

## Introduction

Bydgoszcz surprises tourists. While walking along boulevards, relaxing on Mill Island or discovering its past on the Teh2O Trail, we get to know a city of distinction. Despite its size and dynamism, natural for a large centre, the city lives following its own rhythm. Maybe it is the river current, maybe the omnipresent greenery, or the space that does not overwhelm. All this creates the city's harmony that is far from tedium, a beacon of peace and balance. After we experience it and gain strength for further sightseeing, it is worthwhile discovering the further corners of the Bydgoszcz metropolis. No matter how you travel, by car or by bike, north, south, east or west – you will discover exceptional diversity and contrasts that are surprising and inspiring.

*We do hope that the offered routes will lead you to places that will stimulate your imagination and eagerness to explore.*

- I. Road trip: Pałuki Region
- II. Road trip: Krajna
- III. Road trip: Lower Vistula Valley
- IV. Biking trail: Koronowo
- V. Biking trail: Vistula Bend
- VI. Biking trail: Bydgoszcz Forest



Bydgoszcz



Żnin

path leads us deep into the forest. Near Szubin it is useful to know that the Żędowskie Lakes Protected Landscape Area has been established here. In this vicinity, we can see splendid manors and stately homes, as well as wartime bunkers. Szubin town was the location of the Oflag'64 prison camp during the second world war.

Żnin will welcome us with its cosy Market Square and small-town atmosphere. According to the Bull of Gniezno, Żnin was already belonging to the Church in the first half of the 12th century. The lofty town hall tower from the 15th century recalls the town's rich history. Our imagination is stimulated by the recreated interiors of the municipal treasury, the arsenal and the hall where town councillors used to hold debates. In the days of archbishop Jakub Świnka the town obtained the right to use its own coins. The Amber Trail used to run through Żnin and this had an influence on the town's development. In the Market Square, at the Municipal Office – currently the Museum of Pałuki Land, we can familiarise ourselves with the life of the residents of neighbouring villages at the turn of the 20th century. The museum displays items of everyday use and Pałuki folk costumes. A separate exhibition shows the printing and publishing traditions of Żnin, from where the Polish colour press originate. The basements of the Municipal Office are occupied by the Museum of Motorboat Sports. This is to commemorate the successes of the competitors who participated in international motorboat competitions that were held in Żnin for over 30 years. There are trophies, photographs, old posters, and a collection of engines. Żnin



Żnin

is the initial station of the Żnin Poviát Railway, which takes tourists to Wenecja, Biskupin and Gąsawa.

**Biskupin** attracts Polish and foreign tourists. Owing to archaeological discoveries before World War Two, Biskupin was hailed as the "Polish Pompeii". Settlements of the first farmers dating back 6000 years, and a settlement from the Lusatian culture period dating back 2700 years have been reconstructed here.

Thanks to these reconstructions we can see wooden huts where farmers of old are sitting by a fireplace, and a medieval village where we can get to know forgotten artisanry that goes back in time to the days of the first Piasts. During the September Archaeological Festival, the entire settlement comes to life with re-enactments of its original residents, who are joined by representatives recreating different ancient cultures.

**Gąsawa** boasts a historical larch church dating from around 1625. Everyone who enters this little wooden church is impressed with a group of murals that were uncovered when plaster was stripped from the walls and ceiling. Considering the effect they create, they are called tapestries



Biskupin

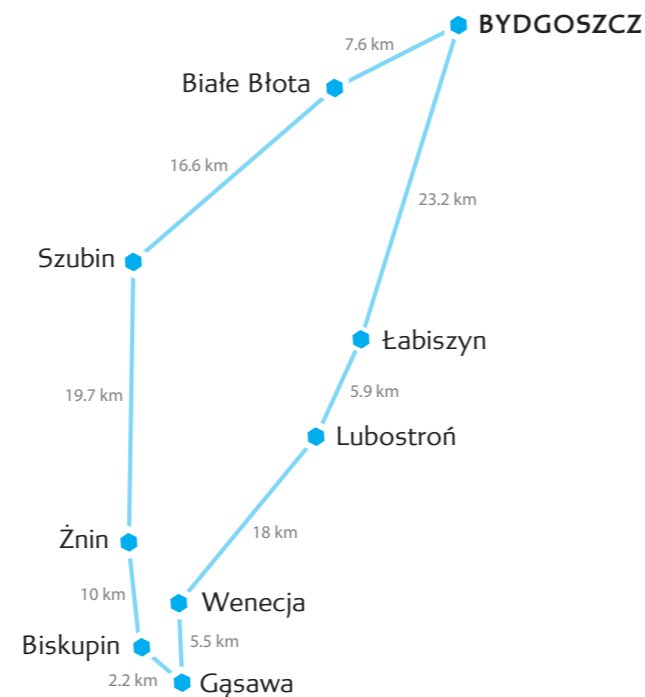
## I. Road trip PAŁUKI REGION

Bydgoszcz - Białe Błota - Szubin - Żnin - Biskupin - Gąsawa - Wenecja - Lubostroń - Łabiszyn - Bydgoszcz

Length: ~109 km

We start our time travel. We will visit the ethnographic region of Pałuki. Its name originates from the bowl-like hilly landscape, abounding in lakes and wetland meadows, that is steeped in ancient history and veiled in legends.

Our route leads via the gmina (local authority area) of **Białe Błota**. Its area is criss-crossed by the River Noteć, the Upper Noteć Canal and the Bydgoszcz Canal. A part of Białe Błota is located at the edge of the Bydgoszcz Forest, thanks to which close to the city one can relax while discovering the secrets of the forest. A 5-km-long picturesque didactic





Biskupin



Biskupin



Gaśawa



Wenecja

or arrases. The murals, which occupy 700 square metres in this modest space, make an impression and not only on art connoisseurs, who recognised them as a unique European artwork and a gem of sacred art.



**Wenecja** has two interesting tales for visitors. We can learn about the first one in the Narrow Gauge Railway Museum. It is a place in which sentiment mixes with the feeling of sorrow of those who miss the narrow gauge railways that are now disappearing from our lives. Although, thanks to their dimensions they look like vehicles from a fairy tale, we will find out that they worked very hard, transporting various goods and served as an invaluable means of transport, particularly for the residents of villages and small towns. There are 17 locomotives, 4 diesel draisines, freight and passenger railcars, and a railway mail car. We will learn about the jobs performed by an engine driver and his assistant. In proximity to the open-air railway museum, there are the ruins of the castle of "Wenecja Devil" - Mikołaj Nałęcz. The stronghold was built most likely in the late 14th century on an island surrounded by bogs. Although in this location with huge stone and brick ruins it would be nice to listen to a story straight from the fiery pits of hell, we will find out instead that the devil is not so black as he is painted, and we will even find the site that was previously occupied by the castle chapel.



Wenecja



Lubostroń

We recommend returning to Bydgoszcz via **Lubostroń**, which features a charming classicist palace erected by count Fryderyk Skórzewski in 1795-1800 on land inherited by his mother, Marianna Skórzewska. In this "sercu lube ustronie" (in Polish, a retreat close to one's heart), a count educated by the Piarists created a place used for patriotic meetings, concerts and performances. This attitude of the historic owners can be confirmed by the impressive sculptures and frescoes on the walls inside the palace. The building, modelled on the Renaissance Villa la Rotonda in Vicenza, Italy, is crowned with a statue depicting Atlas holding the terrestrial globe. In addition, the residence consists of an annexe, stables and a coach house. The buildings are surrounded by the abundance of greenery of an English landscape park, occupying 40 hectares. These days, we invite you to Lubostroń in particular to one of the events organized here, including the festival "Music in the Light of the Moon" and the "Horse Drawn Vehicles Competition", for which the former estate of the Skórzewski family offers a perfect setting.



Pakość



Barcin

**Łabiszyn** situated en route is a quiet little town on the River Noteć. Its residents foster the spirit of the history of war. Since 2011 they have been organizing "Łabiszyn Meetings with History", an event that literally changes the image of the town. It features a true warlike atmosphere with re-enactments of battles and scenes played by local residents and re-enactors both from Poland and abroad. Every year there is a focus on different facts. In order to explore the scope of this event, you have to learn about Łabiszyn on a weekday and rediscover this place during its "Meetings with History".



Filled with memories, we return to Bydgoszcz. It's time for a well-deserved rest and a moment of reflection on the deep-rooted history that dates back to ancient times, and to the planning of new trips. There are still some attractions that are worth a visit ... One of them is **Barcin**, with the Mountain of St Adalbert, which according to legend is a place where he decided to stop for a break during his journey from



Łabiszyn

Prussia to Warmia. God-fearing people determined that the bishop had marked this place, since horses carrying his dead body stopped here on the trip back and did not want to go further. A mound was built in order to commemorate this event. The architectural layout of the old town of Barcin is under the protection of a conservator-restorer and it has a manor in Dąbrowiecka Street, a dairy and a mill. In the vicinity of Barcin, in **Złotowo**, a megalithic tomb from the period of the Globular Amphora culture from the New Stone Age, about 4 thousand years ago, was discovered. In the nearby village of **Piechcin**, there is one of only a few flooded quarries used as dive sites in the country. At the bottom of this limestone quarry one can find machinery, vehicles and a yacht. It is a real paradise for those who search for underwater thrills. In **Pakość** we can visit one of the oldest Polish Calvaries. The Site of the Arrest and the Stations of the Cross were outlined in 1628. "The Kuyavian Jerusalem" consists of 24 chapels of the Passion and two churches. The spa town of Inowrocław, the "town built on salt", is located only 15 km away.



Vistula Valley

## II. Road trip LOWER VISTULA VALLEY

Bydgoszcz - Strzelce - Kozielec - Chrystkowo - Topolno - Luskowo - Bydgoszcz

Length: ~83km

It will be an adventure with the Vistula in the background. Its picturesque ribbon outlines our route and reveals picturesque views of the villages. It's hard to believe that a brand new reality is so close to the city. Going out from Bydgoszcz through Fordon on road No 256 we pass through **Strzelce Dolne**, a kingdom of garden plums. This is attested to by billboards encouraging one to buy "Strzelce Dolne Preserves", which for several years have been on the list of traditional products of the Ministry of Agriculture. The 200-year old tradition of cooking preserves in copper pots and mixing them with a wooden stirrer has survived to this day. A dozen or so years ago the local culinary secret was revealed for the first time when the process of preparation of the local delicacies was presented during the "Plum Festival". Every September this event attracts throngs of people to Strzelce Dolne.



Going further, we continue our trip alongside the Vistula, first to **Trzęsacz**, and later to **Kozielec**. It's worth mentioning that in the nearby village of **Gądecz**, in a picturesque ravine, there are limestone caves named "Bajka I" and "Bajka II". Entrances to them are very narrow, and one has to crawl to enter one of them. It is real challenge for aficionados of terrain attractions. The charming scenery of **Dobrcz** gmina features two wooden churches, one dedicated to St Mary Magdalene built in 1699 in **Wióki** and the other to the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Kozielec. This small, once Protestant, place of worship was erected in the early 19th century on the edge of the Vistula Valley. Heading toward the Vistula, we will find a viewpoint.



From Kozielec we go through Grabowo to **Chrystkowo** where we will find traces of the Mennonites, settlers of Dutch ancestry who came here during the period of the Reformation, who were known for their skills in flood control and draining flooded terrains. Chrystkowo is proud of its historical Dutch cottage, dating from the late 18th century. In this impressive house with a thatched roof and front arcade we will find modest rooms and traditional appliances. The ramp in the nearby building for livestock was used to move animals to the upper floor during floods. Old varieties of apple trees have been restored in the neighbouring orchard. From Chrystkowo, we will take a turn to visit the church that we passed earlier. It is the oldest historic landmark of the **Pruszcz** gmina.



Chrystkowo



Strzelce Dolne



„Talerzyk” viewpoint

**Topolno** is called the “Częstochowa of the North” thanks to the local Shrine of Our Lady, Health of the Sick. The first administrators of the church were the Paulines, who received the building along with its miraculous painting in 1685, two years after the end of its construction. According to legend, the image of Mary was shipped here along the Vistula. In order to admire the breath-taking panoramic view of the queen of the Polish rivers and the open spaces of the **Vistula Landscape Park** that was established here a quarter-century ago, we recommend a trip to the **“Talerzyk” viewpoint**, on the site of a now non-existent medieval fortified settlement. In the neighbourhood we will find **“Winnica przy Talerzyku”** – a family run vineyard, which has been involved in growing juicy grapes and producing fine wine for several years. With wind in your hair and a glass of wine you will listen to tales about winemaking, the stock of the old cellar and fulfilled dreams. Cheese from the nearby farmer will complete the experience. It’s not only wine tasting, but also tasting life!



Topolno

Assuming we have caught the travel bug, we should visit the cottage on the Vistula that was built in 1801 in **Luszkowo** before returning to Bydgoszcz. Although it can only be accessed by a narrow path, overgrown with dense vegetation, it is a worthwhile experience. After arrival, we will find an old farm with hundreds of appliances that are used on farms, decorative parts of rural architecture and old technical equipment. In the Mennonite pantry, we can purchase natural juices, preserves and delicious fudge made with cream.



The cultural heritage of the **Lower Vistula Valley**, including local specialties reinvented from old recipes, can be found in the offer of the “Niech Cię Zakole” Trail, which is guided by the motto “We do what we like and we share what’s best in life.” Food connoisseurs should visit the “Taste Festival”, an annual event that is held in **Gruczno** in the second half of August.



While returning to Bydgoszcz by the Gdańsk road (S5), in the village of **Borówno** we pass a lake bearing the same name. There is a beach there that is popular among the residents of Bydgoszcz and a water equipment hire facility. Further on our trip back to the city runs through the fast growing **Osielsko** gmina, featuring a plethora of services, including hotels and restaurants.



Włóki



Vistula Valley



Nakło nad Notecią



Nakło nad Notecią



Kcynia

### III. Road trip KRAJNA

Bydgoszcz - Minikowo - Nakło - Olszewka - Bielawy - Paterek - Niedźwiady - Bydgoszcz

Length: ~80 km

Now, we are going to the area of Krajna. Heading to **Nakło** on road No 80, we will pass Minikowo, which is known for the Kujawsko-Pomorski Agricultural Advisory Centre. The calendar of the Centre offers many interesting events, including horticulture trade shows, animal and farm equipment exhibitions, as well as fairs abounding in local and regional culinary attractions and organic food.



**Nakło nad Notecią** is a place that is known by water enthusiasts. The E 70 International Waterway runs through this town. The local marina, which is one of the grandest inland marinas in the country, offers water equipment for hire. The boat basin features yachts, motorboats and other vessels. Going for a walk through Nakło, we will reach the Museum of Krajna Land. It offers information on the town and the stormy history of Krajna. The museum collections include exhibits of porcelain, faience and glass from Polish glassworks.

While traveling across Krajna, we should visit sites that comprise the **Noteć Valley Ecomuseum**, including apiaries, farms, museums, and restaurants serving local food and specialties that can be taken with you on the trip. One of them is Kcynia Mustard, a product of the Culinary Heritage of Kuyavia and Pomerania. Made in Kcynia according to a traditional recipe, with the use of old machinery and quern-stones, it owes its taste to white and black mustard seeds and to the oak barrels in which it is stored.





Exhibit from the Museum of Transport

**Olszewka** is known thanks to its golf course, which was established fifteen years ago as one of the sites of the “Ecomuseum”. It is a great place to start your adventure with golf. This place is friendly both to professionals and to beginners who want to learn to play golf.



**Bielawy** is associated with the “Amadeus’s Ranch” that offers Indian attractions such as archery, tomahawk-throwing, Cheyenne balance beam and many others. The place also gives a rare opportunity to learn about dog sledding, with the main types of dogs including Siberian Husky, Akita, Alaskan Husky, and the Greenland Dog. In the local mini zoo we will find pygmy goats, coypus, fancy pigeons, and hens. Exotic experiences are guaranteed by cockroaches from Madagascar, bearded dragons and African snails. The “Ranch” is part of the “Nocę Valley Ecomuseum”.

**Paterek** is a place where we will find red and blue “cucumbers.” How is it possible? Here there is the Museum of Transport, which collects old retired buses. They include a wide variety of “Jelcz” buses, led by the popular so called “cucumber” buses. Although they have been withdrawn from public service, they are being restored in this place and serve as a new attraction to transport people during events and to operate routes on special occasion. We return to Bydgoszcz through the **Szubin** gmina.



In **Niedźwiady**, thanks to a group of astronomy enthusiasts, an observatory has been built. It offers night sky observation. It is worthwhile making an appointment and talking to people who explore the secrets of the universe.



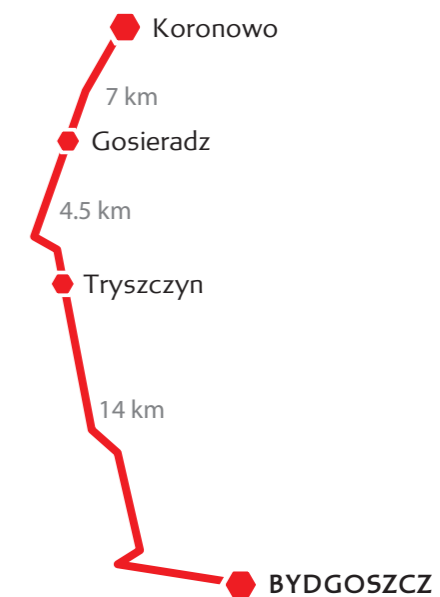
Lake Koronowskie

## IV. Biking trail to KORONOWO

Length: 25.5 km | Time: 1-1.5 h | Bicycle: any bike other than racing bicycle

The biking trail that runs from Bydgoszcz to Koronowo is one of the most popular routes within the Bydgoszcz urban area. It’s not surprising when we consider its attractiveness and accessibility, even for beginners. The trail is a roadside cycling facility separated for cyclists, mainly asphalt, partly built over an old narrow-gauge railway track. In several places, we will find rest stops with benches and tables under a canopy of trees. A rewarding experience for those who reach Koronowo is an exciting trip across a narrow bridge over the River Brda.

The entire trail is about 25 km long. It takes between an hour and an hour and a half for a one-way trip. After arriving at Koronowo we can continue our trip to beaches by the lake in Pieczyska, Samociążek or Lake Koronowskie, or go further on to the Tuchola Forest.





Old Bydgoszcz Canal



Lake Koronowskie



Bridge over the Brda River

We start our trip in the park on the Old Bydgoszcz Canal in the area of the Grunwaldzkie roundabout. We continue alongside the bank and turn right into Bronikowskiego Street. After reaching Grunwaldzka Street, we turn to the left. We pass the junction and arrive to the biking trail on the right side of Koronowska Street. We take the path straight to the north. The trail, which is initially an asphalt lane, becomes a gravel path after crossing Oplawiec Street. It marks the beginning of the most challenging section of the trail. After a short while it becomes an undulating path as it winds its way through trees. Tryszczyn can be reached by riding in parallel to the busy main road No 25 (DK25).



#### Wtelno and Gościeradz

En route we can visit places with ties to Leon Wyczółkowski, an outstanding painter of the period known as Young Poland, who spent the last years of his life in this area. In Gościeradz there is a manor house, in which the artist resided (now, a private property). In the church cemetery of Wtelno, there is his tombstone.



In the area of Wtelno, the trail runs briefly between farm fields, towards orchards, and then returns to the road DK25. When we pass Gościeradz, the trail again leaves the busy road and runs straight to Koronowo. It is the most interesting part of the trail. We take a separated bike lane to a bridge over the River Brda. After crossing the river we enter the town.

The route ends close to the town centre, to which we head by turning left into Pomianowskiego Street.

#### Koronowo

Koronowo is a small town situated picturesquely on a bend in the valley of the River Brda. This old town has preserved its medieval urban layout. Its most valuable historic landmarks include a former Cistercian complex with a Basilica dating from the 12th-14th centuries and the Affiliate Church of St Andrew built in the late 14th century. The town also has a Jewish cemetery and the building of an old synagogue. There is also an interesting "Grabina" Park located on a slope of the valley, located west of the town centre. It is criss-crossed by steep paths and features several viewpoints. There is also the "Devil's Mill" dating from the late 19th century in the surrounding area.



The easiest way to return to Bydgoszcz is to follow the same route. If you decide to go back through Samociążek we recommend bypassing the busy stretch of the route to Bożenkowo by going along forest roads. Alternatively, you can go to Wudzyn railway station (12 km via Stary Jasiniec) and return by train.



Koronowo



Ostromecko

## V. Biking trail VISTULA BEND

Bydgoszcz Fordon (bridge over the Vistula) - Ostromecko - Czarże - Rafa - Ostromecko - Bydgoszcz Fordon (bridge over the Vistula)

Length: 34 km | Time: 2-3 hours | Bicycle: any bike other than racing bicycle

We invite you on a trip to the area of the Vistula bend. The biggest attraction of these environs is the palace and park in Ostromecko. It can be accessed by biking trails, gravel roads and asphalt routes.

We exit from Bydgoszcz by the bridge over the Vistula in Fordon. On the other side there is a biking trail heading to Ostromecko, where we recommend taking a turn to the impressive palace and park.



### Old Fordon

It used to be an independent town until it was incorporated into Bydgoszcz in 1973. It has preserved its old urban layout with a market square, surrounding streets and tenement houses. Its most important historic sites include the classicist building of an old synagogue dating from the late 18th century, the neo-gothic Church of St John the Apostle and Evangelist dating from the 19th century and the neo-baroque Church of St Nicholas built in the 1920s.



### Ostromecko

Ostromecko features a park and two palaces. The old, baroque palace was built in the 18th century, whereas the bigger, classicist palace dates from the middle of the 19th century. They are surrounded by a historical landscape park with cherished old trees.



Ostromecko



Old Fordon

We leave the main gate of the palace and head toward Dąbrowa Chełmińska by the main road No. 551. Shortly after that, just behind the village buildings, the bike lane starts on the right hand side of the motor road and we travel along it for the next 5 km. At the coming intersection, we will turn left following the signpost to Czarże. The village is accessed by a smooth road and quick descent. Going straight through this intersection for 2 km we will reach Dąbrowa Chełmińska, which has railway service to Bydgoszcz.



Czarże



Mariański Forest Nature Reserve

### Dąbrowa Chełmińska

Dąbrowa Chełmińska is a large village and community. Its most interesting historic landmarks include a neo-gothic church dating from the turn of the 20th century and an old inn constructed as a timber frame building dating back to the turn of the 19th century.

### Czarże

The village of Czarże features the gothic Church of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary dating from the turn of the 14th century. In its interior, we will find a valuable gothic pieta, granite stoup and a baroque Risen Christ statue. Rural gothic churches are some of the most distinct sites of the Chełmno Land scenery. After visiting the church, we return to the nearby intersection where we take the right turn. The route turns quickly into a good quality gravel road, which takes us back to Ostromecko. On this stretch we follow the signs of the Vistula Biking Trail and two other trails (green and black signposts). A monotonous uphill road takes us to Ostromecko. A wooded slope seen on the left is the "Las Mariański" Nature Reserve. When we have a mountain bike we can take one of the paths heading to it and travel to Ostromecko in more scenic surrounding. From here we travel on the biking trail to the bridge over the Vistula, where we started our trip.



### Mariański Forest Nature Reserve

The forest reserve protects a wide variety of forest stands that grow on the steep ravines and gorges of the Vistula Valley. Its attractiveness is determined not only by picturesque vegetation, but also by the topography of the slope, cut by a host of ravines and streams.



Solec Kujawski

## VI. Biking trail BYDGOSZCZ FOREST

Bydgoszcz - Exploseum - Piecki - Nowa Wieś Wielka - Solec Kujawski - Bydgoszcz Łęgowo

Length: 45/65 km | Time: 4-6 h | Bicycle: Mountain or trekking bike

It is a rather long route going through the Bydgoszcz Forest. We have several possibilities of taking shortcuts thanks to railway connections (railway stations in Brzoza, Chmielniki, Nowa Wieś Wielka, Solec Kujawski and Łęgowo). The route runs along asphalt roads and forest paths.

Departing from Bydgoszcz, we enter the Bydgoszcz Industrial and Technological Park (Polish abbrev. BPPT). From the city centre, we will reach this place following the bike lane alongside the boulevards along the River Brda, and later by a biking trail that runs parallel to Jana Pawła II, Zdobywców Wału Pomorskiego and Wojska Polskiego Streets. When visiting the BPPT, we recommend a trip to the Exploseum museum. Ernsta Petersona Street will take us to the city bypass. We cross the





Exploseum

busy road and turn left into a forest path near the buildings. We ride all the way to the railway tracks, where we take the right turn to a trail. Here we find signs of the red hiking trail, which will take us all the way to Nowa Wieś Wielka. En route we pass Lake Jezuickie as well as popular beaches on the lakes in Piecki and Chmielniki.



### Exploseum

Exploseum is a branch of the Bydgoszcz District Museum, featuring industrial architecture of the Third Reich on the premises of former DAG Fabrik Bromberg. It was one of the biggest munitions factories of the Third Reich in Poland. Its biggest attraction is an underground tourist trail presenting the history and activity of the company.

After arriving in Nowa Wieś Wielka, at an intersection with the main street heading to the railway tracks, we turn left. From here we head toward Solec Kujawski. We will travel for 20 km on a not busy asphalt road that cuts through the Bydgoszcz Forest. By taking a right turn in the area of the village of Chrośna we can extend our trip by going to Rojewo.



### Nowa Wieś Wielka

The biggest attraction in the local area is Lake Jezuickie in Chmielniki and the bathing beaches surrounding the lake. There are also several interesting historic landmarks, including the Hunting Palace in Brzoza dating from the late 19th century, the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary in Nowa Wieś Wielka dating from 1867, and a wooden house with arcades in Prądocin.



Lake Jezuickie

### Rojewo

Rojewo is a village situated 12km from Inowrocław . Nearby, we will find several interesting historic sites, including a 19th-century manor in Dobiesławice, religious complex of the Parish of St Anne in Liszkowo with a wooden church dating from the 18th century, and the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians dating from the early 20th century in Rojewo.

We arrive to Solec Kujawski in the area of the local railway station. We are only 6 km away from the city limits of Bydgoszcz. We can explore this small town, the centre of which can be reached by 23 Stycznia Street. We exit from Solec Kujawski taking the road No 394. We travel to Bydgoszcz following the signs of the Vistula Biking Trail.



### Solec Kujawski

Solec Kujawski is a small town situated on the south bank of the Vistula. We recommend a visit to the Vistula boulevards and the local Market Square (Jana Pawła II Square). In the town centre there are several historic landmarks dating from the 19th and 20th centuries (town hall, two churches). About one kilometre away to the east there is the JuraPark, one of the biggest dinosaur parks in Europe.



Solec Kujawski



# The Metropolia Bydgoszcz Association

The Metropolia Bydgoszcz Association is an organisation of Bydgoszcz and twenty cooperating local governments from the surrounding area. The activity of the Association is focused on voluntary cooperation and support of towns, communes and counties, as well as undertaking joint activities contributing to social and economic growth of our metropolis. Initiatives undertaken by the organization improve quality of life, build the potential and promote the area occupied by the Metropolia Bydgoszcz Association, as the strongest economic centre in Kujawsko-Pomorskie Voivodeship.

Metropolia Bydgoszcz is also involved in many other joint initiatives undertaken by the associated local governments, including development of transport system between communes, savings accomplished through establishing groups purchasing electricity and gas, cooperation with the Bydgoszcz Regional

Development Agency and jointly applying for external funding of projects.

Within the Association, residents also have an opportunity to participate in interesting events, including the European Cycling Challenge, in which in 2017 the Metropolia Bydgoszcz team was ranked third among 52 teams, and the rebate campaign Metropolia at Half Price.

**Explore our Metropolia and keep up-to-date with its current events!**

[www.metropoliabydgoszcz.pl](http://www.metropoliabydgoszcz.pl)

[www.facebook.com/metropoliabydgoszcz](https://www.facebook.com/metropoliabydgoszcz)

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Bydgoszcz Powiat bydgoski Powiat nakielski Barcin Białe Błota Dąbrowa Chełmińska Dobrocz Kocynia Koronowo Łabiszyn



Mrocza Nakło nad Notecią Nowa Wieś Wielka Osielesko Pruszcz Rogowo Sadki Sicienko Solec Kujawski Szubin Żnin



*The heart of the region!*



**BYDGOSZCZ  
METROPOLITAN AREA**



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