



Pomorskie  
Trasy  
Rowerowe



# Pomorskie Region EuroVelo 10/13

BICYCLE GUIDE



[www.pomorskie.travel/eurovelo/](http://www.pomorskie.travel/eurovelo/)

You can find more about EuroVelo in Poland  
[www.en.eurovelo.com/poland](http://www.en.eurovelo.com/poland)



and here  
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BICYCLE GUIDE

# EuroVelo 10/13

Gdańsk 2022

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You can find more cycling and tourist inspirations  
on the website: [Pomorskie.travel](https://pomorskie.travel)



**Maps edited by:** Wydawnictwo Compass

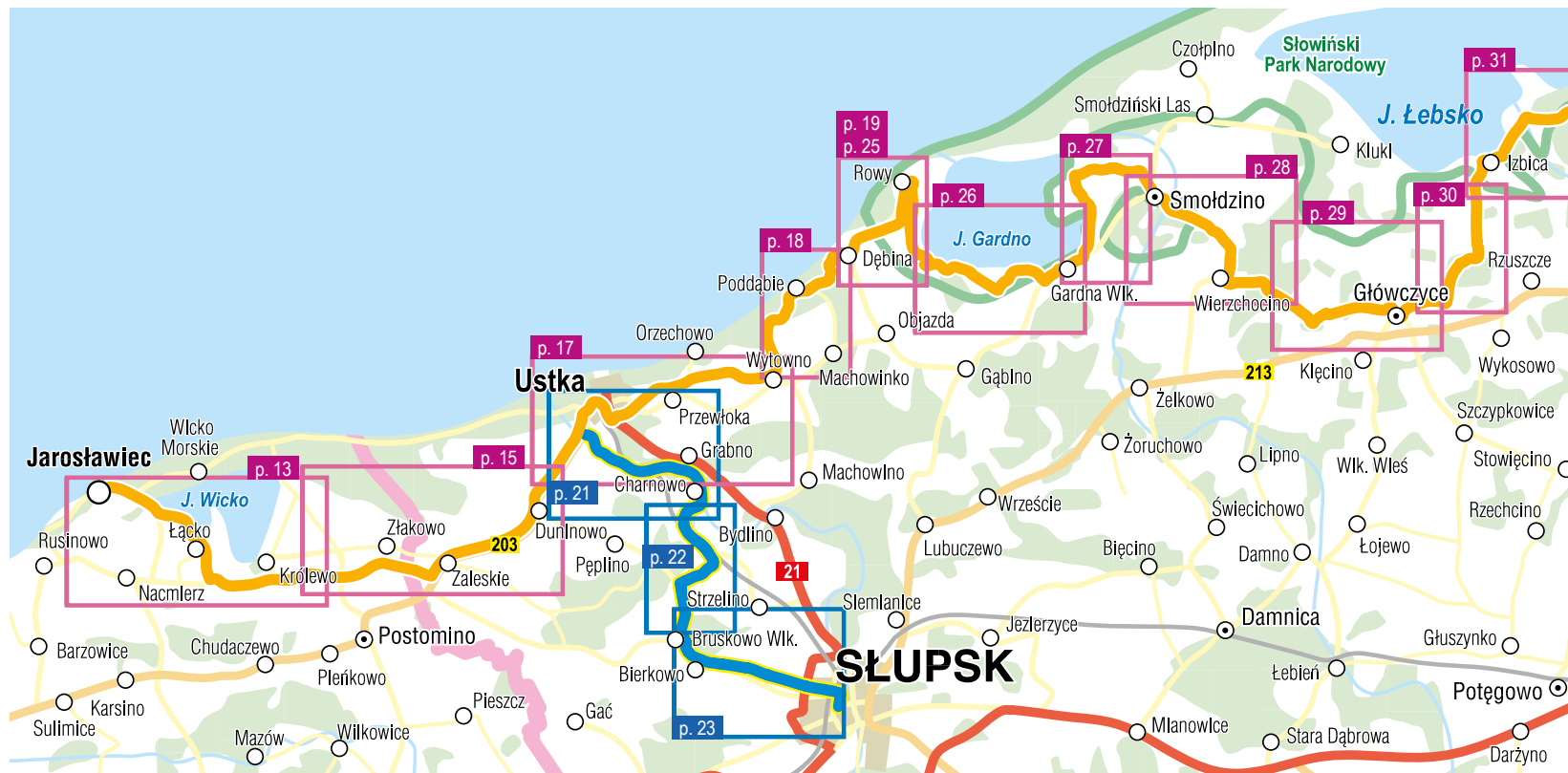
**Layout and graphics:** Joanna Olender

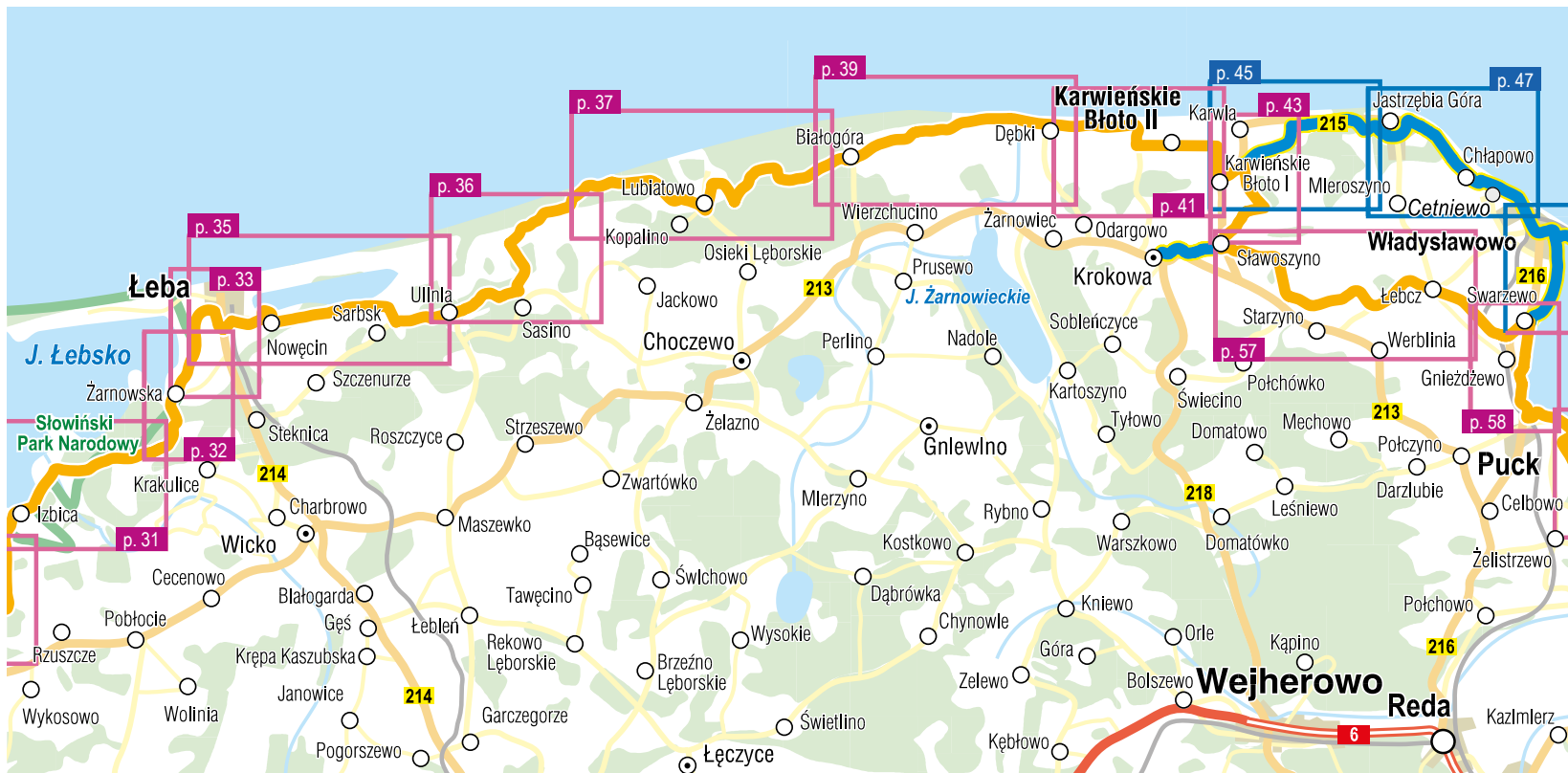
**Photographs:** Pomorskie Trasy Rowerowe

**Publisher:** Urząd Miejski w Gdańsku  
ul. Nowe Ogrody 8/12, 80-803 Gdańsk  
[www.gdansk.pl](http://www.gdansk.pl)

**Realization:** Wydawnictwo Compass  
ul. Podchorążych 3, 30-084 Kraków  
tel. 12 626 14 36  
[www.compass.krakow.pl](http://www.compass.krakow.pl)

1st edition, 2022  
ISBN: 978-83-8184-429-1









Somewhere on the Baltic Sea ...

# Legenda

skala - scale 1:55 000



drogi publiczne (przebieg na ruchu ogólnym)  
public roads (route in general traffic)

droga asfaltowa główna, droga asfaltowa  
main asphalt road, asphalt road

drogi szutrowe i pozostałe / gravel roads and others

droga utwardzona (szutrowa), gruntowa  
damaged asphalt road, gravel road, unsurfaced road

inna droga, przecinka leśna  
other road, narrow ride

drogi dla rowerów / drogi pieszo-rowerowe  
bicycle path / pedestrian and bicycle path

deptak / ścieżka rowerowa  
bicycle path

szlaki rowerowe / bicycle trails

miejsce postojowe  
bike stands

trasa EuroVelo 10/13  
EuroVelo 10/13 Bike Route

trasa R10 (trasa łącznikowa)  
R10 Bike Route (branch of the cycle route)

trasa EuroVelo 9 / Wiśłana Trasa Rowerowa  
EuroVelo 9 Bike Route / Vistula River Bike Route

R9 (trasa łącznikowa)  
R9 Bike Route (branch of the cycle route)

5,6  
odległości w kilometrach  
distance in kilometres

trasa w budowie  
bike route under construction

stromy podjazd  
steep uphill





# Legenda

**Legend skala - scale 1:50 000**



	teren: zabudowany, przemysłowy, centrum handlowe built-up area, industrial area, shopping mall
	las, sad (ogródki działkowe), zarośla forest, orchard, area with scattered trees
	park, obszar piaszczysty park, sandy soil
	cmentarz, cmentarz wojenny, miejsce pamięci narodowej cemetery, war cemetery, national memorial sites
	cmentarz zniszczony, cmentarz żydowski destroyed cemetery, Jewish cemetery
	droga: ekspresowa, krajowa, wojewódzka express road, national road, voivodship road
	kładka, most footbridge, bridge
	tory kolejowe, stacja kolejowa: czynna, nieczynna railway, railway station: open, closed
	dworzec autobusowy, nieczynne tory kolejowe, tunel bus station, inactive railway, tunnel
	wieża widokowa, platforma widokowa, turbina wiatrowa observation tower, wind turbine

	latarnia morska, budynek użyteczności publicznej, dom lighthouse, public building, house		schron, zabytek techniki, pomnik bunker, monument of engineering, monument
	kaplica, kaplica zabytkowa, kapliczka, kapliczka zabytkowa chapel, historic chapel, little chapel		skansen, muzeum, izba regionalna, punkt widokowy / open-air museum, museum, regional museum, view point
	kościół, kościół zabytkowy, kościół zabytkowy drewniany church, historic church, wooden historic church, figures		głaz narzutowy, młyn wodny, elektrownia wodna erratic boulder, water mill, hydropower plant
	hotel, inny obiekt noclegowy, ośrodek wypoczynkowy, agroturystyka / hotel, other accommodation, the holiday centre, agritourism		wieża wodna, wiatrak water tower, historic windmill
	wiata turystyczna, miejsce odpoczynku tourist hut, place of rest		kurhan, plaża tumulus, beach
	pole namiotowe, kemping camp site, camping		restauracja, bar, informacja turystyczna restaurant, bar, tourist information
	stacja benzynowa, stadion, boisko filling station, stadium, sports field		rezerwat przyrody nature reserve
	parking, parking leśny, ośrodek jeździecki, leśniczówka car park, forest car park, horse-riding centre, forester's house		poziomice, skarpa, szczyt contour lines, scarp, peak
	park zabytkowy, pomnik przyrody historic park, natural monument		zapora wodna, jezioro, bagna, źródło dam, lake, swamp, spring
	pałac, dwór, chata, inny zabytek palace, manor, hut, other monument		rzeka, potok, strumień/rów, śluza river, small river, stream/ditch, lock
	zamek, baszta, grodzisko, zabytkowy rynek castle, old rampart, medieval settlement, historic market square		prom, rejsy statkiem ferry, boat trips
	ruina: zamku, dworu, innego zabytku ruin of: castle, manor, other monument		szlaki turystyczne piesze PTTK PTTK tourist trails



# EuroVelo in Europe, Poland and the Pomorskie Region



EuroVelo is a network of 17 long-distance cycling routes covering most European countries. The initiator and maintainer of the project is the European Cyclists' Federation (ECF), based in Brussels. Together with national coordinators, the ECF team works on the construction of high-quality routes and creates promotional activities related to mobility and cycling tourism. Ultimately, the length of all the designated and marked routes in Europe is to be approx. 90,000 km. The routes have dedicated markings. The route number is framed with the EU stars, and all of it is on a navy blue background. There are plans to prepare and build new routes. A candidate for inclusion in the EuroVelo network is, for example, Route No. 20, which is currently in the design phase in three voivodships of northern Poland. You can find out more about EuroVelo and the ECF here [www.en.eurovelo.com/about-us](http://www.en.eurovelo.com/about-us) and here [www.en.eurovelo.com](http://www.en.eurovelo.com)

As many as six EuroVelo routes run through Poland: EV 2 (Capitals Route), EV 4 (Central Europe Route), EV 9

(Baltic - Adriatic), EV 10 (Baltic Sea Cycle Route), EV 11 (East Europe Route) and EV 13 (Iron Curtain Route). Routes 10 and 13 overlap each other and are often referred to as one route. In accordance with Polish regulations, the European marking of EuroVelo routes is inscribed in an orange square with a bicycle symbol. You can find out more about EuroVelo in Poland here [www.en.eurovelo.com/poland](http://www.en.eurovelo.com/poland)

The Pomorskie Region hosts three EuroVelo routes: EV 9 and EV 10/13. The route construction is coordinated by the Marshal's Office of the Pomorskie Voivodship, while the implementation is carried out by local governments (cities, rural communes, powiats) and some forest districts. The Pomorskie Bicycle Routes of international importance R10 and the Vistula Bicycle Route (R9) project brings together more than 40 partners who, using EU funds, invest in quality bicycle infrastructure, which is part of the EuroVelo network.



*Time to go*



## EuroVelo 10/13

The main topics of the EV 10 and EV 13 routes are the Baltic Sea and the border of the former Eastern Bloc countries. Thus, tourist attractiveness is based here on the Pomorskie cultural heritage related to the sea, the ethnic diversity of the region and its unique landscape and natural values. On the other hand, the history of communism and its fall in Eastern Europe is prudently cultivated by the European Solidarity Centre in Gdańsk, which gives special importance to the Iron Curtain Route. By com-

binning these two themes into one international bicycle route, we are dealing with a tourist phenomenon on a European scale.

In the Pomorskie Region, EuroVelo 10/13 runs through several ethnographic and geographical regions with a very diverse history, culture, topography and natural wealth. Virtually the entire route to Gdynia is in the region of Kashubia, and the Slovincian Coast from the voivodship border to Lake Łebsko is called the Lattice Land, associated with the regional, half-timbered buildings and the heritage of the Slovincian people. The route passes through Baltic resorts and coastal forests, overcoming the sometimes difficult dune areas in the vicinity of Słowiński (Slovincian) National Park and Coastal Landscape Park. It almost touches the waters of the Baltic Sea and the Bay of Gdańsk, and sometimes it deviates from the water for many kilometres to show what is interesting in the region's interior. It runs through the seaside zone and tourist centres of the famous Tri-City of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot. The eastern part of EV 10/13 is already the Żuławy Wiślane Lowlands, located in the Vistula Delta, with their characteristic arcaded houses, which are a unique feature of this land, its Gothic churches with wooden towers and its hydrotechnical monuments.



*Sails, kites and a bicycle in Chałupy*

# About the Guide

The guide is a collection of the most essential information about the course of the EuroVelo 10/13 route in the Pomorskie Region, both in terms of riding and sightseeing. The guide is divided into Daily Stages, the distance the average cyclist can cover in one day, including visiting attractions. The guide tells you if a stage is especially attractive and if it is worth spending more than one day on it. However, we recommend that you plan longer stays in individual destinations, as the guide describes or indicates interesting places off-route and suggests other bicycle trips in the area. The course of each stage is shown on the maps. Additional, more detailed maps are provided for larger towns. The maps contain numbers that refer to the descriptions of the attractions. Next to the descriptions of the attractions, there are QR codes referring directly to the home website of a given place or to pomorskie.travel, the tourism portal of the Voivodship.

The description of each stage consists of the following:

- **Length** – specifies the length of the stretch.
- **Logistics** – describes the options of travelling by rail to the beginning of a stage or the towns located along the course of a given stage.
- **Characteristics, course, tips** – describes the basic features of the landscape, the tourist attractiveness as well as the route and types of surfaces.
- **Dedicated rest areas** – indicates dedicated parking spaces on the EuroVelo 10/13 route.
- **Possible obstacles** – describes any challenges along the section, e.g. a bad road surface, general bicycle traffic, altitude differences, etc.
- **What you will see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and its vicinity** – describes the tourist attractions on the route and in the area.
- **Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity** – indicates objects



*Parking space for cyclists in Sopot at the pier*

and places that may not be attractions for the average tourist but are interesting for history enthusiasts and sightseeing off the beaten track: ruins of manors, palaces, churches, farms, forgotten cemeteries, mausoleums, tomb chapels, remains of fortifications or former military units, etc.

- **Other bicycle routes and trip suggestions** – points out the possibilities of visiting areas off the EuroVelo 10/13 route by bicycle.

Please send your suggestions, remarks and comments on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and the guide to the following address: [rowery@pomorskie.eu](mailto:rowery@pomorskie.eu)

# Stage 1: Darłowo – Zaleskie – Ustka – Rowy



from the  
voivodship  
border)

33  
km

## ● Logistics

The start of the EuroVelo 10/13 route in the Pomorskie Region is close to the village of Zaleskie, near the border with the West Pomerania. The town has no railway connection. The nearest railway station is in Ustka (over 12 km). In addition to all-year connections with Słupsk, Ustka can be accessed seasonally by long-distance trains, among others, from Warsaw (Słoneczny Train). Słupsk is the largest transport hub in the area, with year-round local, regional and national rail connections. Another option to reach the beginning of the Pomorskie section of EuroVelo 10/13 is to take a bicycle from the railway station in Sycewice (approximately 18 km), which is already on the side of the neighbouring voivodship. It is a longer but very interesting option as it leads through Swołowo, Starkowo and Krzemienica, very attractive villages of the Lattice Land. The most optimal solution, however, is to start the Stage in Darłowo (West Pomerania), which has a railway connection with Sławno. The border with Pomorskie is 34 km away.

## ● Characteristics, course, tips

The first EuroVelo10 /13 Stage in Pomorskie runs through the rural commune and city of Ustka in Słupsk Poviát (county). Initially, it runs along asphalt bicycle roads, mostly along Voivodship Road 203. At the village of Wodnica, the main route of EuroVelo 10/13 can be reached by a link from Słupsk marked as R10. In Ustka, EuroVelo 10/13 runs along the city's southern side, avoiding its tourist part. It runs along bicycle paths, low traffic routes and a bicycle footbridge on the River Słupia. To get to the centre, go to ul. Darłowska, across the viaduct over the River Słupia, pass the railway station and turn left at the large intersection into ul. Marynarki Polskiej. Beyond from Ustka, in the direction of Rowy, there is an asphalt, concrete and gravel surface. The route runs there along local roads and forest sections. It crosses the very centre of two holiday resorts: Poddąbie and Dębina. The final fragment of Stage 1 is an asphalt bicycle road leading to the centre of Rowy.



## Dedicated parking spaces

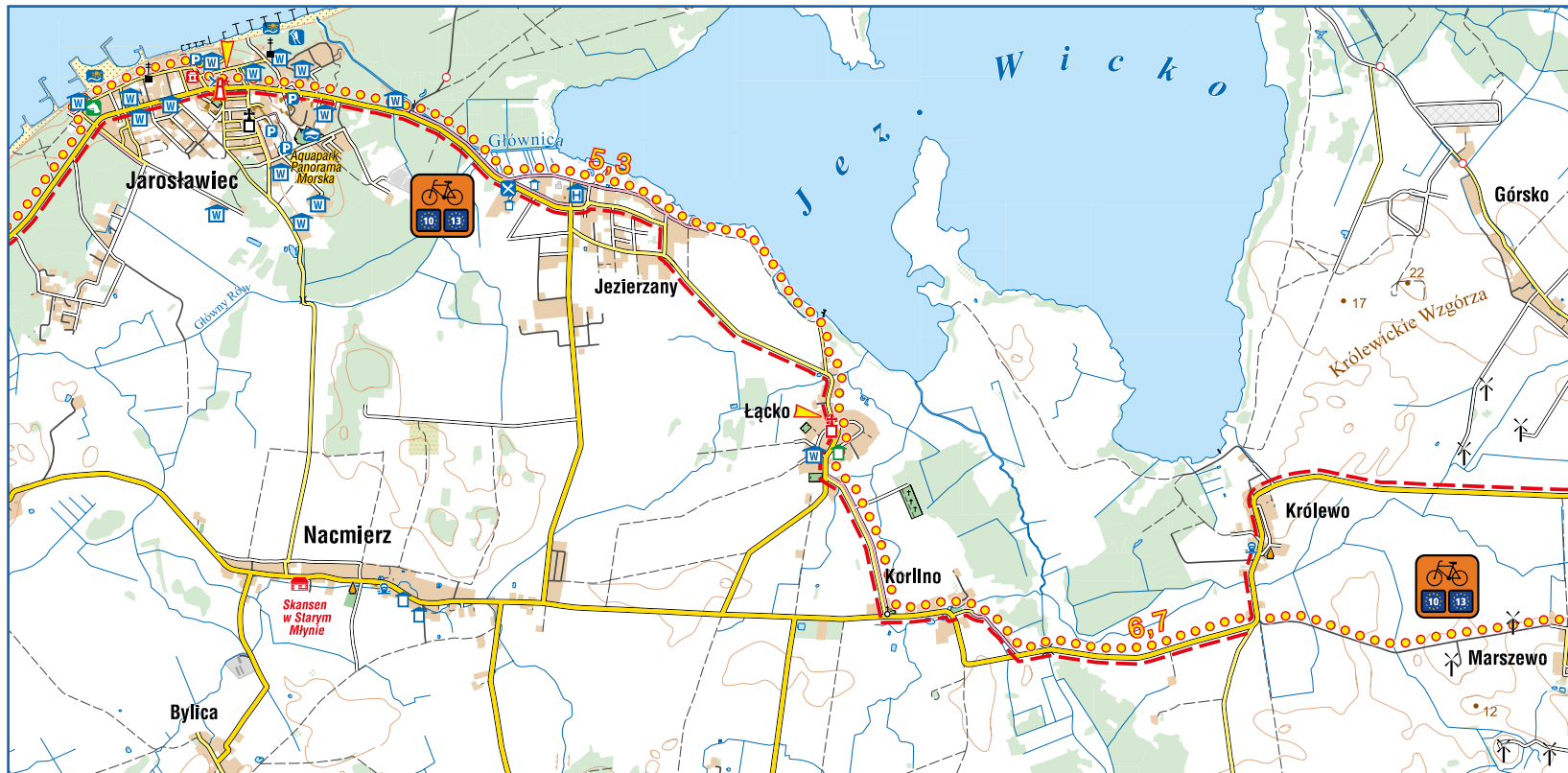
- **Ustka** – ul. Sportowa – next to the stadium (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).
- **Poddąbie** – ul. Spacerowa (shed, bicycle repair kit, lockers, information board).
- **Rowy** – ul. Wczasowa next to the amphitheatre (planned location).



## Possible obstacles

The terrain on the individual sections of Stage 1 should not be a problem. It is mostly flat and with no significant differences in elevation. Riding through Zaleskie may be slightly difficult because cycling there is on general traffic terms and is a bit uphill. Slight difficulties may also occur on ul. Armii Krajowej in Przewłoka and further east, where the route runs along a local road. Between Dębina and Rowy, over a stretch of approx. 2.6 km, special attention should be paid as the route runs on a powiat road with moderate traffic from time to time.



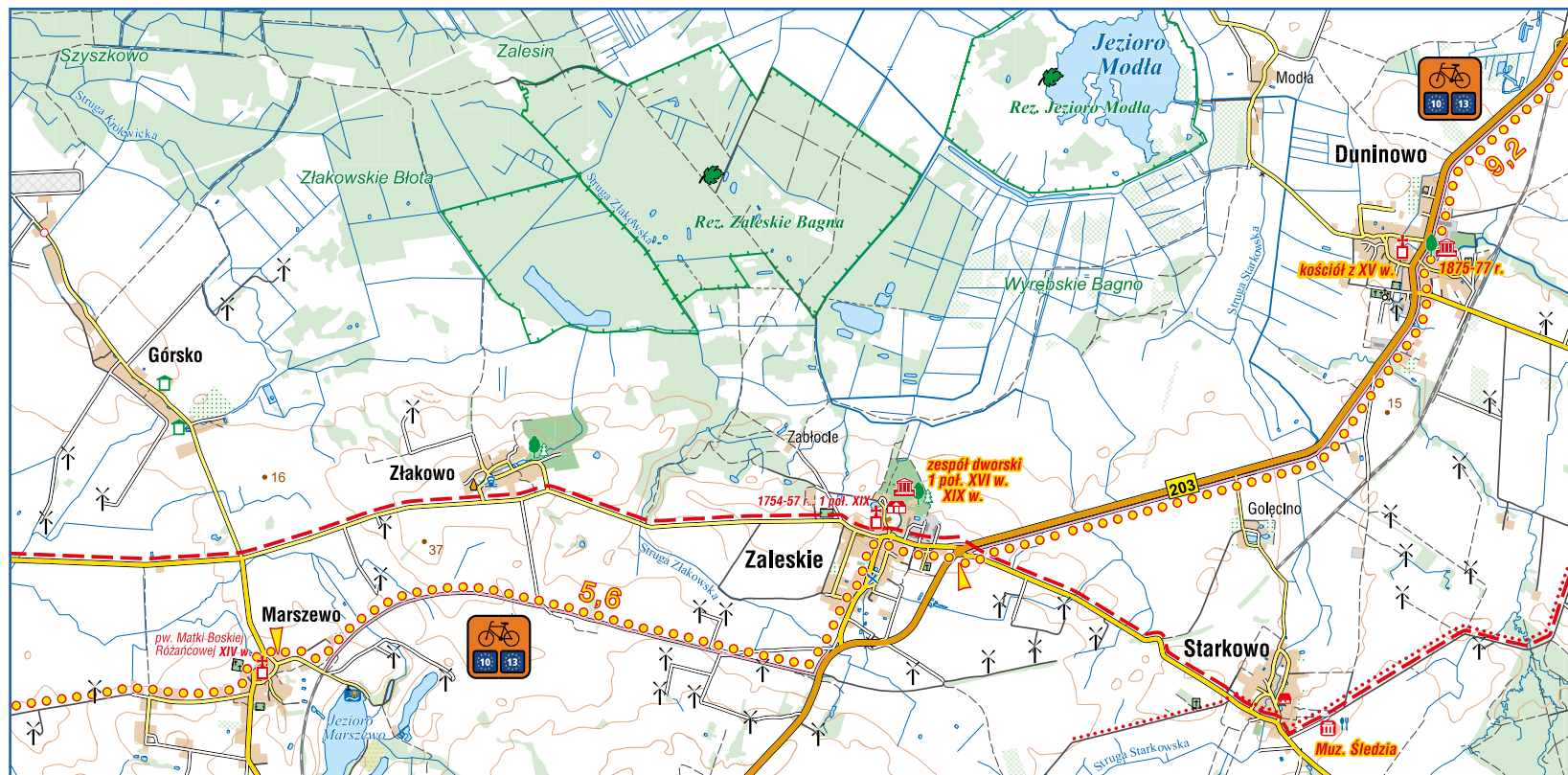


## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity

- **Zaleskie (Ustka Commune)** – an 18th-century manor house (private property – not available to visitors), a church from the mid-18th century with a cross dedicated to the deceased inhabitants in the years 1325-1853 in the church cemetery.
  - **Starkowo (Ustka Commune, off the EV 10/13 route), Zagroda Śledziowa** – a small Herring Museum which shows the heritage related to herring fishing. There is also a stylish guesthouse and inn specialising in herring dishes on a historic 19th-century farm.
  - **Duninowo (Ustka Commune)** – a 15th-century church with a baroque pulpit and a set of four stained glass windows from the 19th century depicting biblical scenes.
  - **Ustka:** health resort, one of the most popular resorts on the Baltic Sea.
- Ustka's old town – a complex of historic fishing and half-timbered houses on ul. Marynarki Polskiej and ul. Czerwonych Kosynierów; in the small Jana Pawła II Park (called Captain's Alley), there is a model of an old fishing village and an outline of a former church.



View of the port in Ustka



– The fishing port, marina and pier at the mouth of the River Ślupia – Ustka’s tourist “heart” showpiece; at the base of the breakwater (pier), there is a statue of the Ustka mermaid, nearby there is a brick light-house from the late 19th century (open to visitors), to the west a modern footbridge over the River Ślupia leads to the breakwater.

– Blücher’s Battery (Ustka Fortress) – a complex of anti-aircraft fortifications from 1937 built for the Kriegsmarine. They lie on the dunes on the west side of the port. The facilities are open to visitors all year round. There is an interactive museum there, presenting the history of the bunkers and the military history of Ustka.



– Amber Museum (ul. Marynarki Polskiej) – rich collections of various types of amber nuggets, inclusions and amber artefacts.

– Seaside Promenade – a popular promenade more than 1 km long, leading along the beach: it is an entertainment and recreation centre, abundant in dining options and souvenir shops.

– Bread Museum (ul. Marynarki Polskiej) – a private museum of an Ustka confectioner and baker presenting a rich collection of old appliances and devices for baking bread and cakes.

■ **Orzechowska Sand Dune** (Ustka Commune, off the EV 10/13 Route) – the natural beauty of this place is showcased by an attractive nature trail. It has information boards, footbridges, a viewing platform and places to rest. Near the path, there is a nearly 50-meter observation tower, which, in addition to tourist functions, also serves foresters to observe the area. The beach and the cliff in Orzechowo are considered one of the most picturesque on the Polish coast.

■ **Wytowno (Ustka Commune)** – a half-timbered church from the 14th century (tower) and 17th century (nave).



*The pier in Ustka*

■ **Poddąbie, Dębina (Ustka Commune)** – intimate, seaside holiday resorts with a rich accommodation and culinary base.

■ **Rowy (Ustka Commune)** – holiday resort in the immediate vicinity of the Słowiński National Park, with a rich accommodation and culinary offer. A good starting point for hiking and cycling trips to Słowiński National Park.

– fishing port at the mouth of the River Łupawa,

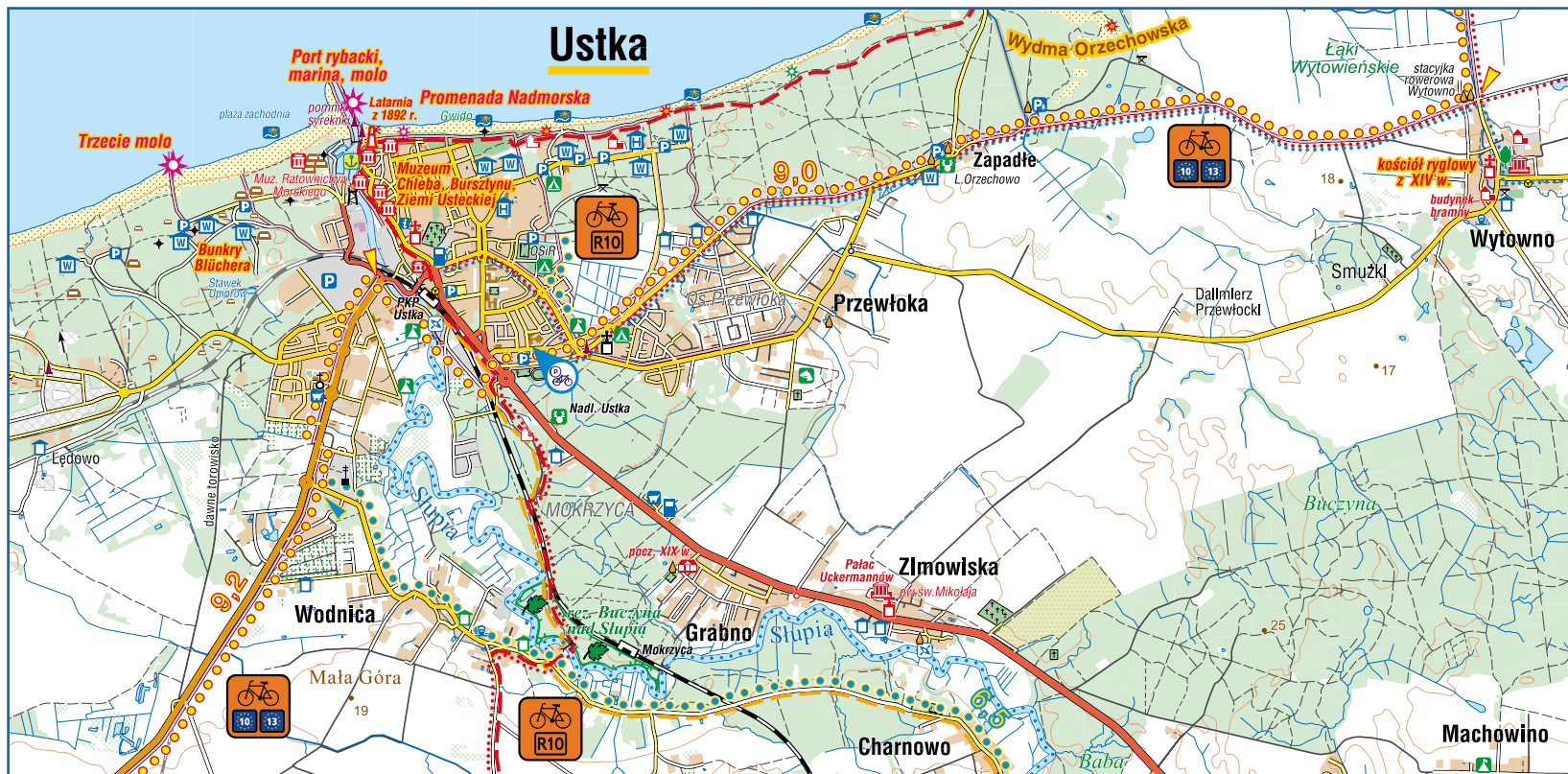
– 19th-century church built of hewn boulders.

## Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity

■ **Łędowo (Ustka Commune)** – remains of the 9th Permanent Artillery Battery from 1949: fire control towers, gun batteries and shelters. It is a public facility that can be visited.

■ **Third Pier (Ustka)** – a concrete structure reaching approx. 200 m out into the sea. According to the plans of the Third Reich from the 1930s, it was supposed to be part of a large seaport. The terminal was never completed, and the only remnant is the so-called Third Pier.









■ **Dębina (Ustka Commune)** – Former 69th Rocket Squadron – in the area of a former unit from the 1970s, military buildings have been preserved: shelters, rocket launchers and fire control stations, warehouses and garages. Unfortunately, the area is not open to the public and can only be viewed from behind the fence.

■ **Objazda (Ustka Commune)** - an abandoned palace built in the neo-Renaissance style in the late 19th century. It is a private facility, not available for sight-seeing. Its reconstruction is planned. The village also has a half-timbered church from 1606.



The pier in Rowy

## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- **The USBS** (Ustka – Słupsk – Bytów – Sominy) Trail, also known as The Green Heart of Pomerania, leads from Ustka through Słupsk, Słupia Valley Landscape Park, Bytów to Sominy.
- **The red trail of the former railroad tracks from Ustka to Rowy** – partially overlaps with EV 10/13; from Wytowno towards Rowy it runs along a different route, using the former railway embankment as a part of it.
- **Blue railway trail** – an extension of the former railroad tracks trail and runs along the railway embankment from Bałamątek through Objazda, Gardna Wielka, Stojcino and Siecie to Smołdzino.





# Connector route for Stage 1: Ustka – Słupsk



23  
km

## ● Logistics

Trains run both to Słupsk and Ustka, with the difference that the PKP classifies Słupsk as a provincial railway station, and Ustka is in the tourist category. This means that you can get to Słupsk from several large Polish cities, e.g., the Tri-City, Warsaw, Poznań or Szczecin, while Ustka only has the connection with Słupsk all year round. However, during the holiday season, Ustka is visited by trains from other parts of the country (e.g. Warsaw). However, you should check the schedule beforehand, as they are not always the same every year.

## ● Characteristics, course, tips

The Ustka – Słupsk stretch is designated as connecting route R10 with an important transport hub, Słupsk. Apart from the cities of Ustka and Słupsk, it also covers the rural communes of Słupsk and Ustka. The trail almost reaches the very door of the Słupsk railway station. For the most part, it runs along bicycle paths or specially designated bicycle lanes along poviats (county) roads. In the section near Wodnica,

the trail uses the local general traffic road. Although the route is rather like a throughway, it also goes through the villages of the Lattice Land, the area around Słupsk abounding in half-timbered rural buildings from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. In some places, you can also find interesting religious monuments and even a small zoo.



## Dedicated parking spaces

- **Słupsk** – area of the junction of ul. Rejtana and al. 3 maja (shed, bicycle stands, information board).

- **Bruskowo Wielkie** – next to the sports field (planned location).



## Possible obstacles

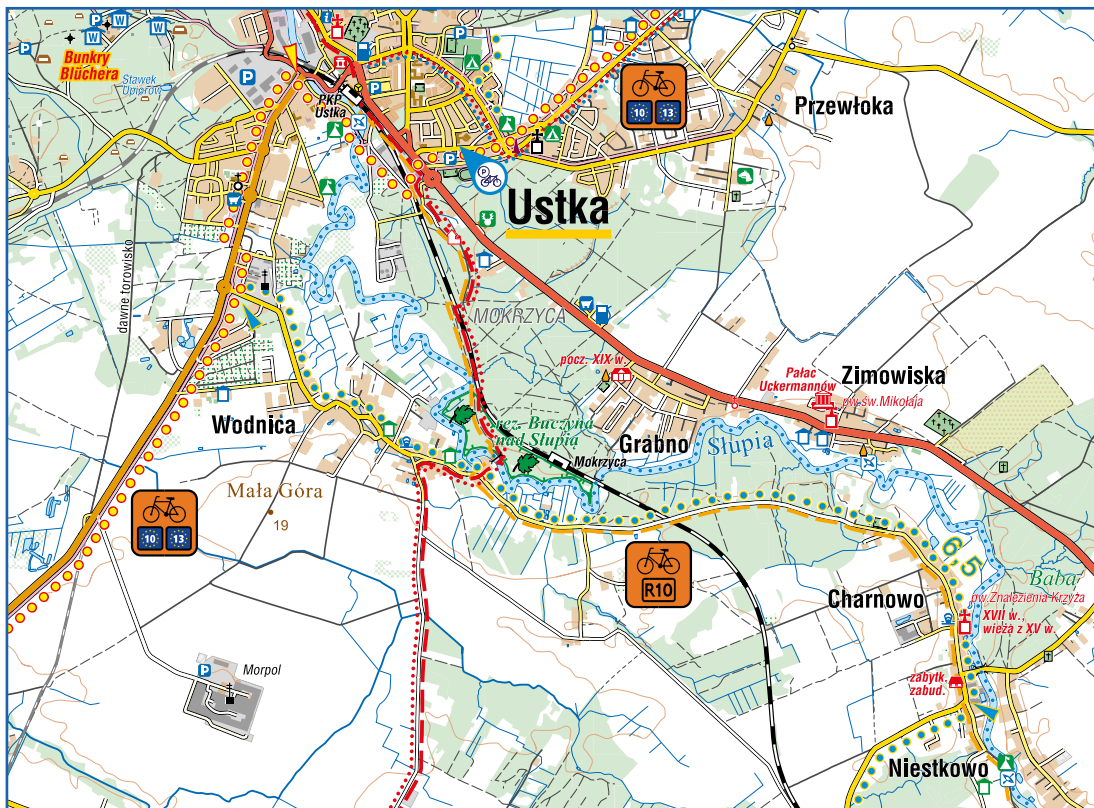
Little. Caution should be taken only in the section with bicycle traffic on general rules in the vicinity of Wodnica. However, there is very little vehicle traffic there. Perhaps some fragments may still be in progress, which may affect the safety and smoothness of bicycle traffic.



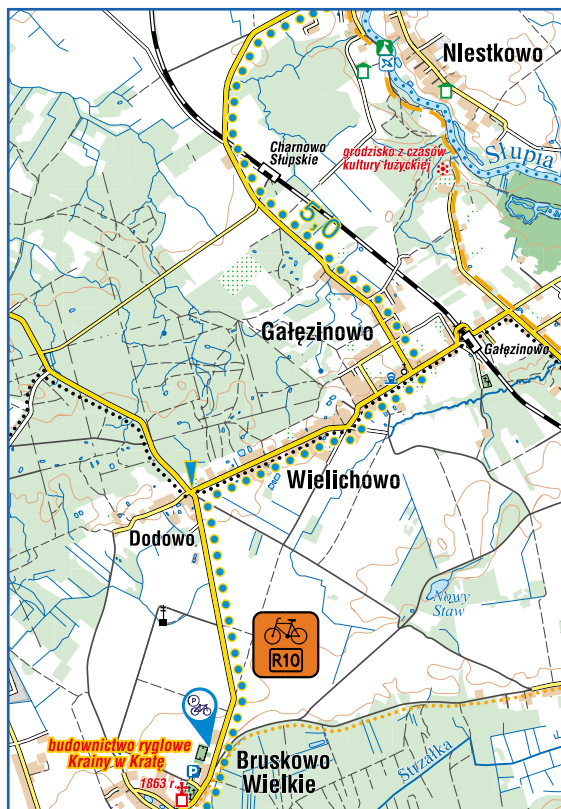
Ul. Wojska Polskiego in Słupsk - a promenade in the heart of the city

## What you'll see on the R10 Route and in the vicinity

- **Słupsk** – the Castle of the Pomeranian Dukes from the 16th century (the seat of the Museum of Middle Pomerania, which has historical and ethnographic exhibitions about the Słupsk Region, as well as arts and crafts). The castle complex also includes gothic mill buildings and the Mill Gate, Richter's Granary (a tea room and art gallery), the 15th-century church of St. Jacek, the White Granary (a branch of the Museum of Middle Pomerania with the largest collection of expressionistic painter and writer Witkacy's works in the world), the gothic Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the remains of the medieval defensive walls on the River Słupia with the Witches' Tower, the New Gate (a gothic gate to the market square), the neo-gothic town hall building, ul. Wojska Polskiego (the most popular promenade in the city with many restaurants and shops as well as historic townhouses), the neo-Romanesque church of St. Otto from the 19th century (probably built on the site of an early medieval stronghold from the 9th-12th centuries).
- **Bruskowo Wielkie (Słupsk Commune)** – examples of the old half-timbered houses of Lattice Land.
- **Strzelinko (Słupsk Commune)** – the Charlotte Valley tourist complex with accommodation, a restaur-







At the gates of the Pomeranian Dukes' Castle in Słupsk

rant and a SPA, a zoo and many attractions for children, the site of the iconic Rock Legends Festival.

■ **Swołowo (Słupsk Commune)** – a village recognised as the capital of Lattice Land. Many farms and half-timbered buildings have frames of wooden beams filled with clay, painted black and white, resembling a lattice. In the village, there is the Pomeranian Folk Culture Museum in restored homesteads and farm buildings.

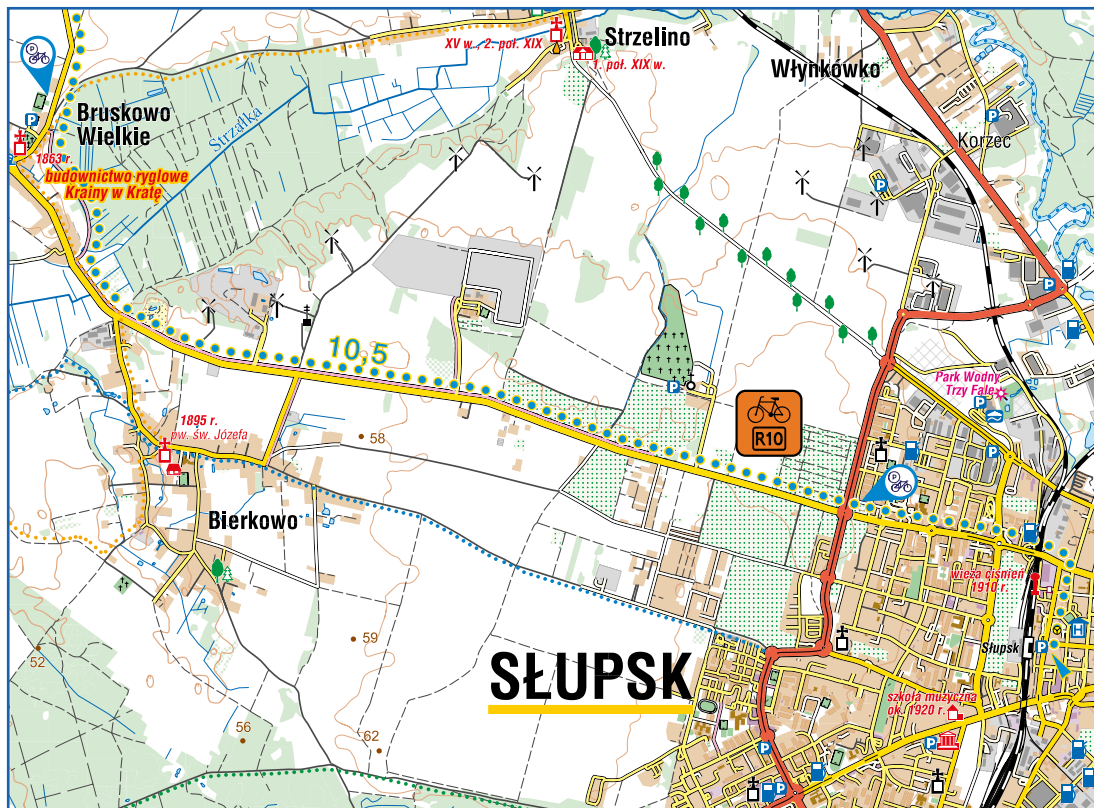
### Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity

■ **Słupsk** – a closed railway bridge over the River Słupia (near ul. Karola Borchardta Street).

- **Jezierzyce (Słupsk Commune)** – remains of a former airship (dirigible) base (open to the public).
- **Machowino (Ustka Commune)** – a historic evangelical cemetery from the 19th century.
- **Lubczewo (Słupsk Commune)** – 19th-century palace.
- **Wielichowo (Słupsk Commune)** – warehouses of a former secret military base from the 1960s (partially open to the public).

## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- **Griffin Dynasty Ring (black colour)** – a loop around Słupsk with a length of over 100 km.
- **Moszczeniczka Valley (blue colour)** – from Słupsk to Swołów (the capital of Lattice Land).
- **Duke Road (green colour)** – from Słupsk through Swołowo, Krzemienica (next to Swołów, one of Lattice Land's most beautiful villages) to Starków.
- **To the Gabel station (green colour)** – from Słupsk through Karzcinno to Osieki Słupskie.
- **Zeppelin Trail (blue colour)** – from Jezierzyce through Lubczewo, Karzcinno, Machowino, Wytowno to Ustka.





## Stage 2: Rowy – Smołdzino – Główny – Łeba



**Dedicated parking spaces**

- **Główny** – next to the sports complex.
- **Łeba IT point** – next to the tourist information building (planned location).



**Possible obstacles**

Please note that this Stage may be under construction, and some sections are still pending. The surface of the concrete slabs on the roads of Słowiński National Park and its buffer zone is in poor condition in some places, especially on the western and southern sides of Lake Gardno. The sections to the east of the lake can also be slightly troublesome in some places. Wierzchocin and Gać have short fragments of old cobblestone pavement, a total of approx. 1 km. As always, caution should be exercised on sections in general traffic. You need to be especially careful between Główny and Izbica, where the asphalt is only half the width of the lane. However, vehicle traffic is very low here. Due to the topography and natural conditions, the section of the dirt road in the national park from Gać to Żarnowska may also be an obstacle.

### ● Logistics

Rowy does not have a railway connection, so when organising a trip on the EuroVelo 10/13 Route, you should plan your accommodation there. There should be no major problems with it, as the accommodation base is well developed. Alternatively, cyclists who have decided to go from the east can reach Łeba by train from Lębork.

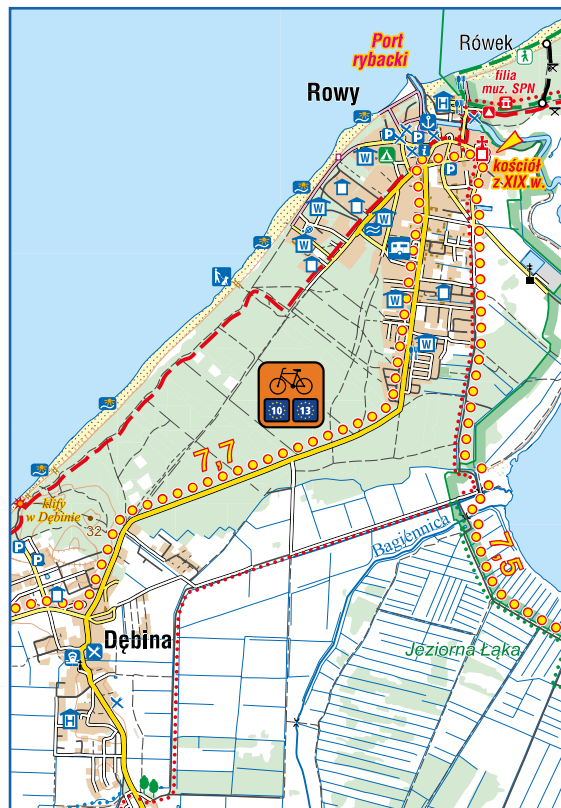
### ● Characteristics, course, tips

The route runs through the communes of Ustka, Smołdzino, Główny and the city of Łeba. The Słowiński (Slovincian) National Park makes it one of the most exciting stretches of EuroVelo 10/13, the most natural and wild. The influence of the park on the local nature and infrastructure is enormous; therefore, you should not expect many asphalt bicycle paths when crossing these areas by bike. Most sections run

away from civilization, often through forests or lakes, offering cyclists an organic landscape and nature. The dominant surface on this Stage is natural aggregate and concrete used on internal and poviato roads. You will largely also travel on local roads with low traffic. These are the sections between Wysoka and Gardna Wielka, Smołdzin and Wierzchocin, and Główny and Izbica. In Łeba itself, there are bicycle paths, asphalt or concrete blocks for pedestrians and bicycles. If you start this Stage in Rowy, you can choose an alternative option and ride along the northern side of Lake Gardno through Słowiński National Park. This section runs entirely through a forest road with a natural aggregate surface. You will arrive at the EuroVelo 10/13 Route near the village of Człuchy, just before Smołdzin. In Rowy, however, you need to buy an entrance ticket to the park (PLN 7 - normal, PLN 3.5 - reduced).



Retowo on the Lake Gardno – here you can exchange your bike for a canoe





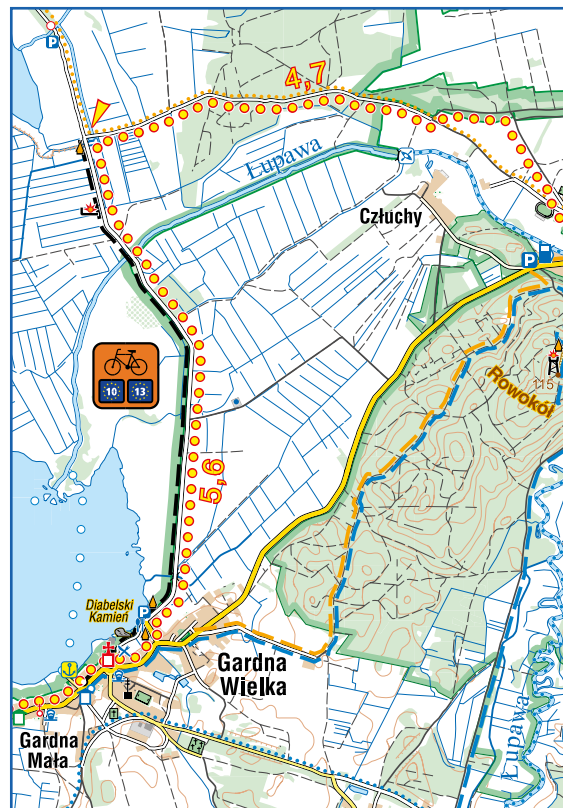
## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity

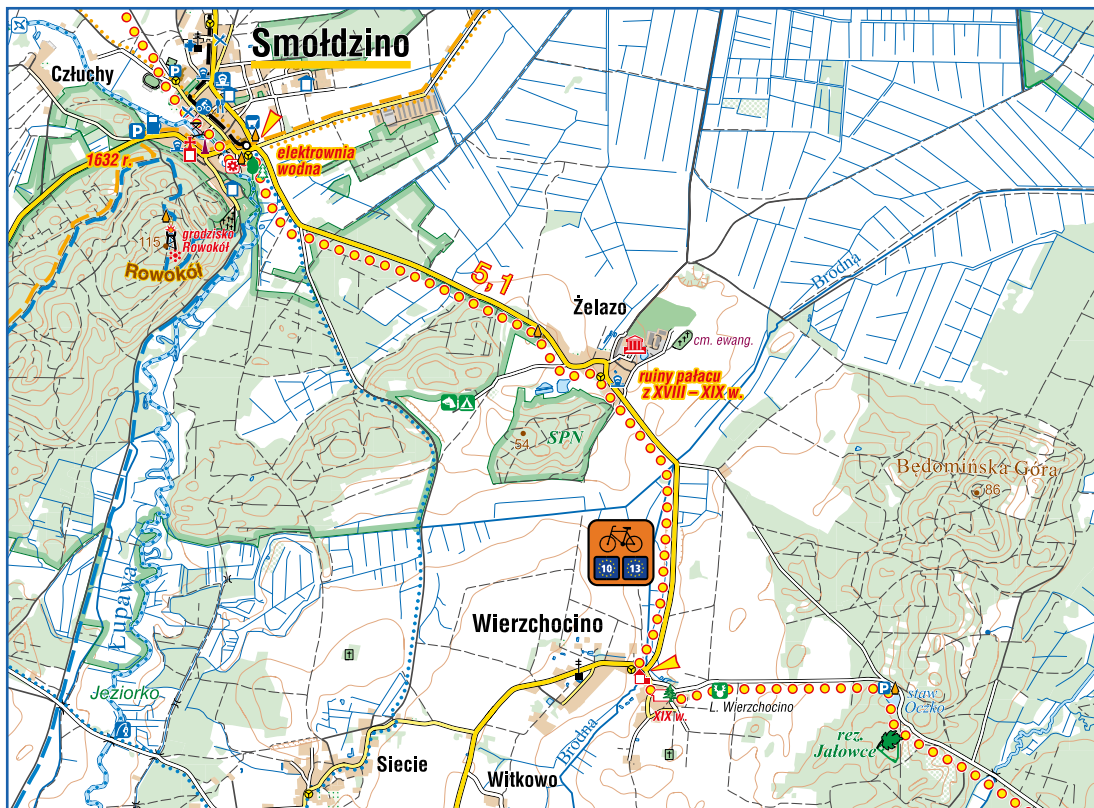
- **Rowy** – a holiday resort located in the immediate vicinity of Słowiński National Park, with a rich accommodation and restaurant offer. A good starting point for hiking and cycling trips to Słowiński National Park.
  - Fishing port at the mouth of the River Łupawa,
  - 19th-century church built of hewn boulders.
- **Observation tower by Lake Gardno (Ustka Commune)** – a wooden tower on the lake's western shore in Słowiński National Park. A very attractive view of the vast lake and its surroundings.
- **Retowo (Smółdzino Commune)** – a observation point on Lake Gardno; a surfing base by the lake.
- **Gardna Wielka (Smółdzino Commune)** – a church originally from the 13th century, rebuilt in the 19th century; inside, there is an interesting main altar with an expressionist image of the crucified Christ from the 1930s and stained glass windows from 1920.
- **Smółdzino** – a church from 1632; a small hydroelectric power plant in Łupawa; Rowokół Hill with an observation tower at the top and relics of an early medieval stronghold at its foot.





Church in Głównyzyce





■ **Czołpino (Smołdzino Commune)** – a lighthouse from 1875, resembling a castle tower (open to the public), in the vicinity of the Czołpińska Dune – a slightly smaller but equally attractive version of the moving dunes near Łeba.



■ **Izbica (Główczyce Commune)** – St. Józef's Church from 1930.

■ **Kluki (Smołdzino Commune)** – the Słowińska Village open-air museum, which consists of the "lattice" residential and farm buildings typical of the Slovincians. The interiors are equipped with antique furniture, appliances, tools and everyday objects. Before entering the village, there is an old Slovincian cemetery with a large number of original iron crosses.



■ **Główczyce** – a neo-gothic church from the late 19th century; ruins of a palace from the 19th/20th century that burned down in 2020.

■ **Łeba** – next to Sopot, Władysławowo and Ustka, the most popular seaside resort in the Pomorskie Region.

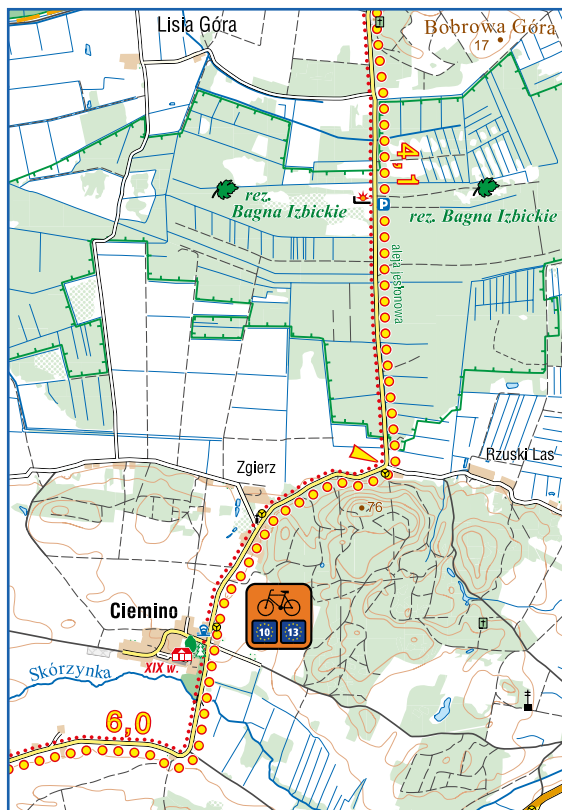




The lookout tower in Słowiński National Park

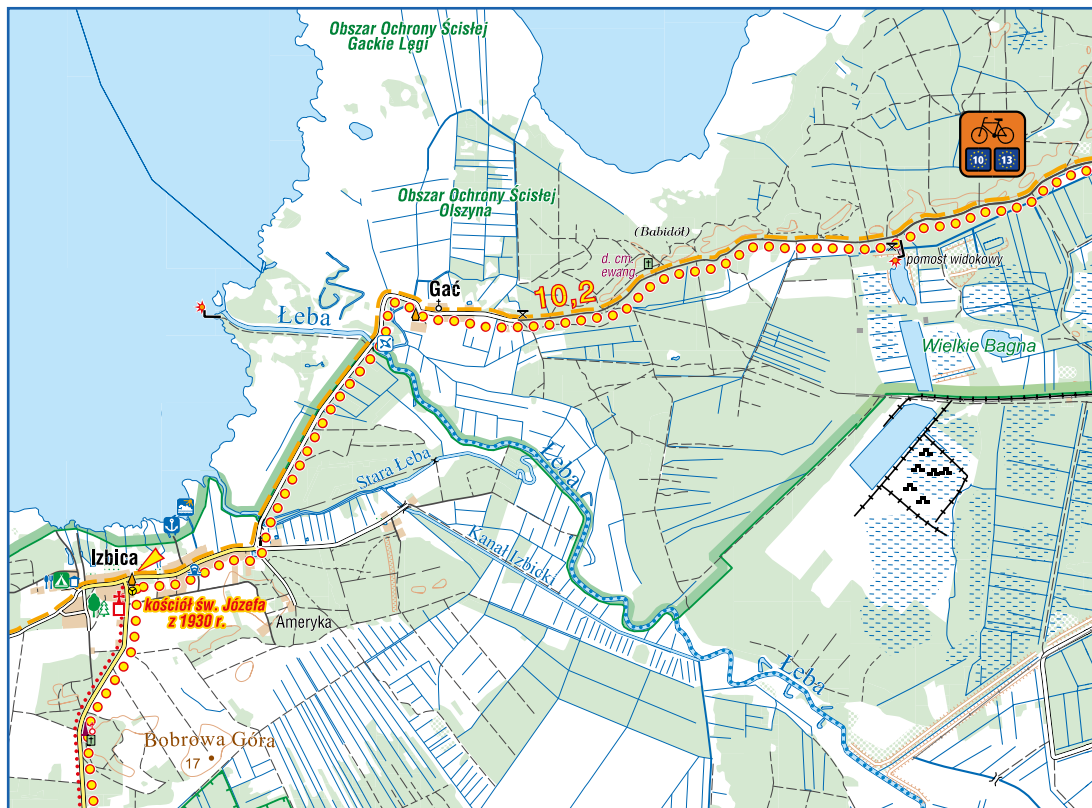






A visit to the port in Łeba

- Słowiński (Slovincian) National Park – a natural peculiarity on a European scale (World Biosphere Reserve). In addition to the famous moving dunes near Łeba (in fact, they are in Smołdzino Commune), it has coastal Lakes Łebsko, Gardno, Dolgie Wielkie and Dolgie Małe, vast areas of marshes, peat bogs, forests and meadows. In the park, you should only walk on designated roads. There are over a dozen hiking trails and many educational and nature paths. The River Łupawa River, which flows into Lake Łebsko, is also a canoe trail.
- Former spa house – the architectural symbol of Łeba, which looks like a castle, built on a high slope above the beach at the beginning of the 20th century. Today, the hotel is called Zamek Łeba (Castle Łeba).
- Ul. Kościuszki – a popular promenade with preserved old fishermen's houses with shops, bars, and cafes. The oldest house is from 1723 and is at No. 86.
- Fishing port – located on the Chelst Canal; many cutters and cruise ships dock here, a great place to eat good fish or buy it straight from the fishermen.
- Marina – a large yacht port on the western side of the estuary section of the River Łeba; it has enough space for 120 vessels of various sizes.





- Church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary from 1683.
- Ruins of the Gothic Church of St. Nicholas – actually a fragment of the brick wall of the gothic church that once stood in the heart of Łeba. Today, it is the western part of the city located in the seaside forest.
- Attractions for kids: Łeba Park Dinosaur Park, Butterfly Museum, Power Park Łeba, Labyrinth Łeba Park, Funlandia – Inflatable Amusement Park, Discovery Park.



Stop at the IT point in Łeba

## Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity

- **Czołpino (Smółdzino Commune)** – 45th Air Defence Missile Squadron – the site of a former missile squadron from the 1970s. Many military buildings have survived: warehouses, garages and barracks. The area is open for exploration; there is even a viewing platform. Access from the forest car park at the building of the Słowiński National Park Museum in Czołpino (Smółdzino Commune).
- **Żelazo (Smółdzino Commune)** – the ruins of a palace from the 18th/19th centuries and a cemetery in the nearby grove with the ruins of the former owners' family chapel.

## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- **The blue Jezierzyce – Rowy trail (approx. 20 km)** – runs from the railway station in Jezierzyce to Rowy and along the stretch of Lake Gardno overlaps EuroVelo 10/13. The blue Zeppelin trail (approx. 26 km) also leads from Jezierzyce along the route and has several interesting mansions and palaces, and a historic Evangelical cemetery with preserved cast-iron crosses.
- **Golden Sands yellow trail (approx. 25 km)** is a loop covering areas of Słowiński National Park and its buffer zones north of Smółdzino.





Panorama from the observation tower on Rowokół mountain



## Stage 3: Łeba – Białogóra – Karwińskie Błota



### ● Logistics

Only Łeba has a railway connection at this stage. However, trains run here only seasonally. In addition to the connection with Lębork, a regional station serving PKP Intercity, Polregio and SKM Trójmiasto, long-distance trains also travel to Łeba. However, it is necessary to check in advance what these connections are. In the season of 2021, you could reach the seacoast from Warsaw (TLK Delfin), from Kraków via Częstochowa and Łódź (TLK Korsarz), from Bogumin via Katowice, Częstochowa and Toruń (TLK Wydmy), and, as always, from Gdynia. If you cycle from the east to Łeba, you can travel by train to Władysławowo and tackle two Stages with accommodation in Dębki or Białogóra.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

The route in this section runs through the communes of Łeba, Wicko, Choczewo and Krokowa. The vast majority of this Stage runs along forest roads with a good quality aggregate surface. There are bicy-

cle paths in parts of Łeba and Nowęcín, while in the summer resorts of Osetnik (Stilo), Lubiato, Białogóra, Dębki and Karwińskie Błoto Drugie, you will ride through general traffic routes or local streets. Similarly, you should pay special attention between Sarbsk and Ulinia, and Sasin and Osetnik (Stilo), as the route runs along county roads. Long forest stretches and seaside resorts are the biggest appeals of this part of EuroVelo 10/13. Moreover, you can easily get to the beach everywhere. It is worth stopping for an extended rest in the holiday resorts and having lunch in one of the many restaurants. Fish is a must, of course. A variant for the section between Nowęcín and Ulinia is to ride through the centre of Łeba, then to the east via ul. Nadmorska and further on through the Sarbska Spit. It is one of the most fascinating parts of the Polish coast in terms of nature and landscape. There is a nature reserve Mierzeja Sarbska, which protects this precious area.



### Dedicated parking spaces

- **Kopalino** – on the forest section by the road to Kopalino (information boards, benches).
- **Dębki** – in the forest section between Białogóra and Dębki.
- **Karwińskie Błoto Drugie** – in the forest section near the Widowo nature reserve and the scout base.



### Possible obstacles

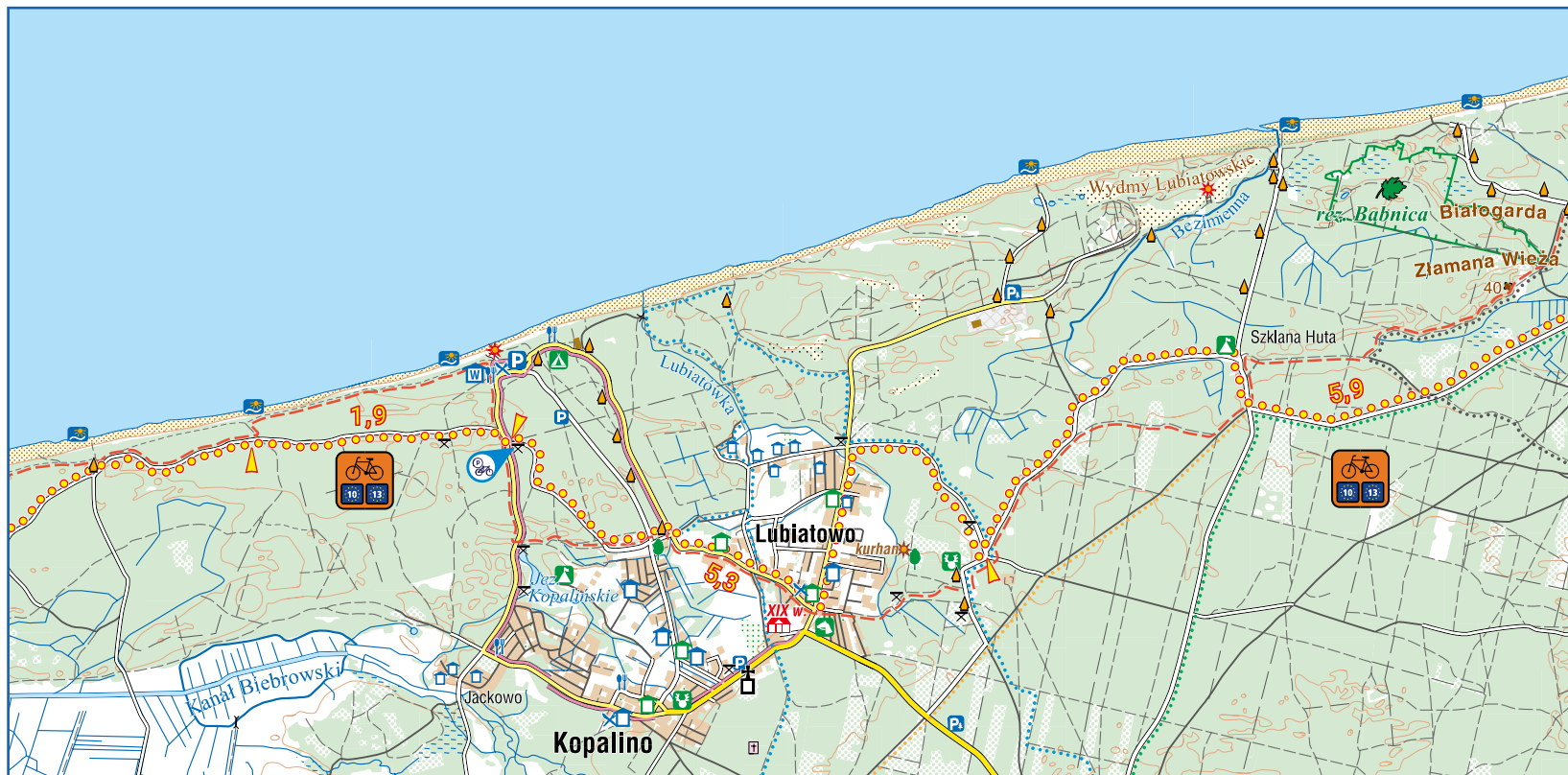
The most challenging section is the poviát road between Sarbsk and Ulinia (approx. 2.5 km). In the high season, you can expect increased traffic there, so be very careful. Between Sasin and Osetnik (Stilo) (approx. 2.3 km), the route also runs along a poviát road, but there are much fewer cars in this section. The route runs through seaside towns along commuter roads with pedestrian and car traffic. This causes various unpredictable situations involving pedestrians, cyclists and drivers. It is therefore important to use the existing infrastructure politely and responsibly.







At the Stilo lighthouse



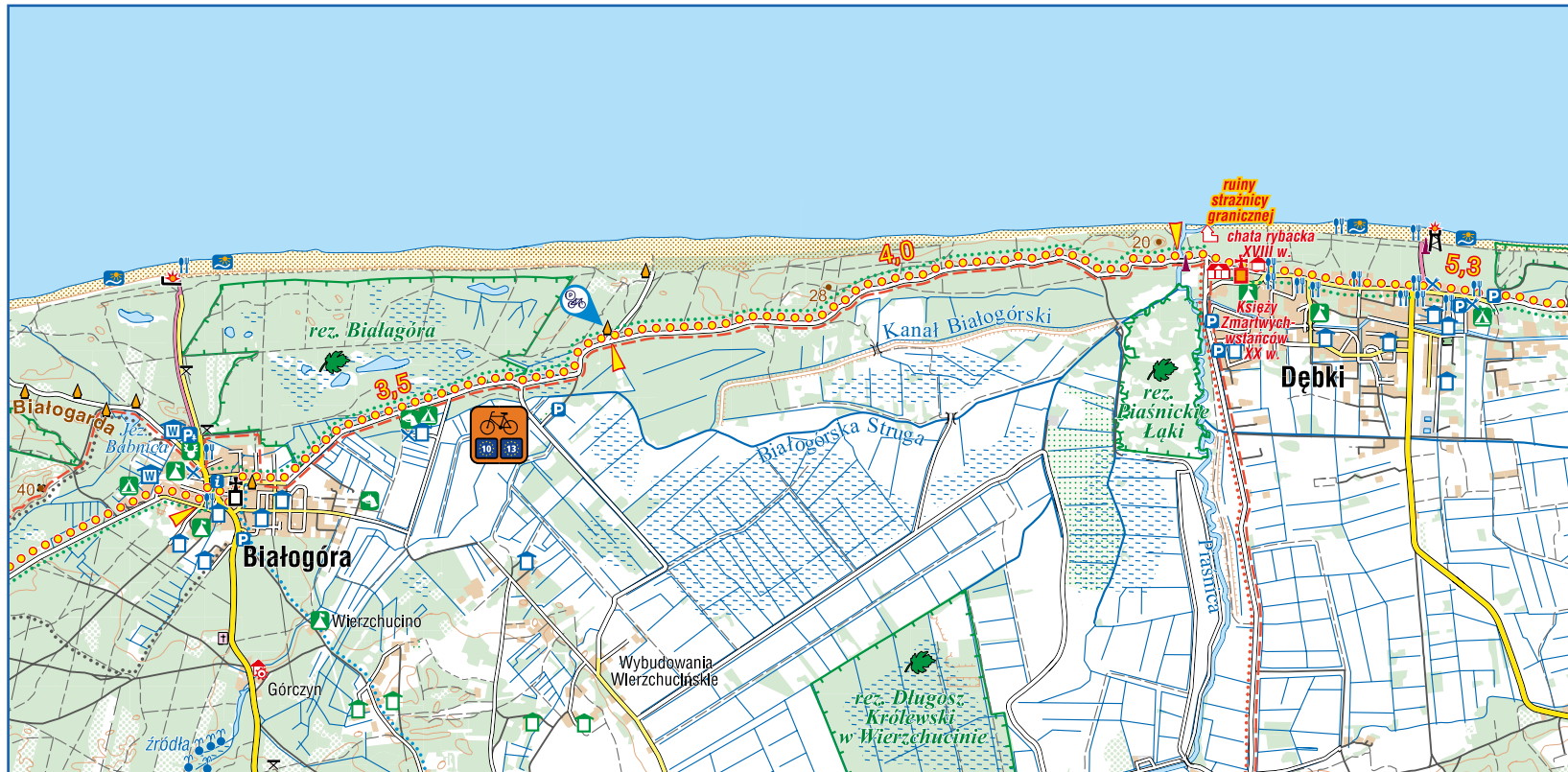


## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity

- **Nowęcin (Wicko Commune)** – a medieval castle built by the Wejher family, rebuilt many times, thus losing its original appearance. There is a hotel there today.
- **Sea Park Sarbsk (Wicko Commune)** – a seal sanctuary whose main attractions are common seals, sea lions and fur seals. The park's theme is the flora and fauna of the seas and oceans, as well as the history and culture of Pomerania. An ideal place for a day-long stay with children, with many attractions for the kids.
- **Przybrzeże (Wicko Commune)** – a beach on Lake Sarbsko, a perfect place for rest and recreation.
- **Sasino (Choczewo Commune, off the EuroVelo 10/13 course)** – a 19th-century palace surrounded by a landscape park, with a hotel and restaurant. The palace is on the Trail of Northern Kashubian Manors and Palaces, a tourist product focusing on the restored former residences of famous Pomeranian families.



Castle in Nowęcin







*Dębki tempts with its beaches*

■ **Osetnik (Choczewo Commune)** – a small holiday village with a distinctive black, white and red lighthouse on a high dune. The building dates from the beginning of the 20th century and is over 33 m tall. The lighthouse is open to the public in the summer season.

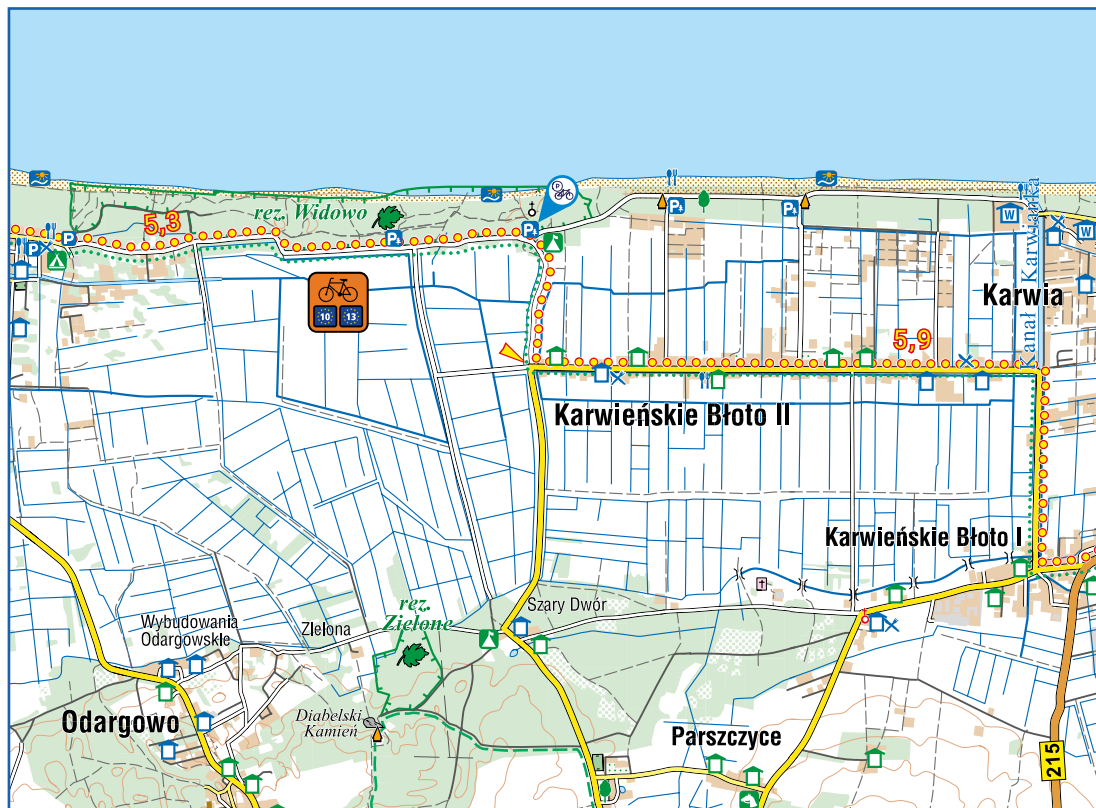


■ **Lubiatowo (Choczewo Commune)** – an intimate holiday resort in a seaside forest, over 2 km from the Baltic Sea. Nearby (about 4 km to the north-east) is the Lubiatowska Dune, a smaller version of the famous moving dunes from Słowiński National Park. The marked nature path with observation points and wooden footbridges adds to the attractiveness and makes it easier to visit.

■ **Białogóra (Krokowa Commune)** – a holiday resort located near the sea with a well-developed accommodation and catering base. Białogóra has been known as a horse tourism centre for many years. There are two nature reserves in the immediate vicinity: Białogóra and Babnica.



Pier on Lake Sarbsko





*Dębki, a bridge over the River Piaśnica*

■ **Dębki (Krokowa Commune)** – picturesquely situated in the forest, in the vicinity of the mouth of the River Piaśnica. There are several historic buildings in the village: a wooden church from 1935, a traditional Kashubian cottage from the late 18th century and a replica of a border post from the times of the Treaty of Versailles in 1919. Piaśnica is a popular and easy 6 km canoe route. The canoeing trip starts at Lake Żarnowiecki.

■ **Żarnowiec (Krokowa Commune, off the course of EuroVelo 10/13)** – a gothic monastic complex with the church of the Annunciation of the Lord, one of the oldest churches in the region; its origins related to the foundation of the Oliwa Cistercian Monks date back to the 13th century. The landmark is located on the Pomorskie Cistercian Route. Near the monastery, a nineteenth-century manor house offers room rental for tourists.

■ **Karwienskie Błoto Drugie (Krokowa Commune)** – the only town in Kashubia connected with the Dutch colonists who settled Pomorskie centuries ago. The rural layout from the 17th century makes for a unique cultural landscape of a seaside settlement with a marsh row system. Several half-timbered houses from the nineteenth century have survived. The modern summer houses there are a tribute to the old architecture of the village and form a coherent whole with it.

## Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity.

■ **Łeba** – the remains of the former 68th unit of the Air Defence Missile Squadron from 1974–1999.

■ **Osetnik (Choczewo Commune)** – remains of fog buzzers (also called nautophones), i.e. devices that supported the work of the Stilo lighthouse during fog by broadcasting sound signals. The remains of the first of them are on the beach itself and have been preserved as a concrete pedestal. A second brick building is in the forest and in an approx. 20 m-tall tower.

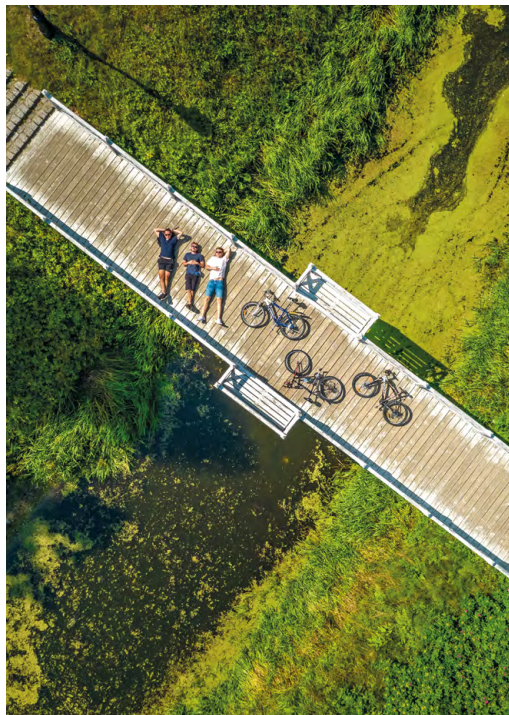
■ **Lubiatowo (Choczewo Commune)** – a former unit of the 46th Air Defence Missile Squadron, the Wydma Lubiatowska nature trail runs in the immediate vicinity.



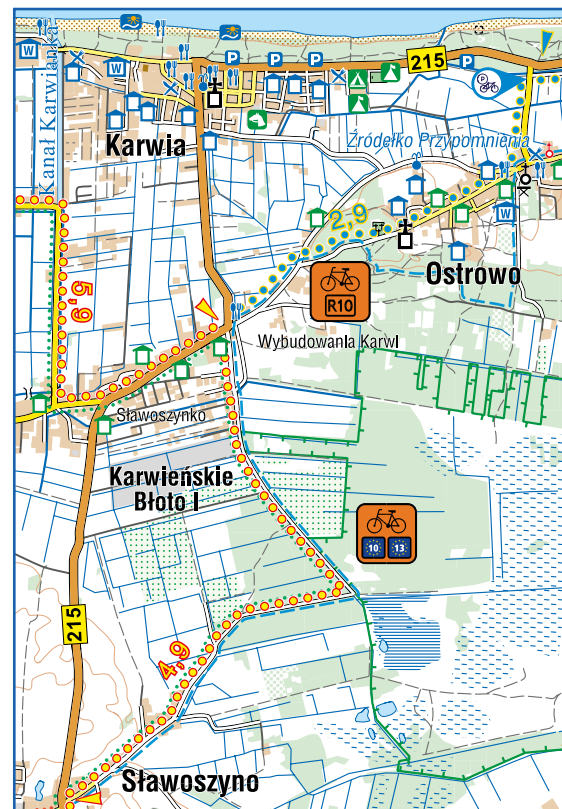
- Dębki (Krokowa Commune) – a ruin of the former border guard post from the 1930s, located in the forest next to the beach, near the mouth of the River Piaśnica flowing into the Baltic Sea.

## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- Blue trail from Kopalín through Lubiátowo, Osieki to Choczewo (approx. 13 km).
- Yellow trail from Choczewo to Szklana Huta (approx. 9 km).
- Orange trail from Kopalín through Biebrowo, Słajszewo to Sasino, then to Stilo and along the edge of the forest back to Kopalín.
- Northern Kashubia Tourist Trail (blue and green) from Białogóra to Wejherowo.
- Red trail from Krokowa to Dębki through Żarnowiec (approx. 13 km).
- Trail of Northern Kashubian Manors and Palaces (unmarked) - a cultural route for both bicycle and car. A tourist product based on historic mansions and palaces that function as accommodation facilities, restaurants, sometimes hotels and SPAs.



*Rest in Krokowa on the route of the Northern Kashubia Manors and Palaces Trail*







## Connector route: Karwieńskie Błota – Władysławowo – Jastarnia – Hel



62  
km

### ● Logistics

Unfortunately, it is not possible to travel to Karwieńskie Błota by train. On the other hand, the railway connection is at nearby Władysławowo, where regional trains run from Gdynia, and in the high season, long-distance trains from almost every part of Poland: Warsaw, Kraków (via Częstochowa and Łódź), Lublin, Przemyśl (via Rzeszów), Jelenia Góra (via Wrocław and Poznań) or Katowice. By choosing Władysławowo as your destination station, you have the opportunity to ride the bicycle loop that forms a part of the main EuroVelo 10/13 route and the connector route to the Hel Peninsula marked as R10. It is, therefore, an excellent idea for an additional trip. Every holiday resort on the Hel Peninsula, Chałupy, Kuźnica, Jastarnia, Jurata and Hel, has railway connections.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

The route runs through the following communes: Krokowa, Władysławowo, Puck (rural commune), Ja-

starnia and Hel. The section from Karwieńskie Błota through Władysławowo to Hel is not the main route of EuroVelo 10/13. Due to the unique tourist assets of the Hel Peninsula, this area was included in the EuroVelo network as a connecting or access route, marked as R10. It would be a mistake for you to skip the charming Peninsula and for us not to direct bicycle tourists there. It is indeed a beautiful stretch. A large part of the route on the Peninsula runs along the Bay of Gdańsk or very close to it (from Władysławowo through Chałupy, Kuźnica to Jastarnia). The water is almost at your fingertips there. In Jastarnia, the route moves away from the water for a short while and returns to it at the fishing port and on the promenade in Jurata. On most of the route, the surface of the bicycle path is made of concrete cubes, which are rather old but are planned to be replaced with asphalt. To the Hel city limits, the trail runs along a forest path along a Voivodship Road, unfortunately



*The lighthouse in Rozewie*

without a view of the Bay or the Baltic Sea. The first section, from Karwieńskie Błota to Władysławowo, passes through the coastal towns of Ostrowo, Jastrzębia Góra, Rozewie and Chłapowo. Asphalt bicycle paths dominate here. The section from Ostrów to Jastrzębia Góra, where the route runs along the picturesque River Czarna Woda, is particularly attractive. You will return to the main EuroVelo 10/13 route in Władysławowo, where the R10 connector reaches Swarzewo along the Bay of Gdańsk.



### Dedicated parking spaces

- **Ostrowo** – ul. Plażowa at the small bridge over the River Czarna Woda (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Władysławowo** – ul. Starowiejska, square at the junction with ul. Portowa (sheds, table benches, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Chałupy** – square near the fishing harbour with a view of the Bay (shed with stands, benches, repair kit, information board).
- **Jurata** – on the promenade near the shore of the Bay (benches, bicycle stands, information board).



### Possible obstacles

The most challenging part of this Stage is an approx. kilometre-long section along Road 215 in Karwińskie Błoto Pierwsze from ul. Plażowa to ul. Krokowska. Currently, there is no dedicated bicycle infrastructure, so be especially careful as the traffic is high during the season. The section is planned for development in the coming years. In Jastrzębia Góra, ul. Żarnowcowa may be difficult for some because of the uphill road. Fortunately, the slope is not too steep and long (approx. 500 m) and has a good asphalt surface.



## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity

- **Ostrowo (Władysławowo Commune)** – a seaside resort town with a canoe marina on the River Czarna Woda.
- **Jastrzębia Góra (Władysławowo Commune)** – a summer resort whose origins date back to the period between World Wars I and II.
  - the cliff and the beach – the high cliff has always been the showcase of Jastrzębia Góra; at the same time, it was its greatest threat because the steep shore used to retreat inland, taking the buildings with it. You can go down to the beach by steep wooden stairs,
  - a small promenade considered the tourist heart of Jastrzębia Góra,
  - Gwiazda Północy (The Star of the North) – the northernmost tip of Poland with memorial obelisk,
  - Lisi Jar (Fox Valley) – a picturesque gorge approx. 350 m long and 50 m deep, reaching the beach itself; the steep slopes are covered with a magnificent, hundred-year-old predominantly beech tree stand.
- **Rozewie (Władysławowo Commune)** – a holiday resort famous for a lighthouse from 1822, the oldest in the Pomorskie Region. Next to it, there is

a second, closed lighthouse built in 1875. Unlike its older neighbour, it is not open to the public. Directly next to the lighthouses, there is a nature reserve called Przylądek (Cape) Rozewski.

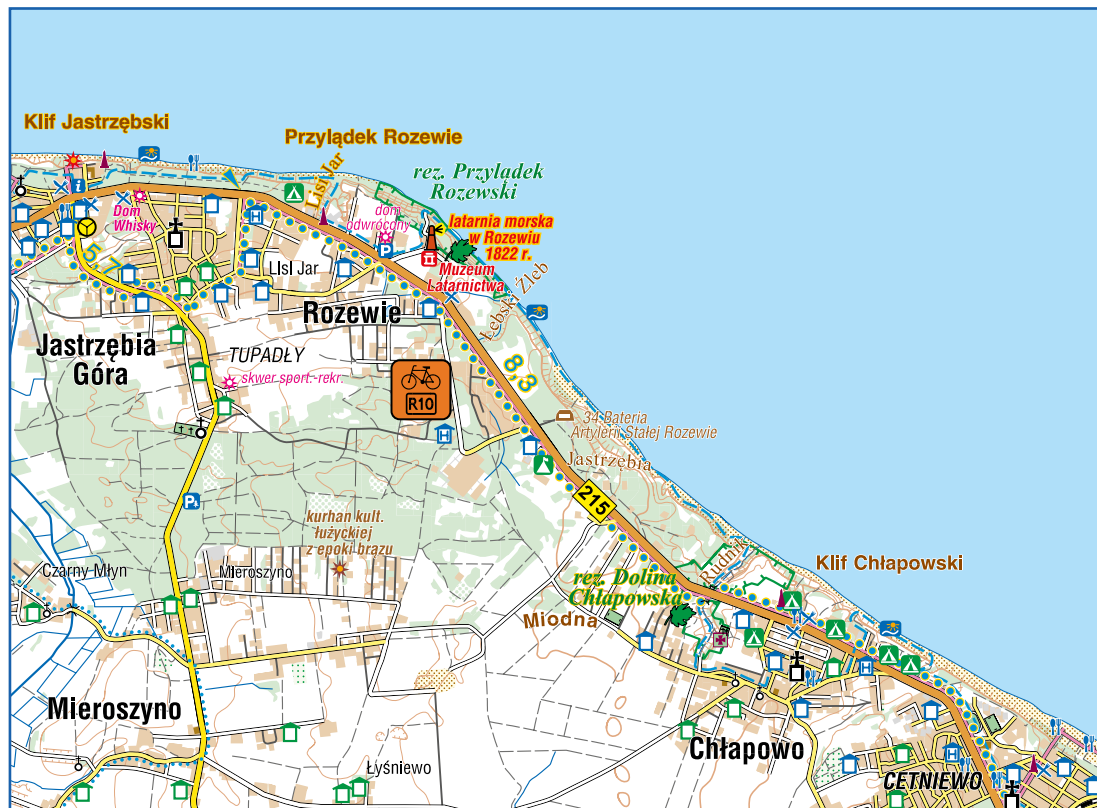
- **Dolina Chłapowska (Władysławowo Commune)** – another large gorge leading to the beach, under protection as a nature reserve.
- **Władysławowo** – one of the most popular seaside resorts in Poland, located at the base of the Hel Peninsula.
  - Fisherman's House – the most characteristic building in Władysławowo with an over 60 m high tower dominating the area. There is a vantage point on the top and the Butterfly Museum inside the tower,
  - Fishing Port – open to the public, you can see the numerous cutters and the work of fishermen up close. The over 700 m long concrete breakwater is also a walking pier,
  - Cetniewo – Aleja Gwiazd Sportu (Sports Stars Avenue), the legendary Olympic Preparation Centre with an extensive sports infrastructure, the modernist church of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary,
  - Hallerówka – former villa of World War I General Józef Haller, a hero of Poland's fight for independence, now a museum dedicated to him.

- **Chalupy (Władysławowo Commune)** – a holiday resort on the Hel Peninsula known for its excellent conditions for windsurfing and kitesurfing.



*Cycling route along the River Czarna Woda between Ostrowo and Jastrzębia Góra*

- **Kuźnica (Jastarnia Commune)** – a fishing port with an atmosphere that's unlike anything else on the Peninsula.
- **Jastarnia** – a neo-baroque church from the 1930s with a maritime decor, a historic Kashubian cottage with a small fishing museum operating inside it, a seaport with a fishing and passenger base and a marina; traditional Kashubian Pomeranka boats also moor here.
- **Jastarnia Resistance Centre** - a complex of three heavy combat bunkers (Sęp, Saragossa and Sabala) and one light bunker. Their location is peculiar: Sokół is located on the campsite on the beach from the bay, Sęp - on the beach from the sea, and the rest in the seaside forest. 
- **Jurata (Jastarnia Commune)** – an intimate resort eagerly visited by celebrities, sportspeople and lawmakers, Międzymorze promenade is a unique walkway that crosses the Hel Spit and connects the beach on the Baltic Sea with the pier on the Bay of Puck.
- **Hel** – the beginning of Poland or its end, considering its location at the very tip of the Hel Peninsula. A popular holiday destination with a long history also associated with the army and military. 







*In the fishing port in Kuźnica*



*Bunkers on the beach in Jastarnia*

- Ul. Wiejska – the heart of Hel and the main promenade for tourists. Several old half-timbered and brick fishermen's houses with restaurants and cafes have been preserved,
- Fisheries Museum, a branch of the National Maritime Museum, housed in a former gothic church from the 15th century,
- Port – it has a fishing and passenger base and a marina. It has a peculiar egg-shaped building, one of the symbols of today's Hel,

- Fokarium – the maritime station of the University of Gdańsk is a research and rehabilitation centre for seals. It's a great attraction for tourists who can observe the animals up close and watch them feeding,
- Hel Promontory – the very tip of the Hel Peninsula, surrounded on three sides by the waters of the Baltic Sea. There is a footbridge through the dunes. In the headland area, numerous military facilities

have been preserved: fire control towers, fire posts, shelters and warehouses,

- Lighthouse – located near the headland at the end of ul. Bałtycka. It was built in 1942 on the site of an old lighthouse blown up by the Polish army in 1939. The characteristic red tower is 41.5 meters high and is an excellent vantage point. The lighthouse is open to visitors in the summer season,





- Museum of Coastal Defence and Museum of Hel - an extensive museum complex consisting of the world's largest artillery post for coastal defence, calibre 406 mm, a fire control tower, the H. Laskowski battery (on Cypel Helski), an open-air museum



The lighthouse in Hel

of large weapons (cannons, mines, torpedoes and torpedo tubes, boats, vehicles), an open-air railway museum and a natural and ethnographic museum,

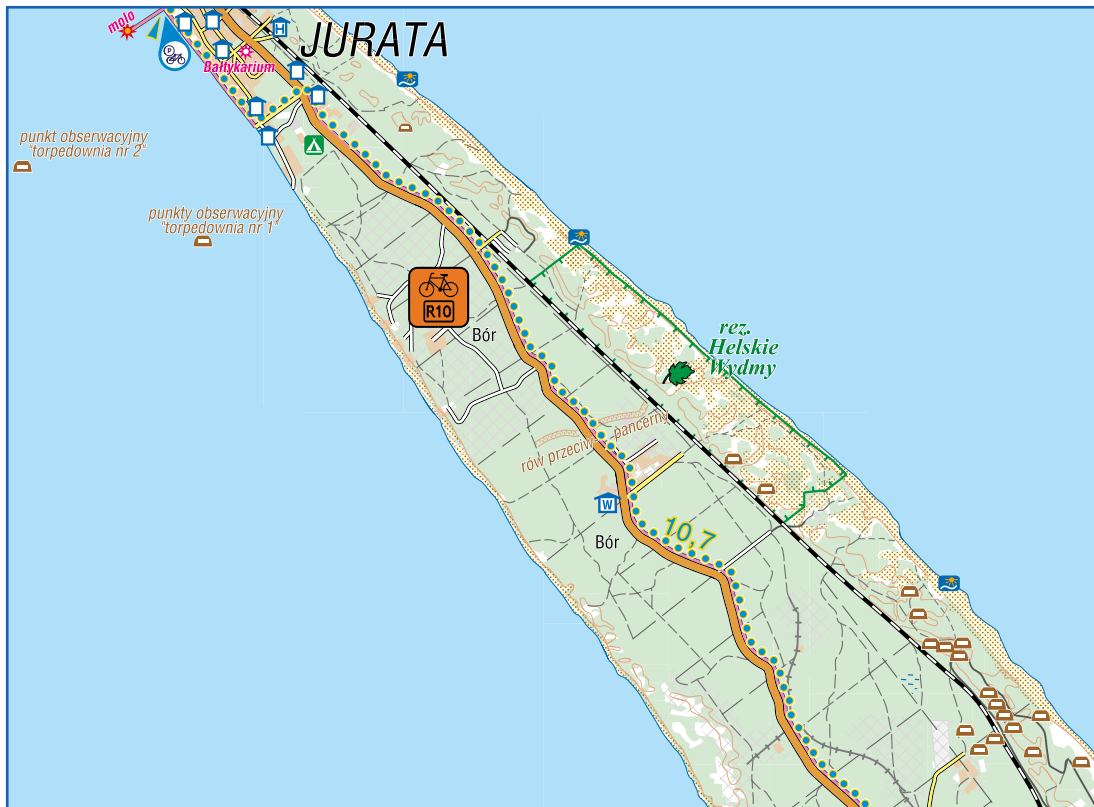
– Hel fortifications - a powerful complex of various types of military facilities located in the forests around Hel. Sightseeing is best done with a detailed map or GPS navigation, as getting to some of the lesser-known facilities is a real challenge. Marked Hel Fortification Trails with information boards lead to these most important monuments.

## Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity

- **Rozewie (Władysławowo Commune)** – remains of the 34 Permanent Artillery Battery; some of the facilities are open to the public, including fire stations.
- **Jastarnia** – German anti-aircraft battery, the preserved objects are located near entrance no. 54 to the beach.
- **Hel** – the former lighthouse on Góra Szwedów (Swedes' Hill), preserved in the form of an openwork structure 17 m high, set on a reinforced concrete plinth. The building can only be seen from the outside.







■ **Hel** – the wrecks of ORP Grom and ORP Wicher navy destroyers are on the beach at the naval port

## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- **Northern Kashubia Loop** - a trip that includes parts of the EuroVelo 10/13 routes and the R10 connector, suggested as a loop. The route may start at Władysławowo, Swarzewo or Gniezdźewo, i.e. the towns with access to railway connections. If the trip starts in Władysławowo, use the R10 connecting route to the west through Chłapowo, Rozewie, Jastrzębia Góra and Ostrowo. In Karwiński Błota (I), change the route and go south along the main EuroVelo10/13 route to Sławoszyń. Then you arrive at the former railway embankment, which is now a bicycle route. Turn west to Krokowa (approx. 2.5 km), return to the same intersection, and go straight on a comfortable asphalt bicycle road to Gniezdźewo (approx. 17 km from Krokowa). You get to Władysławowo through Swarzewo along the bay. Attractions and places on the way: Władysławowo, Rozewie, Ostrowo (described above), Bielawa Reserve, Castle in Krokowa, Palace in Kłanin, Farmstead in Starzyński Manor, Łebcz, Swarzewo, Słone Łąki (Salt Meadows) Reserve.



By bike on the Hel Promontory



## Stage 4: Karwieńskie Błota – Puck – Gdynia



66  
km

### ● Logistics

The nearest railway stations are Władysławowo and Swarzewo. However, it is best to start the route in Władysławowo and extend the Stage by approx. 18 km, taking the R-10 connector through Rozewie and Ostrowo to Karwieńskie Błota (see the description of the Northern Kashubia Loop). When choosing Swarzewo as a starting point, you must remember that when going to Karwieńskie Błota, you must go back the same way.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

This Stage runs through the communes of Krokowa, Puck, Kosakowo and the city of Puck. The surface along the entire section is very diverse. There are local asphalt roads with low traffic (Karwieńskie Błoto, Swarzewo, Rzucewo, Osłonino, Mosty, Mechelinki), unpaved roads made of good quality aggregate (around the Bielawa Reserve, Błędzikowo, Rzucewo, Osłonino, Mechelinki) or fragments of concrete slabs in the vicinity of the Beka Reserve. There are also convenient bicycle paths made of asphalt (e.g. a 17-kilometre

section from Krokowa to Swarzewo) and here and there made of concrete blocks. The main advantage of the 5th Stage of EuroVelo 10/13 is the proximity to Gdańsk Bay. From Swarzewo, it runs parallel to the shoreline, at times reaching almost the very shore (e.g. Swarzewo, Puck, Błędzikowo, Rzucewo, Mechelinki) and other times, it moves away to approx. 3 km (e.g. the Błota Bridge, Kosakowo). The section from Krokowa to Swarzewo runs along the former railway embankment, and at the stations that no longer exist, there are parking spaces for cyclists Krokowa (with toilets), Sławoszyno, Kłanino, Radoszewo (with toilets) and Starzyński Dwór with a fragment of the old platform. Attractive bicycle parking lots are also in Puck (three places by the bay, including one with a toilet). The Bay of Gdańsk provides extraordinary views. There are several places along the route from which you can admire vast sea panoramas: for example, Kaczy Winkiel near Puck, Rozgard parking in Puck, the cliff in Mechelinki or the lookout tower in the Beka Reserve.



*On the route between Krokowa and Sławoszyn*



### Dedicated parking spaces

- **Krokowa** – ul. Kolejowa by the school (sheds, table benches, bicycle stands, toilet, information board).
- **Sławoszyno** – at the junction of the bicycle route and ul. Szkolna (shed, table benches, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Kłanino** – on the bicycle route along the former railway embankment near the palace (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).

- **Radoszewo** – on the bicycle route along the former railway embankment at the intersection with ul. Lipowa (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, toilet, information board).
- **Starzyński Dwór** – on the bicycle route along the former railway embankment by Voivodship Road 213 (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Łebcz** - on the bicycle route along the former railway embankment near the intersection of ul. Topolowa and ul. Młyńska (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Gnieźdźewo** - on the bicycle route along the former railway embankment near the active Swarzewo railway station (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Kaczy Winkiel** - observation point by the Bay of Puck (benches, bicycle stands, information boards).
- **Puck Zatopiony Port** - observation point by the Bay of Puck (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Puck Zielony Mostek** – in the park near the beach (benches, bicycle stands, toilet, information board).

- **Puck Rozgard** - observation point by the Bay of Puck (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Moście Błota** – near the Beka Nature Reserve.
- **Pierwoszyno** – in the forest near the observation point on the Bay of Puck.
- **Pogórze** - in ul. Derdowskiego.



#### Possible obstacles

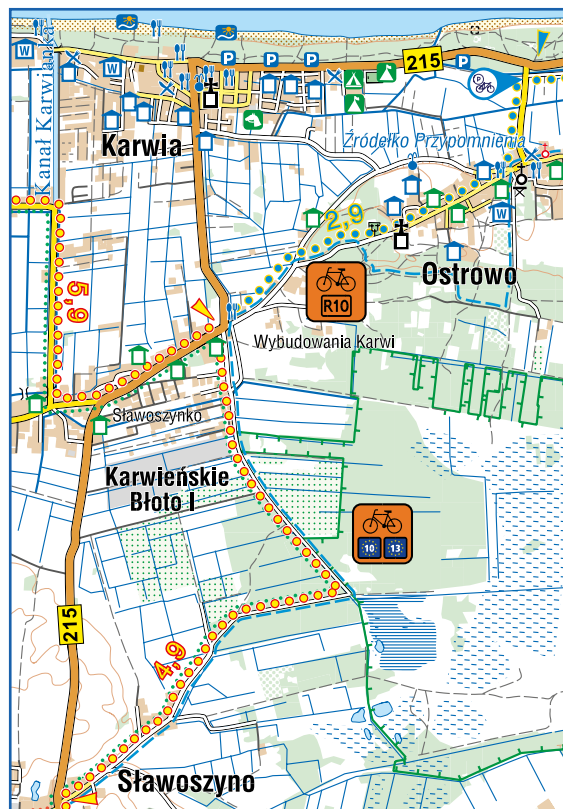
In several sections, the route runs along a road in general traffic. The most dangerous section has a length of approximately one km along Voivodship Road 216 in Karwienskie Błota (I). You should be especially careful here, as the traffic is heavy in the high season. A bicycle path will be built in the coming years to solve the problem. In Sławoszyn, you will again ride on a Voivodship Road (approx. 300 m). This time it is Road 215, and there is less traffic. In Rzućewo, in front of the castle, you have to overcome a small uphill road made of openwork plates (approx. 100 m), and the road to neighbouring Osłonin runs along a local road beside a historic lime tree avenue. Here, you ride according to general rules, but appropriate marking has been applied to improve the safety of cyclists. A

concrete slab road runs through the Beka Reserve, which is planned to be modernised in the near future to accommodate cycling tourism. Construction work may be underway or in preparation at several locations in Kosakowo Commune. There are appropriate markings and information along the route. Ul. Klifowa in Mechelinki may turn out to be a particularly difficult section. The final stretch of this street towards the forest goes steeply downhill, which can be quite difficult. The investment planned here will certainly eliminate this obstacle.

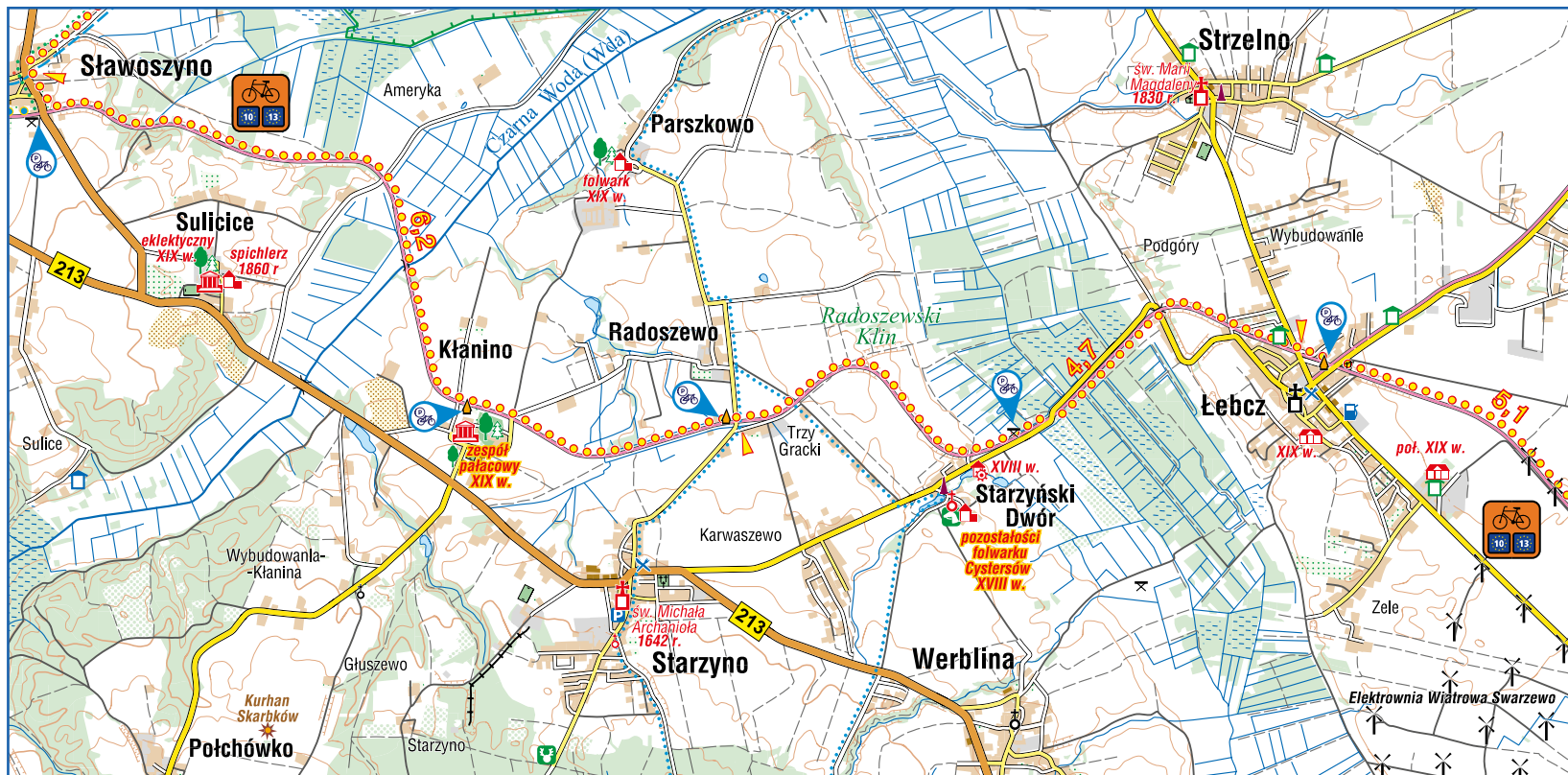


*Parking space at Puck Bay in Puck*





View of Puck from the fishing port





## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity



- **Krokowa** - a castle from the 18th century, rebuilt and extended based on an earlier building with medieval roots. The family seat of the eminent Pomorskie von Krockow family. Currently, it functions as a hotel and conference facility with a restaurant and is located on the Northern Kashubian Manors and Palaces cultural route. Nearby, in the building of a former inn, there is the Regional Museum, and next to it is a neo-gothic church with two towers with a characteristic castle shape.
- **Kłanino (Krokowa Commune)** – an Italian-style palace from the 17th-19th centuries surrounded by a park and buildings of a former farm. Part of the Northern Kashubian Manors and Palaces cultural route, it offers stylish accommodation. Inside are unique fittings of a Gdańsk vestibule (entrance hall) from the 17th/18th century with authentic historical elements, including stairs, a fireplace and a Gdańsk wardrobe.
- **Starzyno (Puck Commune)** – a 17th-century Cistercian church. The interior has a valuable baroque decor, including altars, a baptismal font and an impressive polychrome depicting the Last Judgment.

■ **Starzyński Dwór (Puck Commune)** – the remains of a former Cistercian farm with several farm buildings and a chapel adjacent to the entrance gate. The facility is gradually being renovated and, unfortunately, is not available for sightseeing.

■ **Swarzewo (Puck Commune)** – Marian Sanctuary in a neo-gothic church from 1880. On the main altar is a miraculous figure of the Virgin Mary, probably from the 14th century. There is a small marina by the bay, and a little earlier, by the access road, a baroque chapel with a spring of “miraculous” water.

■ **Puck** – a city on the Bay of Puck (part of the Bay of Gdańsk) with a well-developed sailing base and interesting monuments.

- The gothic Church of SS. Peter and Paul with a historic interior, including the main altar from the 18th century, the baroque chapel of the Wejher family,
- Market Square with townhouses from the 19th and 20th centuries and a neo-gothic town hall,
- Museum of the Puck Land - there are two museum branches in the city: the Bourgeois Townhouse in the market square and the half-timbered Hospital from the 18th century in ul. Wałowa. In both places, there are exhibitions related to the history, culture, crafts and everyday life in the Puck and Northern Kashubia of old,





View of the bay and the Seal Hunters' Settlement







Palace in Rzucewo

- Museum of the Naval Aviation Squadron - dedicated to the naval aviation base that existed in Puck in the period between World Wars I and II,
  - Marina - currently has 60 berths, and the planned expansion will increase its capacity by an additional hundred. The area of the yacht port is a popular walking place for tourists. There is a stylish tavern overlooking the sea in an identifiable building at the end of the pier. The city beach is adjacent to the port,
  - Fishing port - located west of the marina. On the quay there is a symbolic post dedicated to Poland's wedding to the sea in 1920. Next to it, there is a bust of the "Blue General" Haller and a commemorative obelisk.
- **Rzucewo (Puck Commune)** - a neo-gothic palace from the middle of the 19th century, built over an earlier palace that belonged to King Jan III Sobieski in the 17th century. The hotel there is named after him. There is a small mooring pier on the bay, and the Seal Hunters' Cultural Park is less than a kilometre to the north. The shore of the Bay of Puck south of Rzucewo is one of the wildest, inaccessible and picturesque in the area.
- **Ostłonino (Puck Commune)** – a cliff and a picturesque rocky shore with a small mooring pier nearby.







- **Beka Reserve (Puck Commune)** – an area of salt meadows at the River Reda's mouth to the sea. The reserve is a bird sanctuary of European rank (nearly 200 species). It has an observation tower for tourists who want to admire this extraordinary landscape and birdwatchers.
- **Mosty (Kosakowo Commune)** – manor from the 17th -19th century.
- **Mechelinki (Kosakowo Commune)** – a fishing port with a pier for walkers, south of the port there is a

very picturesque pebble beach with a high cliff edge (an excellent vantage point on the edge of the cliff from the Eurovelo 10/13 route).

- **Rewa (Kosakowo Commune, off the EuroVelo 10/13 route)** – an intimate holiday destination with many restaurants and places to stay. The peculiarity of Rewa is the famous headland called Szperk in Kashubian. It is a narrow, sandy shoal that separates the waters of the Bay of Puck and the Bay of Gdańsk. Rewa is an ideal place for windsurfing and kitesurfing.




Pier in Mechelinki

### Surprising attractions and other interesting places on the route and its vicinity

- Sulicice (Krokowa Commune) – ruins of a palace from the 19th century, not available to the public.
- Starzyński Dwór (Puck Commune) – the tomb of the von Grass family, located near a former Cistercian farm.
- Puck – an old ice house, probably built in the 1930s, located on the cliff wall by the beach.
- Rzucewo (Puck Commune) – ruins of the von Below family mausoleum; the building is located in the vicinity of a former brickyard south of the village.
- Wreck of the ORP Kujawiak in the waters of the Bay of Puck at Rybitwia Mielizna (shoal) between Rewa and Kuźnica.

## Other bike trip suggestions

Trail of Northern Kashubian Manors and Palaces (unmarked) – a cultural route for both bicycle and car. A tourist product based on historic mansions and palaces that function as accommodation facilities, restaurants, sometimes hotels and SPAs. The route is approx. 206 km so you should reserve a minimum of 3 days. Find out more here:





## Stage 5: Gdynia – Sopot – Gdańsk – Jantar



55  
km

### ● Logistics

In terms of transport links, it is the most accessible part of the route. Gdańsk, Sopot and Gdynia have domestic and international rail connections. You can get to the Tri-City from almost anywhere in Poland. Moreover, Gdańsk has an international airport.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

The route runs through the cities of Gdynia, Sopot and Gdańsk and a fragment of the rural communes of Pruszcz Gdański and Stegna, which is already on the Vistula Spit. The trail runs through the most attractive parts of the Tri-City; therefore, you should reserve more time to cover this Stage to get to experience the seaside metropolis at least briefly. The ride without sightseeing should take several hours, depending on your pace. In Gdynia, besides passing through the northern district of Obłuże, the route passes the container terminal (a bicycle flyover!), which can be an exciting experience considering the unusual port

views. Then it reaches the very heart of the city as it crosses the streets of Gdynia's modernist downtown and alluring seaside zone. The journey between the city centre and the two southern districts of Orłowo and Kolibki takes place along the city's main transport artery, al. Zwycięstwa, on an asphalt bicycle road. The way from Orłowo to the border with Sopot runs along the sea all the time. In Sopot, you will briefly go alongside busy al. Zwycięstwa, then via ul. Haffnera, you will return to the sea and ride along the seaside promenade all the way to Gdańsk, crossing Kuracyjny Square at the Pier. In Gdańsk, first, you will go through the districts of Jelitkowo and Brzeźno, along a popular seaside avenue, then, through Wrzeszcz and Aniołki, the route goes to the Old Town and then to the Main Town. The exit from the city centre leads along ul. Elbląska towards the oil refinery. The last Gdansk highlight is Wyspa Sobieszewska (Sobieszewska Island). In Świbno, you cross the Vistula Cut by ferry. The



*Feliks Nowowiejski Seaside Boulevard in Gdynia*

crossing operates from the end of April to the end of September, and a bicycle ticket costs PLN 5 (bicycle + cyclist). In Mikoszewo, the route turns into the forest and stays there until you reach Jantar. The surface on EuroVelo 10/13 in the Tri-City is of the highest quality. Asphalt, sometimes concrete blocks; bicycle paths dominate. Apart from Gdańsk, from Mikoszewo to Jantar, the route runs along a forest road made of good quality aggregate.



## Dedicated parking spaces

- **Gdynia Port** - at the ferry terminal, with a view of the port (sheds, benches, tables, bicycle stands, repair kit for bikes, information board).
- **Gdynia Shipyard** - ul. Janek Wiśniewski at the Monument to the Victims of December 1970 (bicycle stands, benches, information board).
- **Gdynia Bulwar** - on the boulevard overlooking the sea (shed, table, benches, bicycle stands, toilet, repair kit for bicycles, information board).
- **Gdynia Kolibki Park** - at a bridge in the park by the sea (shed, meadows, table, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Sopot Northern Park** - at the mouth of Swelinia Stream to the sea (bicycle stands, benches, information board).
- **Sopot Pier (Molo)** - at the entrance to the beach next to the pier (bicycle stands, benches, bicycle repair kit, information board).
- **Sopot Camping** - at the seaside promenade, next to the beach entrance (bicycle stands, benches, information board).

- **Sopot Sailing Club** - on the promenade next to the Sopot Sailing Club (bicycle stands, benches, information board).
- **Bogatka** - by Voivodship Road 501 towards Wyspa Sobieszewska (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Wiślinka** - by the bridge over the River Martwa Wisła (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Gdańsk Wyspa Sobieszewska (Sobieszewska Island)** - in Przegalina, on a promontory by the Vistula river bank (under construction).



## Possible obstacles

At this stage, there are no major difficulties associated with the lack or poor quality of bicycle infrastructure or significant hills. Minor inconveniences for more demanding cyclists may appear on ul. Janka Wiśniewskiego. There is no dedicated bicycle path there, but this section's pedestrian and bicycle route is entirely sufficient, as the pedestrian traffic is negligible here. There are designated bicycle lanes to the square in front of the Gdynia Główna railway station. However, this is a temporary solution, as the city will soon start modernising the entire ul. Janka Wiśniewskiego section to build the highest quality bicycle infrastructure there. For cyclists travelling on EuroVelo 10/13,

outside the April-September period, the closed ferry on the Vistula Przekop between Świbno and Mikoszewo will be a significant inconvenience. In such case, you should go south along the EuroVelo 9/Vistula Cycling Route to Kieźmark (there is an asphalt bicycle road along the entire section) and pass the Vistula via the local bridge; then return north, first along the po-viat road to Drewnica, and then along the asphalt bicycle path along the crown of the flood embankment to Mikoszewo. You will extend the journey by approx. 20 km; however, the quality of the infrastructure and the amazing views of the Vistula Cut provide an unforgettable experience.



Beach in Orłowo





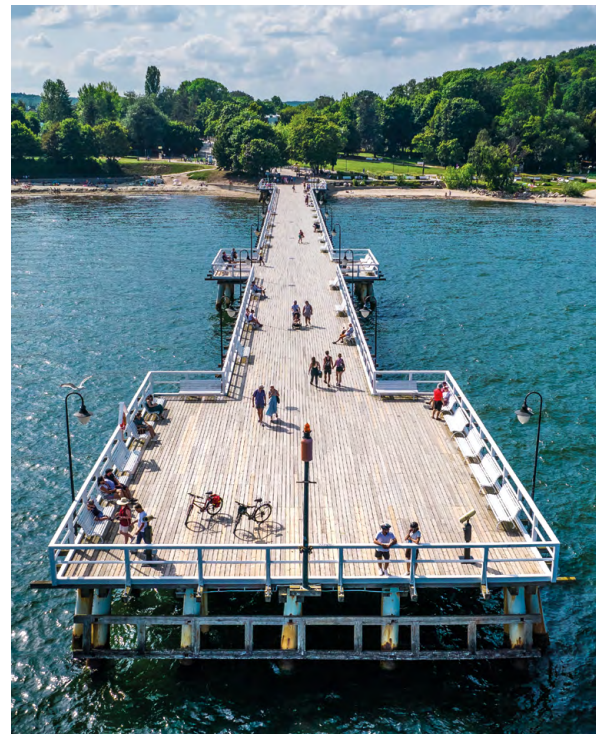
## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route in Gdynia

- **Gdynia Obłuże** - container base, view of the port area, working gantries, cranes and ships.
- **Gdynia Shipyard** - Monument to the Victims of the December 1970 workers' strikes.
- **Gdynia Śródmieście** - modernist buildings on Starowiejska Street and Antoni Abraham's House, Kaszubski Square (monument to Kashubian activist Antoni Abraham), ul. Świętojańska, the building of the Institute of Meteorology and Water Management from 1927 (ul. Waszyngtona), Kościuszko Square and the South Pier (including the ORP Błyskawica museum ship, the Dar Pomorza museum ship, Gdynia Aquarium, marina), Gdynia City Museum, Feliks Nowowiejski seaside boulevard (Naval Museum) and the city beach by the boulevard.
- **Gdynia Redłowo** - Experiment Science Center.
- **Gdynia Orłowo** - pier, Orłowo cliff, Żeromski House, Queen Marysienka promenade (observation point).
- **Gdynia Kolibki** - 19th century manor house, park, Queen Marysienka cave (former observation point), Queen Marysienka Oak (approx. 400 years old!) and the Cave of the Sleeping Swede (!)



## Selected attractions off the EuroVelo 10/13 Route in Gdynia

- **Gdynia Oksywie** – a small fishing port with a device for dragging the fishing boats ashore and an observation point (ul. Osada Rybacka), Oksywski Boulevard (view of the Oksywie and Babie Doły torpedo station), the Church of St. Michael the Archangel (the oldest church in Gdynia and one of the oldest in Pomorskie, ul. Płk. Dąbka).
- **Gdynia Śródmieście** – modernist architecture in ul. 10 Lutego, Kamienna Góra (examples of villa buildings from the period between World Wars I and II, observation point at the cross there, funicular), the Emigration Museum in the building of the former Maritime Station from the 1930s in ul. Polska.
- **Mały Kack** – palace and park complex, the palace is from the 19th century (now a hotel, ul. Folwarczna).
- **Kolibki** – observation tower on Kapliczna Góra (access from ul. Spółdzielcza), fire control bunker and cannon bases from World War II (near the observation tower), Adventure Park Kolibki Gdynia (ul. Bernadowska).
- **Kępa Redłowska** - remains of fortifications from the post-World War II period that belonged to the 11th Permanent Artillery Battery (three firing positions with cannons, garages, ammunition bunkers, trenches).



Orłowo Pier





## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route in Sopot

- **Swelinia Stream** – a picturesque rivulet flowing in a fast stream along the bottom of a deep ravine. It flows into the sea on the beach, on the border between Sopot and Gdynia.
- **Northern Park.**
- **Skwer Kuracyjny (Resort Square)**, the Grand Hotel building from 1927 (initially called the Hotel Kasino, now Sofitel Grand Sopot), Dom Zdrojowy (Spa House), lighthouse.
- **The Pier and its marina** – the longest walking pier in Europe, approx. half a kilometer long and the tourist landmark of the city. At the end of the deck there is marina for over 100 yachts.
- **Southern Park** – Evangelical-Augsburg church from 1919, building of the former southern baths from 1907 with Scandinavian style architecture.
- **Sopot Museum** in the grand Claaszen Villa from 1903.
- **A small fishing harbour** with a fishing mini-museum.
- **Sopot Sailing Club.**



## Selected attractions off the EuroVelo 10/13 Route in Sopot

- **Grodzisko** early medieval settlement in Sopot open-air museum (ul. Haffnera).
- **ul. Bohaterów Monte Cassino (commonly known as the Monciak)** – the most popular walking route in the city with numerous restaurants, cafes, bars, shops and art galleries, the famous Crooked House in the middle of the street and the neo-gothic church of St. George.
- **Plac Przyjaciół Sopotu** – a large square connecting the Monciak with the Spa Square and the Pier; the architectural dominant here is the Haffner Centre with restaurants and a cinema multiplex.
- **Sierakowski Manor** – an 18th-century manor house, now the seat of the Society of Friends of Sopot and the “heart” of Sopot culture (ul. Czyżewskiego Street, a side street from the Monciak).
- **Forest Opera** (ul. Moniuszki), with the Strzeleckie Wzgórze and Łysa Góra observation points nearby (and a ski slope in winter).
- **Goyki 3 Art Inkubator** – a cultural institution located in a charming late 19th-century palace, surrounded by a historic park (ul. Goyki 3).



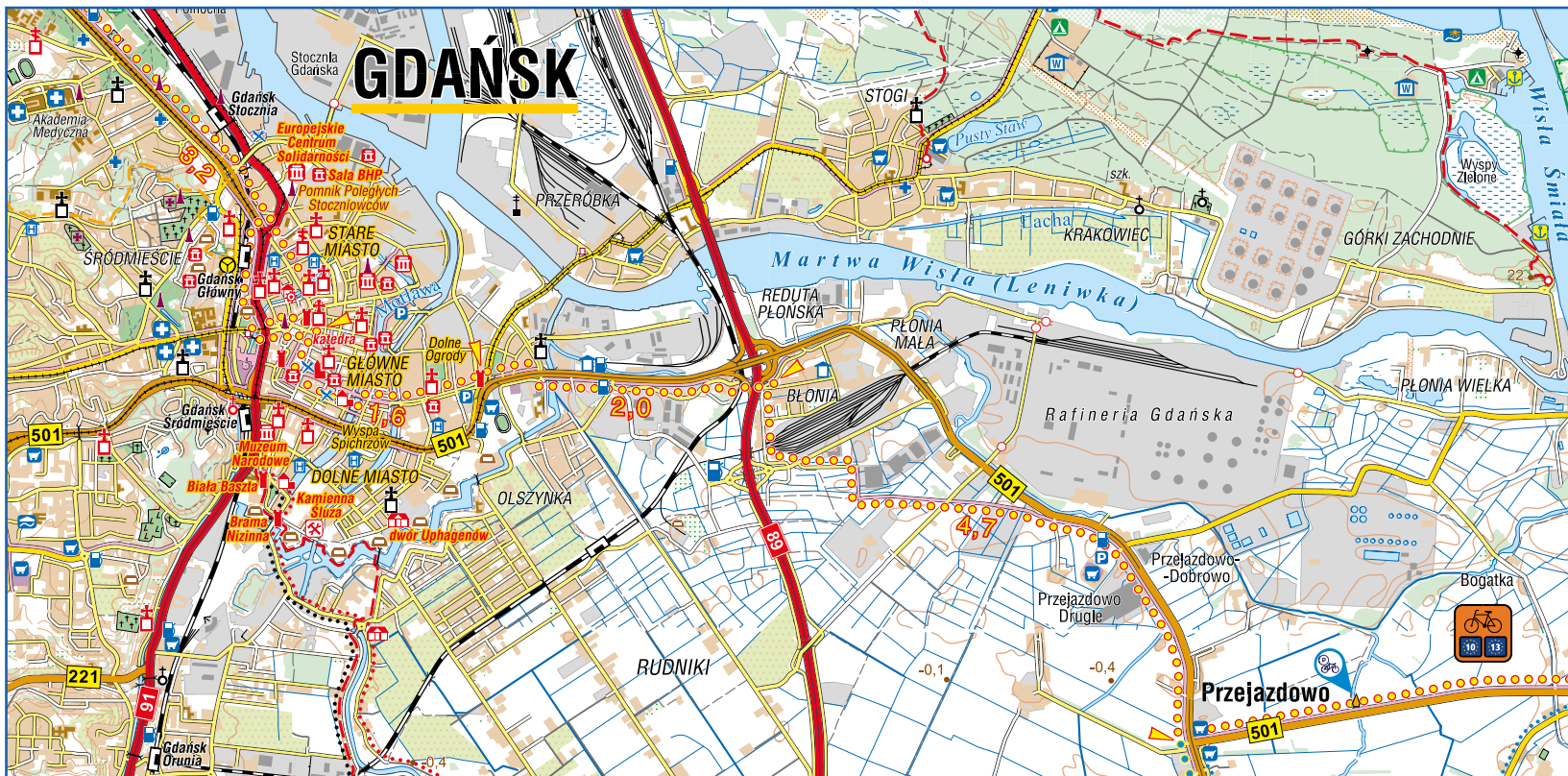
*The Sopot Pier*



## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route in Gdańsk

- **Gdańsk Jelitkowo** – picturesque estuary of the Jelitkowski Stream to the sea.
- **Gdańsk Przymorze** – President Ronald Reagan Park, a vast recreation and leisure area for both Gdańskers and guests.
- **Gdańsk Brzeźno** – a wooden pier, over 130 m long, fortifications from the 19th and 20th centuries located in the J.J. Haffner seaside park (Beach Battery) and in a closed port area (Harbour Battery).
- **Young City** (very close to the EuroVelo 10/13 route) – the European Solidarity Centre and Solidarity Square with the Monument to the Fallen Shipyard Workers, the historic BHP hall (the place where the August Agreements with the Solidarity trade union were signed in 1980), the Imperial Shipyard with numerous historical buildings, the M3 Crane observation deck (on a former shipbuilding crane!).
- **Stare Miasto (Old Town)** (near the railway station) – neo-Renaissance railway station building from 1900, gothic churches: St. James', St. Bartholomew's, St. Elizabeth's, St. Joseph's, St. Bridget's (the former sanctuary of the Solidarity Trade Union), St. Catherine's Church (the oldest in Gdańsk, from the 13th









Gdańsk Shipyard and the European Solidarity Center

century, the burial place of astronomer Johannes Hevelius), the Great Mill (the largest medieval industrial building in Europe - now the Amber Museum), the Renaissance Old Town Hall, the building of the Polish Post Office during the Free City of Gdańsk period between World Wars I and II (now a museum) with the Monument to the Defenders of the Polish Post and the Museum of the Second World War.

■ **Główne Miasto (Main Town)** - the Upland Gate from the 16th century, once the main entrance to the Royal Route, now the Pomorskie Tourist Information Centre, the Torture House and Prison Tower (together, the gothic Foregate Complex at Długa Street), the Golden Gate from the early 17th century, the baroque Uphagen House (on Długa Street, currently a branch of the Gdańsk Museum), the Main Town Hall (a gothic-Renaissance work of world-class architecture with the priceless interior of the Red Hall that has a suite of Renaissance paintings on the plafond; now the headquarters of the Gdańsk Museum), Artus Court (gothic-Renaissance building, formerly home to the brotherhoods of the local guilds), now a branch of the Gdańsk Museum, the Neptune Fountain from the 17th century in the Long Market, the 16th century Green Gate, gothic watergates on the River Motława (Krowia, Chlebnicka, Mariacka, Św. Ducha, Straganiar-



ska and the medieval Crane and gate), gothic churches: St Mary's (the world's largest brick church, filled with works of gothic, Renaissance and baroque art, in particular the main altar from the early 16th century, astronomical clock from the second half of the 15th century or the sculpture of the Beautiful Madonna from the first half of the 15th century), St. Nicholas' (one of the oldest churches in Gdańsk, with an almost fully preserved historic interior), St John's (now a culture centre, inside there are several pieces of historic decor, including a unique stone main altar from 1611), the baroque Royal Chapel, the mannerist Great Armoury from 1609, Mariacka Street (full of townhouses with the famous Gdańsk porches, numerous shops and amber workshops).

■ **Wyspa Spichrzów (Granary Island)** – once the largest district of port warehouses in Europe; at the beginning of the 19th century, there were over 350 of them. Currently, there are restaurants and hotels in modern buildings reminiscent of the former granaries. To this day, only a few original granaries have survived, some were rebuilt in the post-World War II years, but most are the work of recent years, especially in the northern part of the island. On the neighbouring island of Ołowianka, there are: the genuine Renaissance Royal Granary (now a hotel), the

Polish Baltic Philharmonic Hall (in a former power plant building) and the National Maritime Museum with the Soldek ship-museum mooring at the quay.

■ **Łługie Ogrody (Long Gardens)** - the gothic Stągiewna Gate opening Łługie Ogrody St., marina at ul. Szafarnia with an original 17th-century granary called Nowa Pakownia (the New Packing House) or Góra (the Hill), now a hotel and brewery, the gothic church of St Barbara, the Renaissance Źuławy Gate closing the Long Gardens (it was originally called the Long Gardens Gate).

■ **Dolne Miasto (Low Town)**, close to the EuroVelo 10/13 Route - Uphagen Manor from 1800 with the adjacent building of a former hospital from the second half of the 19th century (now a hotel) and the neo-gothic church of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the remains of several early modern bastions, including two preserved in their original dimensions (Źubr and St Gertrude).

■ **Stare Przedmieście (Old Suburb)**, close to the EuroVelo 10/13 Route - the Renaissance Lowland Gate, the Stone Lock (a unique monument of hydraulic engineering from the 17th century), the gothic White Tower and the recently discovered casemates of the Wiebe Bastion (17th century) and the relics of the New Tower (15th century) integrated into a modern car park building, the Renaissance Small Armoury,



*Ferry crossing the Przekop Wisły*







Lock in Przegalina

the gothic church of SS Peter and Paul, the late-gothic Franciscan monastery complex (Holy Trinity Church, St Anne's Chapel and the former monastery building, now the seat of the National Museum in Gdańsk with the gothic triptych *The Last Judgment* by Dutch painter Hans Memling, one of the most valuable paintings in Polish museums.

- **Wyspa Sobieszewska (Sobieszewo Island)** - the bridge over the River Martwa Wisła (Still Vistula), a walking boulevard on the river bank, nature reserves: Ptasi Raj (Birds' Paradise) at the mouth of the River Wisła Śmiała (Bold Vistula) and Mewia Łacha (Seagull Sandbank) at the mouth of the Vistula Cut, valuable sanctuary areas of marsh and water birds in this part of Europe, the late 19th-century lock in Przegalina, ferry crossing in Świbno (Mikoszewo is on the other side of the river), Kazimierz water reservoir with an observation deck and a multimedia exhibition.

## Other bike trip suggestions

- **Gdańsk** has a well-developed network of bicycle routes, considered one of the country's best. From the city centre (e.g. from the train station) you can plan day trips around the city and its surroundings. When choosing the city option, it is worth visiting districts that are not located in the vicinity of the EuroVelo 10/13 Bicycle Route.

- Oliwa - Oliwa Cathedral (which has a rich interior abounding in works of gothic, Renaissance and baroque art) with a park and the Abbots' Palace (now the National Museum), St James' Church, Pacholek Hill with an observation tower from where there is perhaps the most beautiful view of Gdańsk and the Bay of Gdańsk - access from the Gdańsk Główny railway station by bicycle paths via al. Zwycięstwa, al. Grunwaldzka to the intersection with ul. Opata Jacka Rybińskiego (approx. 9 km).
- Wrzeszcz - Lower Wrzeszcz with its charming streets (Wajdeloty, Aldony, Grażyny, Konrada Wallenroda, Lelewela – with the family home of Nobel Prize winner Gunter Grass), Kuźniczki Park, Wybickiego Square with the Grass Bench, the neo-gothic church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus and many cosy cafes. Upper Wrzeszcz with its magnificent villas (in particular in Jaśkowa Dolina Street), the Orthodox Church of St Nicholas, the neo-gothic garrison church of SS Peter and Paul or the modern Garnizon housing estate in the historic barracks complex - access from the Gdańsk Główny train station to the intersection of al. Grunwaldzka and ul. Dmowskiego (approx. 4 km to the centre of the district, from where it is easy to get to Lower and Upper Wrzeszcz).
- Westerplatte - monument to the Defenders of the Coast and the battlefield of Westerplatte, in the vicinity there is also the Wisłoujście Fortress (an exam-

ple of a maritime fortress unique in Europe, now a branch of the Gdańsk Museum) - access via bicycle routes from the railway station, such as EuroVelo 10/13 to Żuławska Gate, then ul. Siennicka to the north and then ul. Majora Sucharskiego straight to Westerplatte (approx. 10 km).

- Tri-City Landscape Park - a forest complex directly bordering the Tri-City agglomeration, an area with a unique landscape and a recreational base for the Tri-City residents - access preferably from Gdańsk Oliwa or Sopot, or from Wrzeszcz. However, bear in mind that the park is located on a plateau and access by bike from the city usually leads uphill. In the park itself, numerous roads, paths and tracks can be travelled by bike. At times, the topography does not differ significantly from mountainous areas.
- **Gdynia** is an excellent starting point for a trip to northern Kashubia (using EuroVelo 10/13 towards Kosakowo) or the north part of the Tri-City Landscape Park, where you can go on a great many forest trips, e.g. to the lakes Bieszkowice, Zawiat, Borowo, Wyspowo or the Calvary of Wejherowo. Bear in mind that the Tri-City Landscape Park is an area with considerable elevation differences.
- **Sopot**, due to its location between Gdynia and Gdańsk, is also a good starting point to get to the Tri-City Landscape Park.



*On the way to Sobieszewo Island*





# Connector route: Przejazdowo – Pruszcz Gdański



12  
km

## ● Logistics

Pruszcz Gdański has a railway connection and most of the IC, TLK and REGIO trains to Gdańsk stop here.

## ● Characteristics, course, tips

A typical transit section, the bicycle connection between Pruszcz Gdański and EuroVelo 10/13, runs along Voivodship Road 226 through the areas of the rural commune of Pruszcz Gdański and the city of Pruszcz Gdański. The initial section from Przejazdowo to Wiślina runs along a pedestrian and bicycle road (approx. 4.5 km), then, unfortunately, you should follow the road along the busy voivodship road (approx. 4.2 km). In the coming years, an asphalt bicycle road is planned here. The last fragment of the link, already in the city of Pruszcz Gdański, runs along bicycle paths made of asphalt or non-chamfered concrete paving.



## Possible obstacles

The section along Voivodship Road 226, where cycling over a distance of more than 4 km takes place on the road, is very dangerous. Extreme caution is warranted as the number of vehicles here is considerable. A bicycle road is planned for this section.



Faktoria in Pruszcz Gdański



## What you'll see on the R9/R10 Route and in the vicinity

- **Mokry Dwór (Pruszcz Gdański Commune)** - a reconstructed and functioning wooden paltock windmill, canoe marina on the River Motława.
- **Wiślina (Pruszcz Gdański Commune)** - wooden bell-fry from the 18th century.
- **Pruszcz Gdański** - buildings of a former sugar factory from the 19th century, Faktoria (a reconstructed trading settlement from the Roman times, which today serves as a museum with cultural and educational functions), the gothic Church of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross.
- **Juszkowo (Pruszcz Gdański Commune, off the R9 / R10 route)** - hydroelectric power plant, canoe marina.



## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- Kashubian - Żuławy Trail (blue colour) – from Przywidz to Sobieszewo Island.
- River Motława Trail (red colour) – from Gdańsk through Żuławy Gdańskie to Tczew.



## Stage 6: Jantar – Nowy Dwór Gdański – Elbląg



39  
km

### ● Logistics

Unfortunately, travelling to the last section of EuroVelo 10/13 from the Pomorskie Region is impossible by rail. However, you can plan to ride this part of the route from Elbląg, which has rail connections, among others, with Gdańsk, Olsztyn or Warsaw. There is approx. 15 km to the border of the Pomorskie Region at the River Nogat. During the holiday season, the narrow-gauge Żuławy Commuter Railway (Żuławska Kolej Dojazdowa) runs from Nowy Dwór Gdański.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

The entire section runs through Żuławy (Stegna and Nowy Dwór Gdański Communes), introducing the cultural and landscape values of this valuable and somewhat underappreciated area. The sections on the flood embankments of the River Tuga between Tujsko and Nowy Dwór Gdański, with drawbridges and small mooring platforms, are particularly attractive. Here and there, old farms in Żuławy, churches and monuments of hydraulic engineering are preserved.

For many cyclists, the good news is that it is finally flat. Żuławy lies in a depression, and there are practically no vertical climbs here. There is also a lack of forest areas (except on the Vistula Spit), so it is difficult to find shelter in the shade on hot days. However, the open and flat terrain is favourable for winds, so while it may be an advantage in summer, it will be a nuisance in early spring or autumn. There is no extensive bicycle infrastructure in Żuławy, and the route's surface is diverse. Traffic on local roads is relatively low, although some of them, especially those close to the sea, can be jammed in the high season. EuroVelo 10/13, however, uses roads with low vehicle traffic: Jantar - Rybina (approx. 9 km), Tujsk (approx. 1.2 km), Kmiecin (approx. 1.2 km). The nearly seven-kilometre section from Kmiecin to the border with the Warmińsko-Mazurskie Voivodship runs along former National Road No. 7. Currently, it is a lower category road, and the traffic is so small that safe lanes for bicycles have been separated on both sides. Another way to get to the



*Drawbridge in Tujsk*

voivodship border is a picturesque fragment of the local road from Jazowa to Kępki. The 5 km long section uses the former flood embankment along the River Nogat. Vehicle traffic here is negligible, and the landscape values are extraordinary. The Pomorskie section ends on the bridge in Kępki. The route leads to Elbląg along local roads and a part of the said bicycle lane along the former National Road No. 7.



### Dedicated parking spaces:

- **Jantar** – recreation area by the small lake next to the intersection of Voivodship Road No. 501 (ul. Gdańska) with the powiat road to Rybina (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).



- **Rybina Marina** – marina by the River Szkarpawa (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).
- **Nowy Dwór Gdański by the River Tuga** – ul. Portowa by the riverside (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, bicycle repair kit, information board).
- **Solnica** – on the bank of the Izbowa Łacha Canal (shed, table bench, bicycle stands, information board).



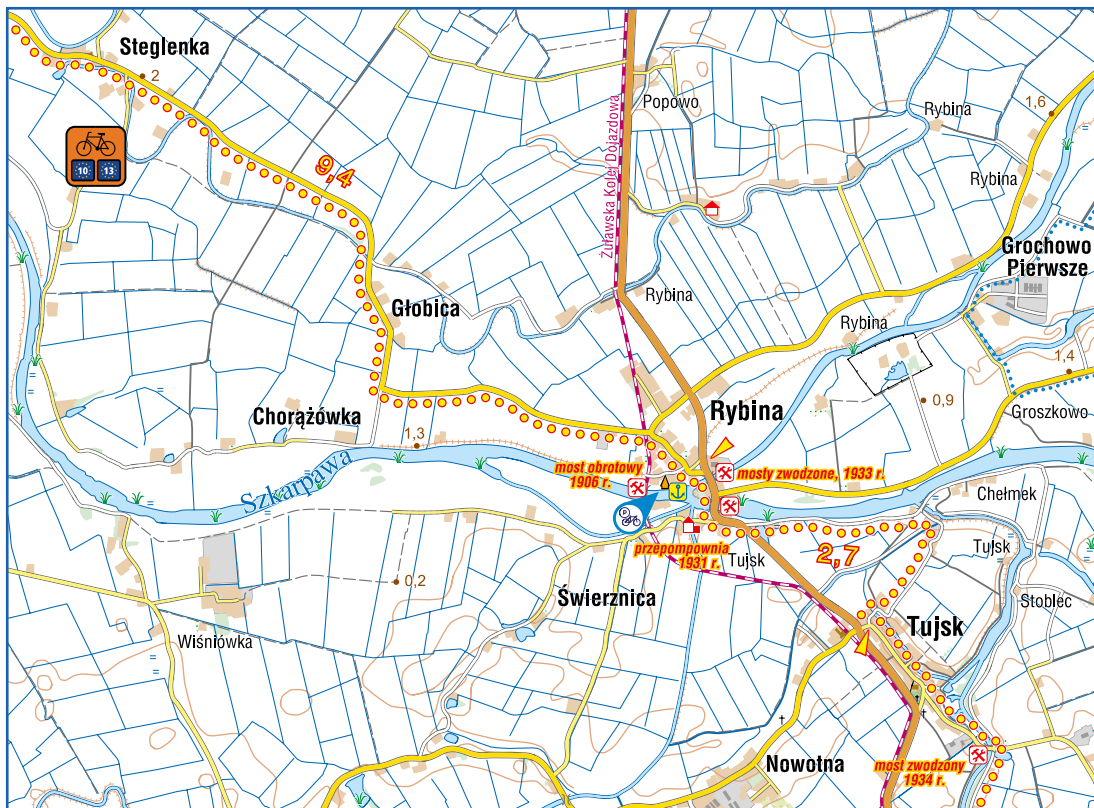
#### Possible obstacles

Stage 7 of EuroVelo 10/13 runs on low-traffic public roads in several places, which may be a problem for some. Always exercise caution on such sections. As for the surfaces, specially designed concrete slabs have been used on the flood embankments, adapted to bicycle traffic, agricultural vehicles and flood protection services. It is not asphalt, but the quality and layout are satisfactory, and there is no reason to complain. Riding through Kmiecin can be a nuisance because the road is made of old cobblestones. Fortunately, it is only just over 1 km long.



*The arcaded house in Żelichowo*



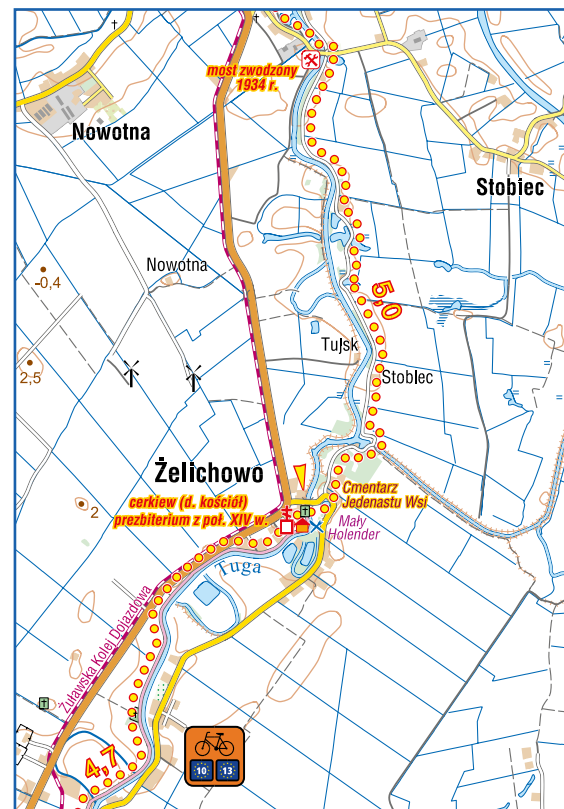


## What you'll see on the EuroVelo 10/13 route and in the vicinity

- **Jantar (Stegna Commune)** – a holiday resort by the sea with a good accommodation and catering base, a wide and clean beach, an intimate fishing harbour and a mini zoo with attractions for children.
- **Rybina (Stegna Commune)** – a complex of historic hydrotechnical structures: two road drawbridges from the 1930s and a swing bridge from 1906 intended for rail traffic (the only railway bridge in Poland rotated by hand); the area also has the unique Chłodniewo pumping station from 1931, equipped with original devices from the time of its construction and a Żuławy Loop sailing harbour.
- **Oślonka (Nowy Dwór Gdański Commune)** – historic pumping station built during World War II in 1943; Żuławy Loop marina.
- **Tujsk (Stegna Commune)** – a drawbridge over the River Tuga, and a small sailing and canoe harbour in the vicinity.
- **Marzęcino (Nowy Dwór Gdański Commune)** – unique half-timbered church from the mid-19th century; historic lock from 1884.



Tuga embankment





■ **Żelichowo (Nowy Dwór Gdański Commune)** – an arcaded house with a Żuławy tavern called Mały Holender (the Little Dutchman), a gothic church from the 14th century - now the Greek Catholic church of St. Nicholas, the cemetery of 11 villages: a lapidary with the discovered parts of old tombstones from the 17th-19th centuries, a canoe harbour with a camping site (an excellent place to rest or camp).

■ **Nowy Dwór Gdański** – railway bridge over the River Tuga (ul. Portowa), drawbridge over the Tuga from 1936 (ul. Sikorskiego), Żuławski Historical Park (Żuławy Museum) in the building of a former dairy from the early 1950s, Żuławska Kolej Dojazdowa (narrow-gauge tourist railway running on the Nowy Dwór Gdański - Stegna - Mikoszewo – Sztutowo line), a water tower from 1909 (one of the oldest reinforced concrete structures in Europe).

■ **Kmiecin (Nowy Dwór Gdański Commune)** – a gothic church with a wooden tower and a characteristic small arcade called a 'sobota' (Saturday), unique in northern Poland, popular in the south-eastern Podkarpacie region).



Church in Kmiecin







## Other bike routes and trip suggestions

- The Mennonite Trail running through the villages of Żuławy, where items of the Mennonite cultural heritage are preserved.
- The Nowy Dwór Gdański - Nowy Staw bicycle route runs partly along the former narrow-gauge railway

line (Nowy Dwór Gdański - Tuja). On the way, you can see some interesting monuments: arcaded houses (Orłowo, Tuja, Nowy Staw), the gothic church of St. James in Tuja, the market square in Nowy Staw with a neo-gothic evangelical church (now an art gallery) and the gothic church of St. Matthew.



Parking space for cyclists in Solnica near the Voivodship border





## Connector route: Jantar – Krynica Morska – Piaski



48  
km



*Bicycle path on the Vistula Spit*

### ● Logistics

No railway connection to the beginning of the section or its end. The best solution is to ride your bike from Gdańsk on the EuroVelo 10/13 route (see the description of Stage 6) and, in Jantar, continue to the east. There is appropriate signage on the EuroVelo 10/13 junction and connecting route R10. Work and talks are still ongoing on launching a bicycle bus that would transport cyclists from Gdańsk to the Vistula Spit. There is also the idea of services from Nowy Dwór Gdański. During the holiday season, you can use the narrow-gauge Żuławy Commuter Railway (Żuławska Kolej Dojazdowa), which runs from Nowy Dwór Gdański.

### ● Characteristics, course, tips

This is a connecting section that is not part of the main EuroVelo 10/13 route. It runs through the municipalities of Stegna, Sztutowo and Krynica Morska. Due to its considerable tourist attractiveness, it is part

of the system of international routes. It starts in Jantar, at the junction of the main EuroVelo 10/13 route, which leads south to Nowy Dwór Gdański. However, it is best to extend this Stage to Mikoszewo and treat the trip along the Vistula Spit as a whole. In total, the route from the ferry crossing in Mikoszewo to the Russian border in Piaski will then be less than 60 km long. Unfortunately, you have to reckon that from Piaski, you must return to Jantar to continue the EuroVelo 10/13 expedition towards Nowy Dwór Gdański. The route of the R10 connector through the Vistula Spit is one of the most attractive bicycle route sections in Poland. Cyclists especially appreciate the section leading from Przebrno to Krynica, which runs close to the edge of a cliff leading to the beach with an excellent view of the Baltic Sea. A large part of the section runs through a forest along a convenient road with a good quality gravel surface: between Jantar and Sztutowo, then from Kąty Rybackie to Krynica and

the final section from Krynica to the Russian border in Piaski. The route bypasses the centre of Stegna from the north; however, there is convenient access to the village via ul. Morska. From the Jana Pawła II roundabout in Stegna, it is worth taking the asphalt bicycle road along Voivodship Road 501 towards Sztutowo to visit the Stutthof Museum of the former Nazi concentration camp. You can return to the forest section of the R10 via a specially prepared connector, 200 m west of the entrance to the museum. The entire loop was designed to provide access by bicycle to the Stutthof Museum and the valuable 17th-century church at the roundabout in Stegna. Through Sztutowo, the route runs along the streets in the northern part of the

village and, at the exit to the east, reaches Voivodship Road 501. Passing Kąty Rybackie, it again goes deep into the forest. In Krynica Morska, the trail uses the seaside promenade and a fragment of a bicycle path with a unique resin surface. The route does not go through the centre of Krynica, but from the promenade, you can get there via almost any perpendicular street. Apart from Krynica, there is only gravel on the forest section to the state border in Piaski. Remember about the obligatory commemorative photo at the tollbooths at the border crossing.



### Dedicated parking spaces

- **Stegna** – on the forest stretch near the intersection of Brzozowa and Lipowa (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).
- **Kąty Rybackie** – in the forest parking lot by Voivodship Road 501, before entering the village (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).
- **Przebrno** – on the forest section, right next to the cliff overlooking the sea (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).
- **Krynica Morska Góra Pirata** – on the forest section near Góra Pirata (Pirate's Hill) and the fishing harbour (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).

- **Piaski Granica** – on the forest section near the fishing harbour, approx. 3 km from the Russian border (shed, bicycle stands, table bench, information board).



### Possible obstacles

No significant difficulties should be expected. Most of the route is away from traffic. Only some parts of the sections in Sztutowo use streets with very low

traffic. The connector to Stegna (ul. Morska) has bicycle traffic on general terms, but it is not the main thoroughway but only an access road to the town. There are bicycle routes along Voivodship Road 501 in Sztutowo and Kąty Rybackie. There might be an inconvenience at the point of the Vistula Spit cut between Skowronki and Przebrno, but the designated detour is well marked. However, caution should be exercised on a short section of the voivodship road.



*The charming port in Kąty Rybackie*

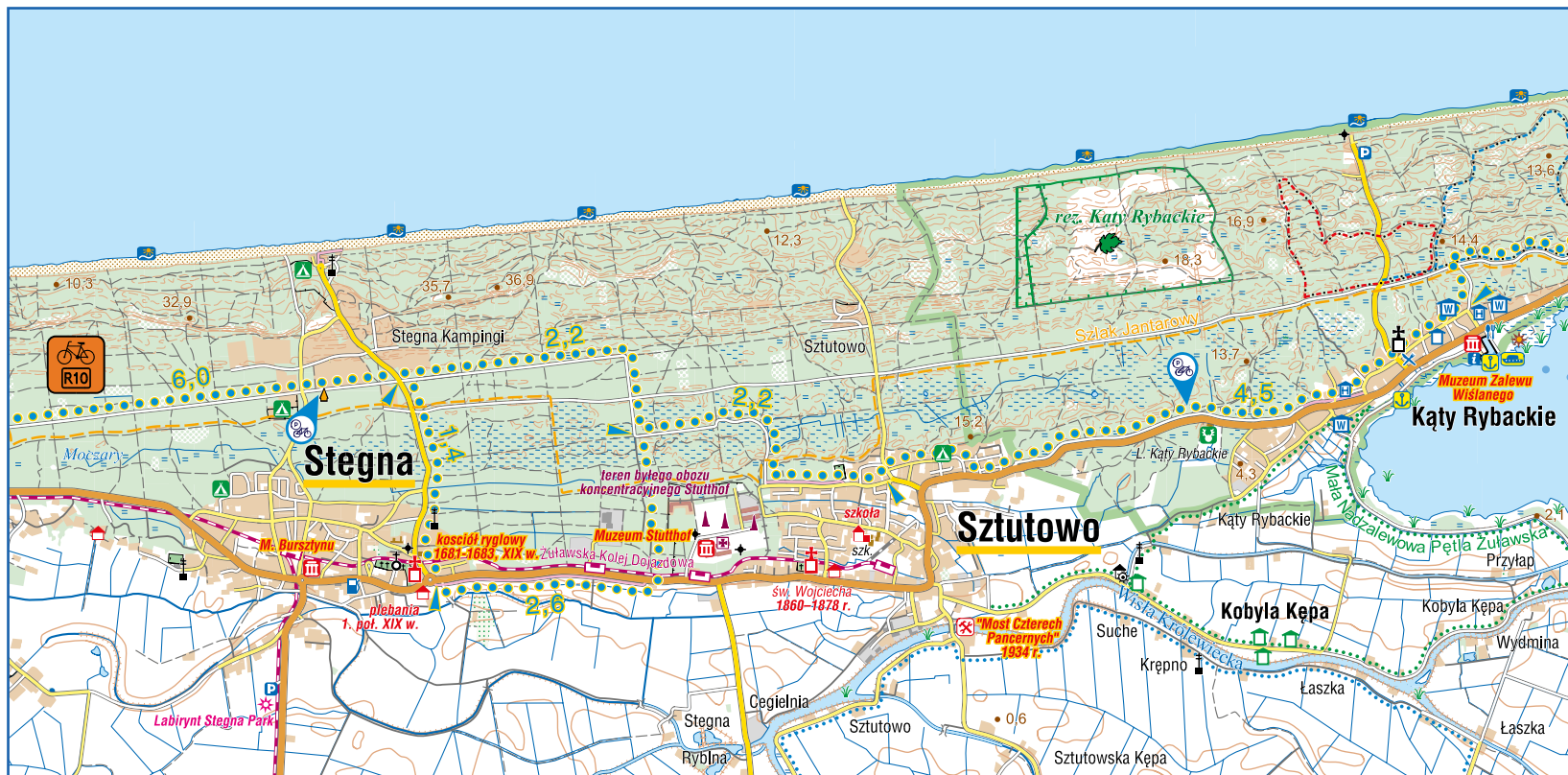




## What you'll see on the R10 Route and in the vicinity

- **Stegna** – a popular seaside summer resort with an abundant recreational infrastructure, a 17th-century half-timbered church with a valuable interior (including the main altar, pulpit, organ front and painting on the ceiling), a fishing harbour and the Amber Chamber amber museum.
- **Sztutowo** – a seaside summer resort which is also home to the Stutthof Museum (on the site of the former Nazi concentration camp); another attraction is Most Czterech Pancernych (Bridge of the Four Tankmen) over the River Wisła Królewiecka, which was a prop in a popular 1960s TV series.
- **Kąty Rybackie (Sztutowo Commune)** – Museum of the Vistula Lagoon (branch of the National Maritime Museum), Kąty Rybackie Nature Reserve (a protected breeding colony of cormorants and grey herons) .
- **Przebrno (in Krynica Morska)** – boundary stones of the Free City of Gdańsk from 1919 preserved in the forest.













Bicycle path in Krynica Morska

■ **Krynica Morska** – the largest and most popular resort on the Vistula Spit, rich in accommodation, catering and entertainment; a seaport with a passenger, yacht and fishing base from the side of the Vistula Lagoon, and a small fishing port on the Baltic Sea side; a lighthouse with a distinctive red tower (open to the public), observation points on Góra Pirata (Pirate's Mountain) and Wielbłądzi Garb (Camel Hump).

■ **Piaski (in Krynica Morska)** – a small holiday village on the border with Russia (now part of Krynica Morska) with a charming fishing and yacht port from the side of the Vistula Lagoon and a fishing harbour from the Baltic Sea side; a brick building of the former sea rescue station is preserved in the forest.

## Bike trip suggestions

Any attempt to devise an additional bicycle trip on the Vistula Spit from Kąty Rybackie towards Piaski may prove difficult due to the width of the Spit itself, which is approx. 700 m at its narrowest point (near Krynica) and approx. 2 km at the widest (near Przebrno). The situation is different in the area between Jantar and Kąty Rybackie, bordered by the sea only from the north. Although apart from the EuroVelo 10/13 routes

described in the guide and the R10 connector, there are no other marked bicycle routes, it is possible to plan short trips to the area of the Vistula Lagoon using local roads. Sztutowo may be a good starting point, from which you can get to the Vistula Lagoon near the mouth of the Rivers Wisła Królewiecka or Nogat.



*A break in the journey in hot Piaski*

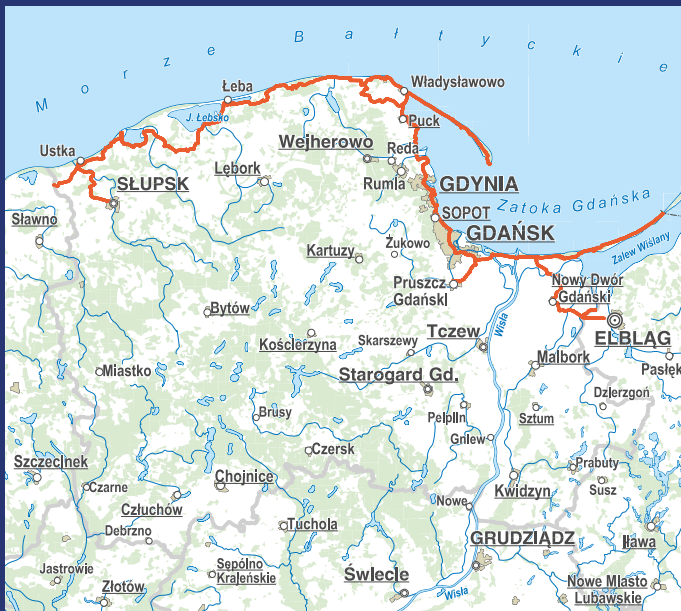




# NOTES



Pomorskie  
Trasy  
Rowerowe



*This publication was created as part of a strategic undertaking  
“Pomorskie Bicycle Routes of international importance R10  
and the Vistula Cycling Route R9”  
coordinated by the Self-Government of the Pomorskie Voivodeship.*

### **Project beneficiaries:**

Ustka Commune, Ustka Town, Słupsk Commune, Słupsk Town, Główny Inspektorat, Smolczyno Commune, Łeba Town, Wicko Commune, Damnica Forest Inspectorate, Lębork Forest Inspectorate, Słupski Powiat, Choczewo Commune, Krokowa Commune, Władysławowo Commune, Jastarnia Commune, City of Hel, Puck Commune, the City of Puck, Kosakowo Commune, the City of Gdynia, the City of Sopot, the City of Gdańsk, Pruszcz Gdański Commune, Pruszcz Gdański Town, Cedry Wielkie Commune, Suchy Dąb Commune, Tczew Commune, Tczew Town, Pelplin Commune, Subkowy Commune, Gniew Commune, Stegna Commune, Sztutowo Commune, City of Krynica Morska, Nowy Dwór Gdański Commune, Nowodworski Powiat, Ostaszewo Commune, Lichnowy Commune, Miłoradz Commune, Town and Commune of Sztum, Ryjewo Commune, Kwidzyn Commune, City of Kwidzyn, Sadlinki Commune



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