forest (5 km). The trip ends at Lake Święte near Kurki village (1 km). After several hundred meters of portage, it can be continued on the Łyna river.

In 1958, future Pope John Paul II had a trip down the Marózka, as commemorated by plaques in Kurki and Olsztynek.



photo from the archive of the Olsztynek Town Office

The Climate of Warmia

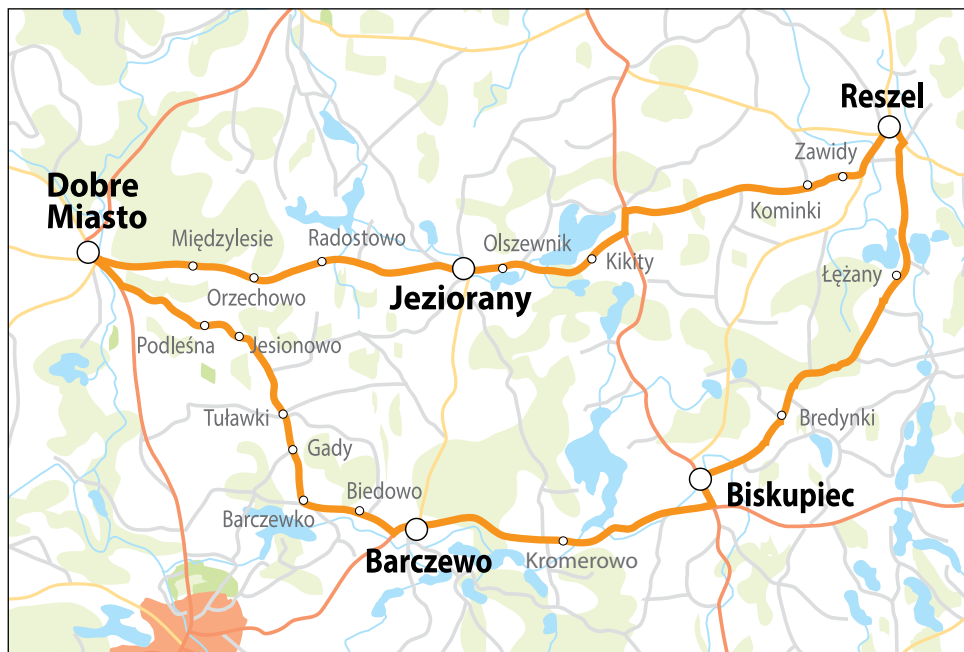


photo by Zbigniew Ramsko-Kozłowski

Barczewo – the hometown of Feliks Nowowiejski

In Barczewo, historic monuments commemorating the 14th-century origin of the town, have been preserved. However, the most famous person connected with Barczewo was born here in the 19th century. This was an outstanding composer, conductor, organist and choirmaster Feliks Nowowiejski (1877-1946) who wrote such works as the popular patriotic song "Rota" and the song "O Warmio moja miła", also known as the "Anthem of Warmia". In 1946, the town was renamed as Nowowiejsk in honour of the artist, but the name was dropped just three months later.

Today, a statue of the composer stands by the primary school in Barczewo, and the Musical Salon in honour of Feliks Nowowiejski is located at the site of his home. It displays the artist's memorabilia, such as manuscripts and copies of his music, personal items, books, paintings, desk and the piano he used to play. Many concerts, exhibitions and scholarly meetings take place here, instrument-playing lessons are conducted as well. Annual event to commemorate the composer and popularize his music is the International Festival of Choral Music named in his honour, of which the most important concerts take place in Barczewo.

Historic market square in Biskupiec

The heart of the town is the old quarter with a medieval spatial layout, including a market square with seven streets going out of it. 19th and early 20th-century houses have survived by these streets. The most peculiar one is at Floriańska Street 2. Another place of interest is the Old Pharmacy, built before 1800. Important buildings of the old town include the former town hall of 1895 and John the Baptist's Church whose original Gothic body was built in late 14th century. In the middle of the renovated market square, there is a monument in honour of those who fought for the Polishness of the region.



photo from the archive of the Biskupiec Town and Commune Office

Municipal Museum in Dobre Miasto

Four historic houses from the turn of the 17th and 18th century are adapted for exhibitions presenting the work of the old craftsmen. They include reconstructed early 20th-century service workshops: shoemaker and leather-worker, tailor and barber shops, as well as a photo studio and a bakery with a residential annex. Additionally, one house is adapted for an art gallery presenting works by local artists, and another one houses a permanent historic exhibition about the Napoleonic period in the region and the history of Dobre Miasto. Workshops of such crafts as weaving, lace making, pottery and photography are held at the museum.



photo from the archive of the Dobre Miasto Town and Commune Office

Revita Warmia Gallery in Jeziorany

The Centre for Living Culture and Revitalization of the Province of Warmia and Mazury is a centre of activity not restricted to culture. It offers works of decorative and applied art as well as artistic crafts, made by local artists (furniture, paintings, sculptures, pottery, glass, fabrics, jewelry, souvenirs). It organizes meetings with creators, workshops, lessons in art and tradition, as well as weekly Eco-Fairs. It also maintains a tourist information point.

Warmian Bishops Castle in Reszel

This monumental stronghold, despite many reconstructions, has still preserved its Gothic character. It was built in stages between 1350 and 1400. After the fall of the State of the Teutonic Order, it lost its military significance, turning into a residence. In late 18th century, the authorities arranged a prison here. In 1806 and 1807, the castle was destroyed by fires. Barbara Zdunk, accused of arson, was burnt at the stake (the last such execution in Europe). The building consists of four wings of different sizes, an impressive keep and a gate tower. The gable of the southern wing is topped by a 19th-century soaring turret. Now, the gallery, the accommodation facility and the restaurant operate in the castle.

photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn





photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Old Town of Reszel

Reszel (chartered in 1337) can boast the best-preserved medieval urban layout in the region. However, the majority of the climatic Old Town architecture comes from the 19th century, since the previous one was consumed by fires. An older structure is the monumental St. Peter and Paul's Church; other Gothic relics are the castle and the bridge (so-called high bridge) over the River Sajna. The park along the river surrounds the Old Town from the south and east. In the centre of the spatial layout, there is a quadrilateral market square with a Classicist town hall built in 1815-1816. Another characteristic building is a late Baroque St. John the Baptist's Church. A water supply system was already operating in Reszel in late 14th century, and parts of it remained in use until 1971.

Hiking and cycling trail from Reszel to Święta Lipka

This historic route is approx. 6 km long, leading along a lime alley. There are 15 Baroque chapels with stone reliefs along the way. In the past, it used to be a pilgrimage route to the Sanctuary of Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Święta Lipka, known as Częstochowa of the North, famous for the most beautiful Baroque church in this part of Poland (built 1687-1693), enriched with a quadrangular cloister with chapels in the corners.

River Łyna kayak trail (Dobre Miasto)

The Łyna is the biggest river in the region. The marked kayak trail in its Polish section is 196 km long (starting in Brzeźno Łyńskie). Before the river reaches Dobre Miasto, it passes, among others, through Lake Łańskie, Las Warmiński natural reserve and Olsztyn. One or two-day trips, the route of which includes Dobre Miasto, will be most convenient to start at Brąswald or Cerkiewnik riverside hostels or in Dobre Miasto itself. On the other hand, they may end at Smolajny or Łaniewo hostels. At these stages, the current of the river is peaceful, meandering through meadows and woods.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Kayak trail of the rivers Dadaj – Pisa Warmińska – Wadąg

An extremely diverse and picturesque trail, approx. 50 km long. Kayakers start from a chosen locality at Lake Dadaj to leave it together with the river of the same name, which has a mountain-like gorge (6 km). Through Lake Tumiańskie, the river reaches Lake Pisz, leaving it under the name of the Pisa Warmińska. In Barczewo (approx. 9 km), it is joined by the Kiermas river (the further flow of the Kośna). From the town, it reaches Lake Wadąg (10 km), out of which it flows as the Wadąg. After a section in the Municipal Forest of Olsztyn (9 km), it joins the Łyna near the hydroelectric plant. Kayakers will encounter arduous portages in Barczewo (200 m) and near the Wadąg hydroelectric plant.

Recreation at Lake Dadaj

The second largest body of water in the Olsztyńskie Lakeland, with over a dozen islands, many coves and peninsulas, is located approx. 5 km from Biskupiec. There are hotels, boarding houses, recreation centres, agri-tourist farms and campsites around the lake. One can enjoy the charms of water recreation, taking advantage of beaches and piers. Water equipment can be rented in several places. The largest waterway flowing into the lake is the River Dymier. It leaves it as the Dadaj, serving as the beginning of a kayak trail leading to the Łyna. Large depth (approx. 39 m) and a rich fauna make the lake attractive to divers and anglers at any time of the year. In winter, one can engage in ice yachting here. The lake is also a favourite place of the "walrus" (winter swimmers) from Biskupiec.



photo from the archive of the Biskupiec Town and Commune Office

Beach at Lake Luterskie

A water sport base is located approx. 7 km from Jeziorany, in Kikity at Lake Luterskie. What resting tourists have at their disposal is a beach with a sandy section and a grassy one, a pier, a playground, a beach volleyball court. One can rent pedalos, kayaks and SUP (stand-up paddle) boards. Another beach in Jeziorany is located at Lake Ring and provides equipment rental as well.

Cycling trails near Jeziorany

Enthusiasts of active recreation can explore the cultural and natural values of the town and commune using four cycling trails. All of them have a loop form, starting and finishing in Jeziorany. The blue route (24 km long) leads to Kikity at Lake Luterskie (with a beach and water equipment rental) and Zerbuń (military cemetery from World War I). The green route (24 km long) leads to Derc and Radostowo. The yellow one (18 km long), through Tłokowo and Franknowo, reaches the Ustnik water and swamp birds reserve. Along the red route (17 km long), you can reach Krokowo through Wójtówko, Kalis and Lekity.



photo from the archive of the Jeziorany Town and Commune Office

Warmia cycling trails

The region of Jeziorany is not the only place where you can relax on a bicycle. Attractive trails have also been arranged in other Masurian communes, allowing you to visit places of special interest. Most of them have a loop form. In the vicinity of Dobre Miasto, there are seven such routes (4 to 34 km long). Four of them depart from Barczewo (27-60 km long). Biskupiec offers as much as thirteen trails (9-34 km) with a varied level of difficulty. In the region of Reszel, one can use unmarked routes. Green Velo East Poland Cycling Trail passes within 12 km north of the town, and one of the Masurian Cycle Routes crosses Święta Lipka.

The Charms of the North

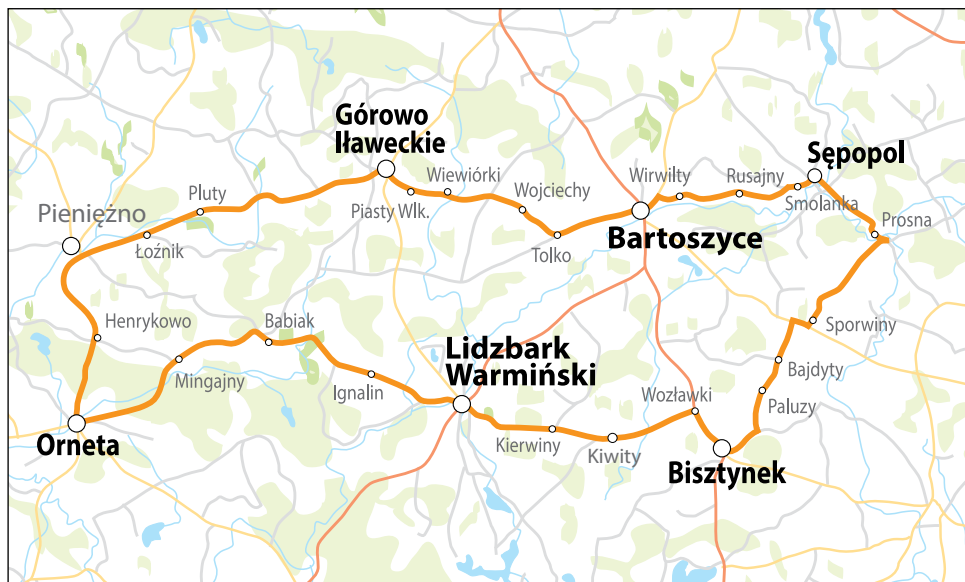


photo by Paulina Zdanowicz

Warmian Bishops castle in Lidzbark Warmiński

This impressive Gothic stronghold was erected (1350-1355) at the confluence of the Symsarna and the Łyna river, as the seat of Warmian Bishops. From late 16th century, it began gradually losing its defensive character.

The four-wing castle in the form of a small fort has survived until today as one of the few of its kind. Its courtyard is surrounded by impressive cloisters which earned it the name of Wawel of the North. Particularly impressive are the Great Refectory and St. Anne's Chapel with Rococo furnishing, as well as restored cellars.

Currently, the building houses the Museum of Warmia (a branch of the Museum of Warmia and Mazury) with a permanent exhibition devoted to outstanding inhabitants of the region. They were among them Bishop Ignacy Krasicki, a renowned poet, and other Bishops of Warmia, as well as Nicolaus Copernicus. Painting and medieval art of the region are exhibited here as well. The collection also includes other relics of history and documents, including the act of the Second Peace of Toruń.

Not far from the castle, there is a revitalized bishop's summer palace, housing the Orangery of Culture.

Old Town in Orneta

Orneta has preserved its original old town architectural layout. The market square is surrounded by 17th and 18th-century Baroque houses with arcades and facades of some of them bear original ornaments. The best-preserved Gothic town hall in the region (built before 1359) stands on the market square. Warmia's oldest bell (1384) is hanging in its turret. A pitched roof of the building is crowned by a Baroque clock turret. The western wall is adorned by a crow-stepped gable with pinnacles.

The second characteristic building of the old town is the St. John the Baptist and St. John the Evangelist Church. The temple (built between 1338 and 1349) has impressive, soaring Gothic walls with ceramic reliefs, ornamental gables and roof finishing.



photo from the archive of the Orneta Town and Commune Office

Gas Industry Museum of Warmia and Mazury in Górowo Iławeckie

The museum presents a complete process line for production of gas out of bituminous coal. It was opened in 1994 in historic gasworks active in two periods: 1908-1945 and 1964-1992. One can also see such exhibits here as historic manometers, gas meters, gas ovens and boilers. Sightseeing is possible upon telephonic appointment. Górowo Iławeckie also has the Town Museum with collections of military relics and artifacts connected with everyday life and culture of the region.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Lidzbark Gate in Bartoszyce

The oldest relic of secular architecture in Bartoszyce is a preserved part of the Gothic town defences from mid-14th century. The gate was built of red brick, on a rectangular plan. The three storeys above the clearance are adorned with blind windows on both sides as well as pinnaced gables. Two bells are found inside: a larger one, of 1517 (transferred in early 19th century from a demolished town hall), and a smaller one of 1767.

St. Michael the Archangel's Church in Sępólno

This monumental Gothic building dominates the landscape of the town. It was built in stages in the second part of the 14th century, on a rectangular plan. The main body was supplemented with a square tower at the turn of the 15th and 16th century. Inside the temple, elements of Gothic and Baroque furnishing have survived until today. A historic 19th-century rectory is found near the church. Nearby, parts of medieval town walls with fragments of a tower have survived as well.

photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

St. Matthias the Apostle and the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ Church in Bisztynek

The temple became famous for an Eucharistic miracle during its consecration in 1400. It sparked off the worship of the Precious Blood of Jesus Christ, persisting until today. The originally-Gothic building was rebuilt after a fire in late 18th century in a late Baroque style. The ornamental facade was crowned by a semi-oval pediment. Inside the church, mostly Late Baroque and Rococo furnishing was preserved. Life-size sculptures of the Twelve Apostles stand on the wall surrounding the church.





📷 Górowo Iławeckie – the city on Green Velo route, photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Green Velo East Poland Cycling Trail

A part (approx. 395 km) of Poland's longest cycling route leads through the Warmian-Masurian Province, enabling sightseeing of its northern areas, very picturesque and abound with natural and cultural attractions. Three sections of the route, known as cycling kingdoms, are distinguished in the region: "At the Zalew Wiślany" (93 km long), "Warmia and its vicinity" (147 km) and "Northern Mazury" (153 km). The route leads, among others, through Cittaslow towns: Górowo Iławeckie, Lidzbark Warmiński, Bartoszyce, Sępólno ("Warmia and its vicinity"), Goldap ("Northern Mazury"). Each stage of travel along the Green Velo can be diversified through trips along many local routes. Those travelling along the route can take advantage of Cyclist Service Points equipped with racks, benches, tables, umbrella roofs, bins and information boards. Tourists are also awaited at Cyclist-Friendly Places, i.e. recommended objects (accommodation, gastronomy, services) adapting their offer to the needs of cycling enthusiasts.



📷 The Sanctuary of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary and St. Joseph in Krosno, located near the route, photo from the archive of the Orneta Town and Commune Office

Lidzbark Warmiński – Orneta cycling route

The 28 km long route was runs on an embankment of a former railway line active between 1905 and 1945. It leads among fields and forests and is characterized by minimal elevation differences. On their way, cyclists will pass old viaducts and roadside chapels as well as monuments worth visiting: a Gothic Church of the Holy Cross in Opin and a Baroque Marian sanctuary in Krosno. Cyclists can take advantage of two relax zones with barbecue sites, tables and benches (Łaniewo, Opin).



📷 photo from the archive of the Bartoszyce Town Office

Municipal Swimming Pool in Bartoszyce

An outdoor swimming pool, open in the summer, is divided into two zones: recreational and swimming. The first one consists of a wading pool for young children (depth: 0.4 m) and a part for older users (0.6-1 m). The swimming zone features 6 lanes with a length of 25 m (1.1-1.8 m). The attractions include: water massage beds, water back massagers, a water „mushroom”, a fountain, a three-tube slide, geysers, a water curtain. Within the premises of the pool, one can enjoy: a fitness hall with two saunas (dry and wet), a playground, volleyball, basketball and badminton courts, as well as a catering establishment. The object is adapted to the needs of disabled people.

Warmia Thermal Baths in Lidzbark Warmiński

A modern pool and recreation complex utilizing thermal waters provides a full range of water attractions and additional services.

The Active Thermal Bath Zone includes pools (swimming, multipurpose and for children), Jacuzzi troughs and a seasonal Wild River. In the Relax Thermal Bath zone, one can use pools (brine, wellness, external hyperthermal), Jacuzzi tubs and a flow channel. The Wellness Zone offers a wide range of procedures. The Sauna Zone consists of: Finnish and steam saunas, a sanarium, aroma and salt grottoes, a spring and immersion pool, showers (inside), as well as a Finnish sauna and a thermal cooling pool (outside).

The Centre of External Activities includes: a rope park, a climbing wall, a playground, a sports field, tennis courts, a pond with a beach, gazebos and barbecue sites. The conference part of the complex includes, among others, meeting halls, a bowling alley, a disco and a restaurant. Accommodation is provided by a holiday village.



photo by Michał Misztal

River Łyna kayak trail (Lidzbark Warmiński – Sępól)

The main river of the region is an attractive kayak trail (196 km long). From Dobre Miasto, it flows, among others, through Smolajny and Łaniewo to Lidzbark Warmiński. Here, the Łyna is joined by the Symsarna, also worth kayaking. Further, the Łyna flows through Rogóż and Perkutki to Bartoszyce, and later, through Szylina Wielka to Sępól where it is joined by the Guber. Each of the mentioned localities features a riverside hostel (in case of Lidzbark Warmiński, even two of them), enabling a comfortable start or ending of a trip. The final hostel is found in Stopki, about 5 km far from the place where the river crosses the border to Russia. Further down the Łyna, its meandering flow is wide and peaceful. The main difficulty for kayakers is several hydroelectric plants, necessitating portage.



Sępól in a bend of the Łyna River,
photo by Robert Zakrzewski

photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Devil's Rock natural monument in Bisztynek

The Devil's Rock is the second largest erratic rock in Poland. It has a circumference of 28 m and extends more than 3 m above the ground. The granite rock is heavily cracked, showing light grey and pink feldspars as well as tiny grains of quartz. According to a legend, the boulder was brought to Bisztynek by a devil hurrying to take the soul of a poor cobbler's son. Previously, the boulder used to be known as the Bishop's Stone, which was supposedly reflected in naming of the town.



Different faces of Cittaslow



'Little Dutchman' arcade house in Cyganek near Nowy Dwór Gdański

The house in a bend of the River Tuga was built in the 18th century, and a renovation in 2010 underlined its original architecture. The exhibited collections include equipment and objects from old farms of the Żuławy region. Curiosities include handmade bricks with imprints of fingers, cat and dog paws, and even... an earthworm.

Visitors can participate in workshops of cheese-making, beer brewing and pottery, and spend a night in rooms stylized as peasant cabins of old. They also can rent bicycles, kayaks and rowing boats. In the vicinity, there is a park with old trees, a bonfire site, a campsite and a berth. To learn more about the Żuławy region, the monuments of its history, the local Mennonite community and the regional history, visit the Żuławy Historical Park in Nowy Dwór Gdański.

photo from the archive of the Nowy Dwór Gdański Town Office



Żuławy Commuter Rail in Nowy Dwór Gdański

A narrow-gauge (750 mm) railway in the Nowy Dwór County, based in Nowy Dwór Gdański. Timely connections, enjoying the interest of tourists, are carried out during the summer holidays (everyday) as well as in May, June and September (at weekends). Additionally, organizes special rides, e.g. to the "Summer with Radio" festival – summertime radio show in Stegna. The railroad also offers an opportunity to order a private ride at any chosen date. Currently, it serves three lines: Nowy Dwór Gdański – Stegna Gdańska (15 km), Sztutowo – Mikoszewo – Wiśła river estuary (15 km), and Nowy Dwór Gdański – Tuja. A special attraction is travel on hot summer days in open carriages known as "letniaki" ("summertimers").

photo from the archive of the Nowy Dwór Gdański Town Office

photo from the archive of the Murowana Goślina Town and Commune Office



St. Mary Magdalene's Church in Długa Goślina

A motorized Trail of Wooden Churches runs around the Zielonka Forest. Along its route, of interest is the beautiful 17th-century church in Długa Goślina (approx. 6 km from Murowana Goślina).

The origins of the local parish date back to 1325, and the original patron saint was St. Ottilia. The surviving church was built in 1623-1625. In early 18th century, the main body was supplemented by a tower crowned with a Baroque cupola. In 1918, the parish chose St. Mary Magdalene as its patron saint. The main altar features a 19th-century painting with her image, founded as a votive for the regaining of Poland independence. Each summer, the church hosts the "Musica Sacra, Musica Profana" Festival.

Cycling trails near Murowana Goślina

More than a half of this commune's area is covered by forests, including the Zielonka Forest Landscape Park. Its most remote parts can be reached through a more than 500 km network of marked cycling trails. They lead, among others, to five natural reserves: Żywiec Dziewięciolistny, Mixed Forest in the Łopuchówko Forest Inspectorate, Lake Czarne, Lake Pławno, and Klasztorne Modrzewie near Dąbrówka Kościelna.

The forest is also crossed by more than 40 km section of the Wielkopolska Road of St. James (marked with a symbol of a white shell with a red cross inside), a part of the European network of pilgrimage routes to the grave of St. James in Santiago de Compostela in Spain.



photo from the archive of the Murowana Goślina Town and Commune Office

Wok's Tower in Prudnik

One of the oldest buildings of such type in Poland and the town's oldest relic, the only visible trace of a local castle burnt in 1806. The name comes from Wok of Rosenberg, who decided to erect the castle in 1255. Originally, the cylindrical keep was used as the ultimate line of defence of the fortress. Thick walls and the entrance located 12.5 m above the ground made the stronghold impregnable.

After renovation and construction of hoardings, the 41 m tall structure acts as a viewing point from where one can admire the panorama of the town and the Opawskie Mountains. Wok's Tower is also a part of the Polish-Czech tourist product "Borderland Towers". It can be visited between 1 May and 30 September. The tower is made available at the discretion of the Prudnik Region Museum.



photo from the archive of the Prudnik Town Office

Cycling trails near Prudnik

The town and its surrounding are perfect places for cycling tourism. They feature both family routes and trails for experienced cyclists. Apart from natural values, their attractiveness is increased by viewing towers and campsites. Thanks to cooperation with the Czech partners, the cycling trails connect localities on both sides of the border.

The route "Following Franciszek Surmiński and Stanisław Szozda – the legends of Polish cycling" passes such interesting places as the St. Joseph Sanctuary in Prudnik Las, the place of imprisonment of Primate Stefan Wyszyński.

The cycling infrastructure of the Opawskie Mountains enables organization of events for amateurs and professionals alike. The best known of them is the Stanisław Szozda Memorial Race, ranking every two years as a qualification round for the Championship of Poland in the Street Criterium.



The city park in Prudnik, photo from the archive of the Prudnik Town Office



photo by Andrzej Drzazga

Town Hall in Głubczyce

Głubczyce is a town on the River Psina, located on a historic Opole – Olomouc – Brno trade route. It was chartered before 1253. The monuments of history include a town hall, reconstructed in 2006-2008 after being destroyed in World War II (currently, a seat of a museum). During the reconstruction, a lane with a 13th-century cloth hall was preserved on the ground level. The new structure has features of the Renaissance style it took on in 1570, after the reconstruction of an earlier, Gothic town hall. The body is dominated by an octagonal tower with a viewing terrace, crowned with a cupola with several steps.

By the town hall, there is a Baroque Marian pillar of 1738 by Anton Jörg. The pedestal supports a figure of Our Lady of Immaculate Conception standing on the globe. Statues of saints: Sebastian, Roch and Giles are placed at the corners of the pedestal.



photo by Tomasz Michalewski

Campsite in Pietrowice near Głubczyce

The region of Głubczyce is famous for its picturesque landscapes and nature. A part of the area of the commune falls within the borders of the Mokre–Lewice Region Protected Landscape Area, including a part of Opawskie Mountains. There is a village of Pietrowice there (12 km from Głubczyce), with a high-standard campsite nearby (open between 1 April and 31 October). Its attraction is a beach on a water reservoir, with a diving tower and a skating rink (11 m tall, 25 m long). The site offers accommodation at a hotel building and in brick bungalows, at a campsite and in caravanning sites. Such facilities as a bowling alley, a playground, as well as volleyball and basketball courts are at the guests' disposal.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Leśno Rajza cycling trail near Kalety

Kalety is located near extensive forest complexes, providing perfect conditions for active recreation. Under a partnership agreement, a picturesque Leśno Rajza cycling trail (marked in green and using the LR symbol) has been created in the area of the Kalety Commune and five adjacent communes. The main loop is approx. 90 km long (including access roads, the length of the route is 110 km). The route goes from Kalety to Miasteczko Śląskie, near Tarnowskie Góry, the localities of Woźniki, Koszęcin, Świerklaniec and Tworóg. Of particular interest is a small loop around Lake Chechło-Nakło. In several places, the Leśno Rajza joins a system of four cycling trails around Miasteczko Śląskie. The route is among the showpieces of Kalety, known as the Forest Corner of Silesia.

Zielona Water Reservoir in Kalety

The Mała Panew, flowing through the town, enabled creation of two ponds the origins of which go back to mid-14th century. The larger one has an area of 60 ha, while the smaller one, of 20 ha. Surrounded by forest areas, these bodies of water provide perfect conditions for functioning of tourist and leisure facilities. Guests can take advantage of sandy beaches and water equipment rental. At their disposal, there are bungalows, an inn, a campsite, volleyball courts, a tennis court, bonfire and barbecue sites, and bicycle rental. The ponds are inhabited by different species of fish as well as beavers, numerous bird species feed here. The exploration of the reservoir region is helped by the "Green Loop" educational and natural path (9 km).



photo from the archive of the Town Office in Kalety

Kiwerskich Mansion in Rejewiec Fabryczny

The town was established at the site of an estate owned in mid-16th century by Mikołaj Rej himself. It was his name that gave the town the first component of its name, while the other ("Fabryczny") comes from the "Firley" Cement Plant established here in 1924.

The only official monument of history in the city is the Kiwerski Mansion, currently the seat of the "Dworek" ("Mansion") Municipal Culture Centre. Built in the Classicist spirit with some elements of Romanticism, it came into being between 1890 and 1900. The one-storey structure is built on a rectangular plan. The body is adorned by a porch, shallow avant-corps at the front and on the side of the garden, as well as a storeyed corner annex adjacent to the shorter side. Around the mansion, there is a park (3,4 ha) with more than a thousand trees.



photo by Paweł Soja

Tourist trails near Rejewiec Fabryczny

Two tourist trails start in the town, allowing you to combine physical activity with exploration of the region's cultural heritage. Their routes partially overlap.

The Mikołaj Rej Cycling Trail leads from Rejewiec Fabryczny to Krasnystaw. It links places connected with the famous writer. The Arian Hiking Trail (64 km), having reached Krasnystaw, goes further to Skierbieszów, leading through places connected with the life and activity of Paweł Orzechowski (1550-1612) of the Arian (Polish Brethren) faith.

The most interesting features of both trails are: the Arian Tower in Krynica (possibly Orzechowski's tomb), ruins of a castle and a mansion in Krupie, historic buildings and the Regional Museum in Krasnystaw.



photo from the archive of the Rejewiec Fabryczny Town Office

Towns aspiring to join the Cittaslow network

Nowy Staw (Pomeranian Province) – historic monuments include the largest church in Żuławy (St. Matthew the Apostle Gothic Church), active tourists can use hiking, Nordic walking and cycling trails, as well as a kayak trail along Rivers Tuga and Wielka Świąta.

Sianów (West Pomeranian Province) – featuring, among others, a 18th-century half-timbered church (of St. Stanislaus Kostka); the Pomeranian Route of St. James runs through the town, and the vicinity includes cycling trails, Nordic walking trails, and a kayak trail on the River Unieść.

The culinary side of Cittaslow towns



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Wandering between the Cittaslow towns also means a unique culinary journey. Not insignificant is the fact that the Cittaslow movement has its roots in the Slow Food organization promoting the culture of good eating. Protection and support of production of natural food and traditional regional dishes is an indispensable element of functioning and promotion of the Cittaslow towns.

Regional dishes – those most typical of North-Eastern Poland – are made of locally available gifts of the forest (venison, underground products) and the lake (fish) and the available crops (potatoes, cabbage, cereals), assisted by a wide range of herbs. Here we present several most interesting of them, which can also be tasted in the charming Cittaslow towns.

The first association with the Masurian cuisine is fish, both fresh and smoked (offered, among others, by Szwarderki Fish Farm near Olsztyn). Among fish dishes, we find such classics as fried fish (Camping Tumiany near Barczewo), traditional fish soups (Gościniec Ryński Młyn in Ryn, Karczma nad Sandelą in Lubawa), fish salads and cutlets.

Łężnie, for which the Natangia restaurant in Górowo Haweckie is famed, are wonderfully delicate potato cutlets with sauerkraut stuffing. They seem simple and commonplace but, depending on your taste, they can be served with all sorts of additions.

Potatoes also serve as a basis for kartacze dumplings for which Gołdap is famous. This perfect combination of potato dough and meat stuffing will satisfy tastes of most refined gourmets. Moreover, the Piękna Góra Inn in Gołdap offers venison (deer steaks) from home-bred animals.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

Thanks to many annual open-air events, the culinary heritage of the region can be explored by large numbers of inhabitants and tourists. During the festivals, restaurateurs and traditional food producers compete in contests aimed at choosing the best tastes, dishes and food products. The theme of each event is determined by products serving as a basis of the dishes. Thus, some festivals are devoted to flour dishes, poultry (Nidzica), venison (Lidzbark Warmiński), fish, mushrooms, herbs (Olsztynek) or honey.

The culmination of the season is a contest for the best product and best regional dish. Its main goal is to collect and preserve culinary recipes from the rural areas of the province and to popularize them among gourmets. Years of organization of the contest resulted in hundreds of interesting recipes being saved from oblivion. Some of them are presented below:

Cabbage rolls with buckwheat groats in mushroom sauce – based on simple, easily available ingredients (the main ones: white cabbage, buckwheat groats, dried mushrooms, onion, carrot, parsley, spices) made into a filling dish with a unique taste.

Potato noodles with cottage cheese and fat gravy – easy to make by everyone, they can be a starter, a main dish or an addition to other foods (potatoes, flour, cottage cheese, fatback, onion, spices).

Sander in root beer with buckwheat “dzyndzałki” dumplings and kale sauce – a refined dish for real gourmets. You need some time and skills to prepare it but the effect is worth the effort. The main ingredients are: sander, light wheat beer, buckwheat groats, kale, green peas, parsley root, garlic, parsley, flour, eggs, butter, white wine, spices and traditional seasonings.



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn

photo from the archive of the MOWMP in Olsztyn



Calendar of major events in the Cittaslow towns



photo from the archive of the Dobre Miasto Town and Commune Office

JANUARY

- New Year Concerts in Głubczyce

FEBRUARY

- Winter Foray to the Fields of Grunwald and the Nidzica Castle

MAY

Cittaslow Towns Festival –
the 2017 edition held in Kalety

- “Show The Flow” in Działdowo (dance festival)
- Olsztynek May Picnic
- Children’s Rally in Prudnik

JUNE

- International Festival of Choral Music in honour of Feliks Nowowiejski in Barczewo
- International Days of the Bartoszyce Region
- Jazzteaval in Dobre Miasto (jazz-related concerts)
- Days of Górowo Haweckie
- Provincial Review of Music Ensembles and Vocal Groups in Jeziorany
- Farmer and Traditional Cheeses Festival in Lidzbark Warmiński
- Fantasy Festival in Nidzica
- Days of Nowe Miasto Lubawskie

- Days of Orneta
- Family Picnic on the Grass in Pasym
- Exhibition of Folk Artists and Artistic Craft of the Polish–Czech Borderland in Prudnik
- Kindergarten’s Spartakiad in Rejowiec Fabryczny
- St. John’s Eve in Sępólno

JULY

- Days of Barczewo
- Days of Bisztynek
- Ekołomja – Ukrainian Culture Festival in Górowo Haweckie
- Triathlon TriEnergy Lidzbark
- Days of Lidzbark
- St. Jacob’s Fair in Murowana Goślina
- “Hybizio” Small Street Forms Festival in Nowy Dwór Gdański
- March to Grunwald in Nowe Miasto Lubawskie (historical reenactment)
- July Feast in Rejowiec Fabryczny
- Reszel Witches Day

JULY-AUGUST

- Concerts of Organ and Chamber Music in Pasym
- Concerts of Organ and Chamber Music in Reszel

AUGUST

- Warmia Dumplings Feast in Biesowo near Biskupiec
- Działdowo Tenner (street race)
- Arts and Crafts Fair in Dobre Miasto
- Kartaczewo Borderland Festival in Gołdap (culinary festival)
- International Screaming Contest in Gołdap
- Lidzbark Evenings of Humour and Satire in Lidzbark Warmiński
- Days of Lubawa
- Lubawa Tenner (running event)
- Regional Herbs Festival in Olsztynek
- “WOW Culture” Festival in Orneta
- Masuria 2 Festival of Medieval Culture in Ryn
- Larding and Cucumbering in Ryn (culinary festival)

SEPTEMBER

Cittaslow Week – in all cities
belonging to the network

- Sports and Recreation Family Picnic of the “Settler Days” cycle in Bartoszyce
- Commune Harvest Festival in Bisztynek
- Volleyball Tournament in Memory of Arkadiusz Gołaś in Murowana Goślina
- “Żuławy Around” Bicycle Rally and a Bicycle Race for the Nowy Dwór Gdański Mayor’s Cup
- Commune Harvest Festival in Sępólno

OCTOBER-NOVEMBER

- Culture Days in Głubczyce

NOVEMBER

- Independence Race in Jeziorany

DECEMBER

- Christmas Fair in Biskupiec