



Green Velo®
EAST OF POLAND CYCLING TRAIL

Bike Kingdom Warmia and the area

East of Poland Cycling Trail
Green Velo

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How to use the guide

This guide is intended for lovers of "two-wheeled" active recreation. It contains several suggestions of bike excursions and descriptions of attractions located along the routes. Everything has been annotated with many practical tips and information.

1 Map of the kingdom

The map covers the entire bike kingdom with the course of the Green Velo trail marked on it. The elements presented on the map have been explained in the legend.



1

2 Attractions on the trail

The descriptions of the attractions allow for selecting the most interesting places to visit for tourist according to age (e.g. children/adults) or interest (families/youth groups/seniors).

2

3 Information on attractions

The information about the objects, such as: address and contact details, dates and hours of operation, and additional information is marked with symbols.



3



4

4 Excursion map

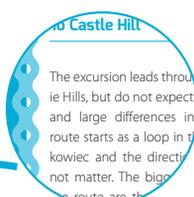
Marked on the schematic excursion map are the main towns and attractions along the route, which will help you pinpoint your overall progress.



5

5 Excursion description

Every excursion description contains important information about routes, ways of getting around and attractions along the route.



6

6 Excursion information

Information about the route, such as: distance, surface, difficulty or travel time, is clearly marked with symbols.



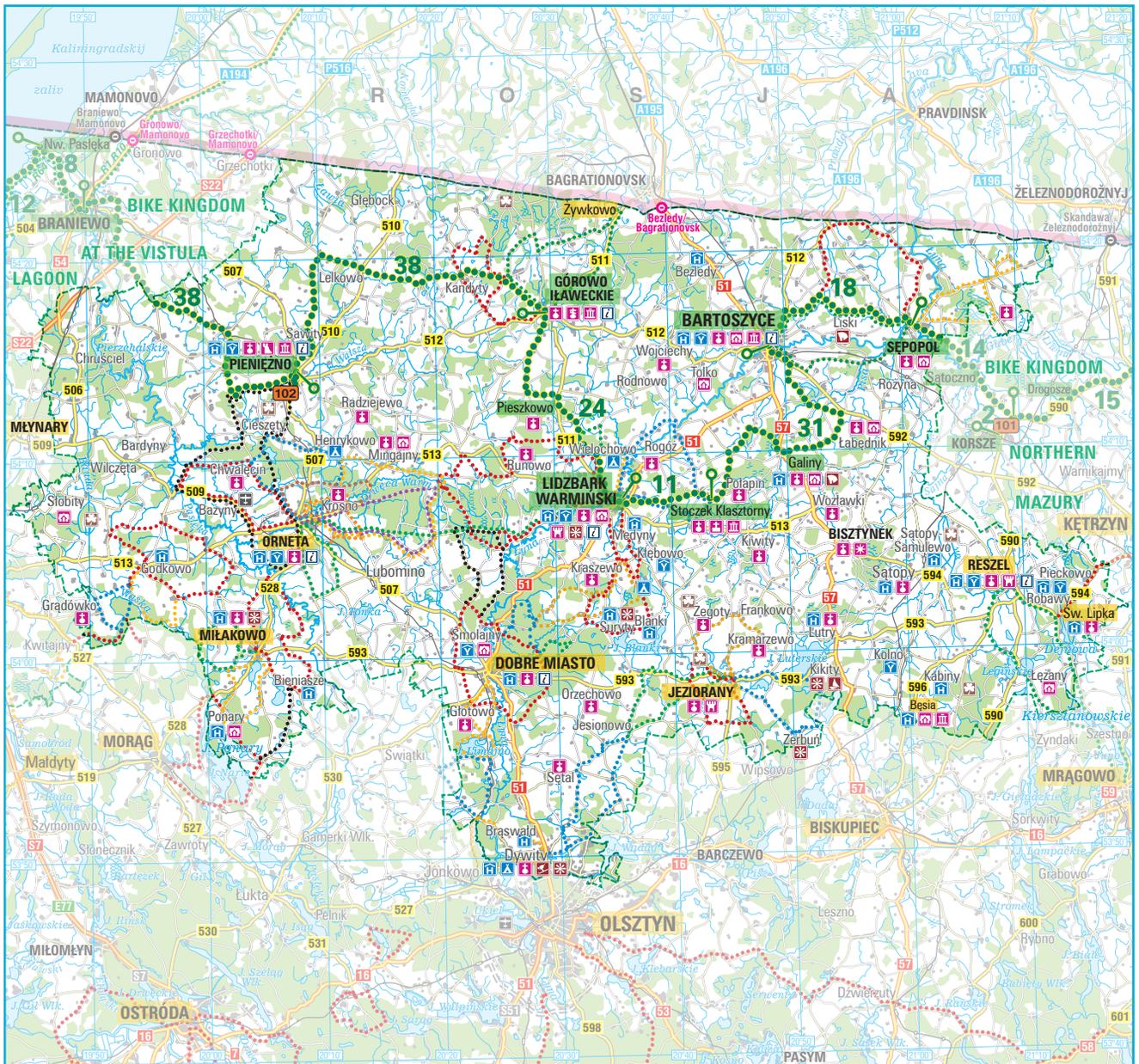
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7 Practical information



3

Bike Kingdom Warmia and the area Kingdom information



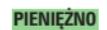
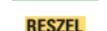
metres above sea level



Scale 1 : 600 000

2 0 2 4 6 8 10 km

Legend

-  Boundaries of Bike Kingdoms
-  East of Poland Cycling Trail Green Velo; distance (km)
-  Other cycle trails
-  Hotels; youth hostels; campsites, camping grounds
-  Churches; monasteries; Orthodox churches; museums
-  Palaces and mansions; castles; ruins
-  Other tourist attractions; holiday resorts; tourist information
-  Water sports resorts; ski resorts; horse-breeding farms
-  Tourist destinations along the Green Velo cycle trail
-  Tourist destinations
-  Landscape parks
-  Forests; nature reserves
-  Express roads
-  National roads
-  Provincial roads; other roads
-  Primary railways; secondary railways
-  Border crossings; road border crossings; train border crossings; airports
-  National borders

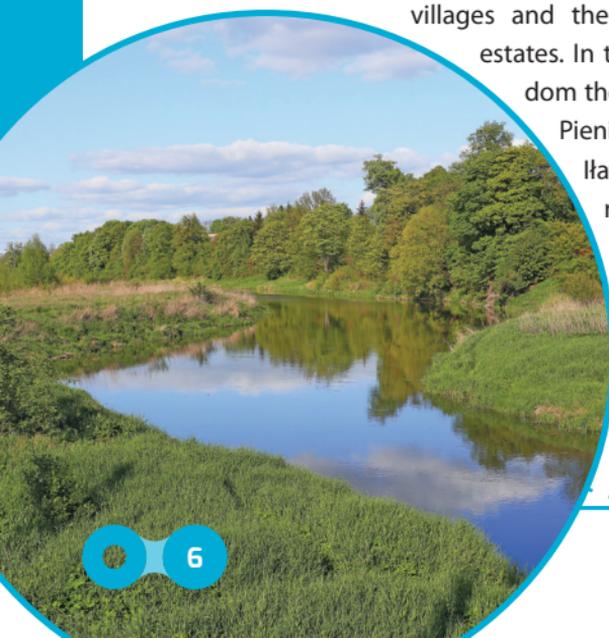


Bike Kingdom Warmia and the area

The Bike Kingdom of Warmia and the area comprises of the western part of the historical land of Warmia, and [so called] Lower Prussia - divided by the Polish Russian border after 1945. The name of Warmia derives from the name of the Prussian tribe of Warmowie, who just as with the other Prussian tribes, were defeated by the Teutonic Knights in the 13th century. Unlike the rest of Prussia, Warmia retained its Catholic beliefs due to the fact that it had belonged to the Republic of Poland until 1772. Lidzbark Warmiński the region's capital is famous for its impressive castle of the bishops of Warmia, who ruled this land for ages.

A lot of settlements in the region can be dated back to the Middle Ages and their long history is evident in the walls of brick churches, gothic castle towers and old noble manors. As far as landscape and geography is concerned, the two different areas of the kingdom are quite easily to distinguish from one another.

The picturesque Górowo Hills lie in the sparsely populated eastern part of the region between Pieniężno and Lidzbark Warmiński. The region was peopled by a large Ukrainian community who came from the Bieszczady Mountains and the Lower Beskids after World War II. There are no large towns or rivers in the area, but here and there small lakes lie in hollows. Vast open spaces prevail and the landscape is diversified by the red roofs of the villages and the remains of manor estates. In this part of the kingdom the two small towns of Pieniężno and Górowo ławeckie are the most remarkable. Between them they contain interesting museums, the remains of mediaeval and gothic buildings and 19th and 20th century techni-



cal heritage sites. The village of Żywkowo – the European Stork Village situated near the Russian border and a little way off the trail, is well worth visiting. Around 160 storks live here in 40 nests, while the village is inhabited by only 30 people.

In the western part of the kingdom is the flat and barely forested Sępapol Lowland. The valley of the Łyna River - the biggest in the region - forms its axis. The river is 264 kilometres long and makes for an exhilarating canoe trail. In this part of Warmia, sections of the trail, which run along gravel roads and old railway lines around Lidzbark Warmiński, are conveniently marked.

Lidzbark Warmiński is the capital of Warmia and also the most interesting city of the kingdom. Sights include the majestic castle of the bishops of Warmia, the Old Town, the attractive catholic churches, the Orthodox church, and the conservatory pavilion of Ignacy Krasicki. In the city, the Green Velo trail follows local bike paths, which partially run along the Łyna River.

There are a couple of interesting historical sites between Lidzbark Warmiński and Bartoszyce, most remarkable of which are the baroque shrine to the Virgin Mary in Stoczek Klasztorny and the mansion estate of Galiny with its stud farm. Bartoszyce is of mediaeval origin too and in spite of destruction during the war, remains of some Gothic buildings have been preserved. The town boasts a historical urban layout and gothic churches, as well as the 18th and 19th century granaries. The little town of Sępapol, with its dominating gothic church, is the last town in the kingdom of Warmia and the area. Admiring visitors can examine the remains of the old defensive walls once surrounding this little town.

East of Sępapol the kingdom of northern Mazury begins but there is no visible border between this region and the Warmia area. To encourage you to explore this historical land from your bicycle seat, a few other interesting bike routes have been laid out around Lidzbark Warmiński and Bartoszyce. And just like most places along the Green Velo trail, it is worth taking extra time to explore this area further.



Bike Kingdom
Warmia
and the area

Tourist attractions



Pieniężno

The city lies in the Warmia region, and is located on the River Walsza, with approximately 3,000 residents. It was granted town privileges in 1312, and it belonged to the Warmia Chapter. For several years the city and the surrounding areas were administered by Nicolaus Copernicus. In 1945, the city was almost completely destroyed. The Old Town's main square with its Gothic town hall at the centre was soon surrounded by newly-constructed buildings. A neo-Gothic parish church, built in 1895, can be found nearby. It is characterised by a unique five-nave interior and its tower, built on a medieval base (which can be seen by comparing the shapes of the bricks). The ruins of Warmia Chapter Castle can be found near the church. The nearby staircase leads to the picturesque Walsza River Valley nature preserve, one of the oldest preserves in the area, established in 1907. A steel railway bridge was built over the valley in 1884, and was rebuilt after the war, still using the original plans. It is 28 metres high and 157 metres long. The path under the bridge leads to the Missionary Ethnographic Museum at the Divine Word Seminary just three kilometres away. Grain elevators, visible in the city, indicate that agriculture makes up the majority of the region's economy.



Missionary Ethnographic Museum at the Divine Word Seminary

Kolonia 19, 14-520 Pieniężno
www.seminarium.org.pl



phone: +48 55 242 92 43



Opening hours:

- 15 IV–15 X
- Mon – Sat, 8am – 5pm
 - Sun and holidays, 11am – 5pm
- 16 X – 14 IV
- Mon – Sat, 9am – 3pm
 - Sun and holidays, 12pm – 3pm



Górowo Iławeckie

Approximately 4,700 residents live in this city, located on the picturesque Górowskie Hills. In the oldest part of the city, which was granted town privileges in 1335, stands a Gothic church from mid-14th century. It started out as a Catholic church, then became a Lutheran church, and is currently the Greco-Catholic Church of the Holy Cross, characterised by a modern iconostasis which was created by Professor Jerzy Nowosielski, and an impressive Baroque ceiling paintings created in 1660. The neo-Gothic Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus was built in the end of the 19th century, and serves as a Roman Catholic place of worship. A town hall from the 14th century is located on the main square. Another attraction unique to the city is the Museum of Gas Industry, hosted in the buildings of the oldest gas plant in the region, which was shut down in 1992.

The city accommodates people of many



www.gorowoilaweckie.pl



Museum of Gas Industry

ul. Wyszyńskiego 20
11-220 Górowo Iławeckie

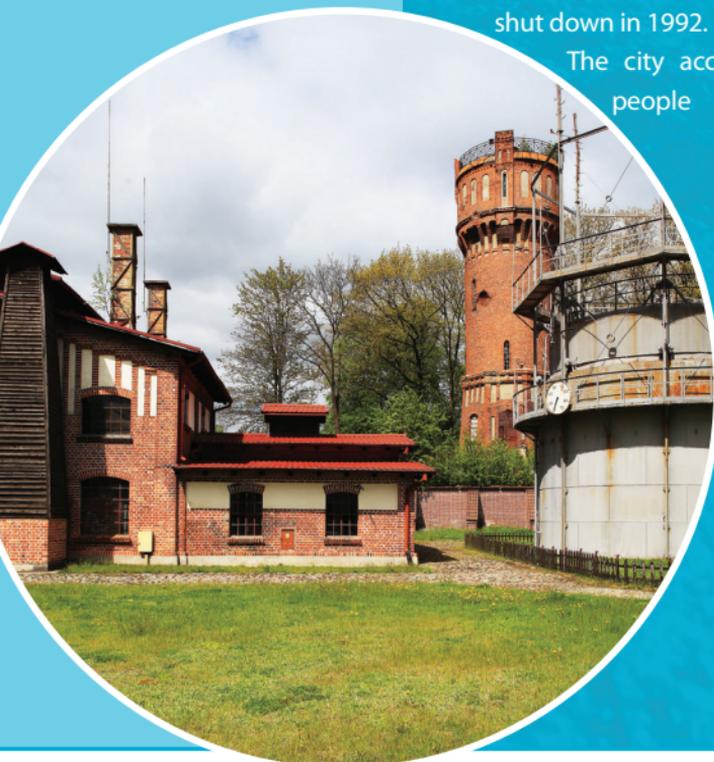


phone: +48 89 761 10 92



Opening hours:

7am – 3pm



nationalities – Poles, Germans and Ukrainians. Operating in the town is a school complex where lessons are conducted in Ukrainian.

The city surroundings are also interesting. It is worth paying a visit to the Castle Hill (216 metres elevation), where tourists can take a walk along the educational trail through the forest.

The mountain itself allowed Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel (1784-1846), a renowned astronomer from Königsberg, to conduct observations of the sky.





The Farm of the Polish Society for the Protection of Birds

Żywkowo 7
11-220 Górowo Iławeckie
zywkowo@ptop.org.pl
www.ptop.org.pl



phone: +48 89 761 82 07

Żywkowo

This small village, located right by the border with Russia, is famous because of its storks. Every year, up to fifty pairs of these magnificent birds fly all the way from Africa to lay their eggs, and every autumn over 200 of them fly away. The number of village residents is steady – around thirty people, so the storks clearly outnumber the humans. Such numbers can be explained by good access to food on cultivated fields and meadows (the storks like spending their time in the company of the farmers), as well as the nearby wetlands and ponds in Russia – thankfully, the birds are not affected by borders.

Storks feed on small rodents, reptiles, amphibians, insects and sometimes on small fish. Contrary to popular



opinion, frogs are not among the storks' favourite meals.

In order to observe the birds you can climb the observation tower in one of the households, or go on a walk to the nearby village of Toprzyny via an educational trail. The residents are mostly Ukrainians, resettled there during Operation Vistula.



Lidzbark Warmiński

The historic capital of the Warmia region is located on the Łyna and the Symsarna rivers. The city received town privileges in 1308, and today over 17,000 people live here. Among the town's most precious monuments is a Gothic castle, home to the bishops of the Warmia, built in the 14th century using a square layout, with every side being 48 metres wide. Among its attractions is an arched courtyard and representative halls, a refectory, a Baroque chapel on the first floor and vast, multi-floor cellars. Many notable people from the period of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth used to live in the castle, among others including Nicolaus Copernicus – astronomer, doctor of medicine, as well as Jan Dantyszek – a secretary to the king, a bishop and a poet, Marcin Kromer – a historian, and Ignacy Krasicki – a famous Polish poet. Currently the castle houses a museum with

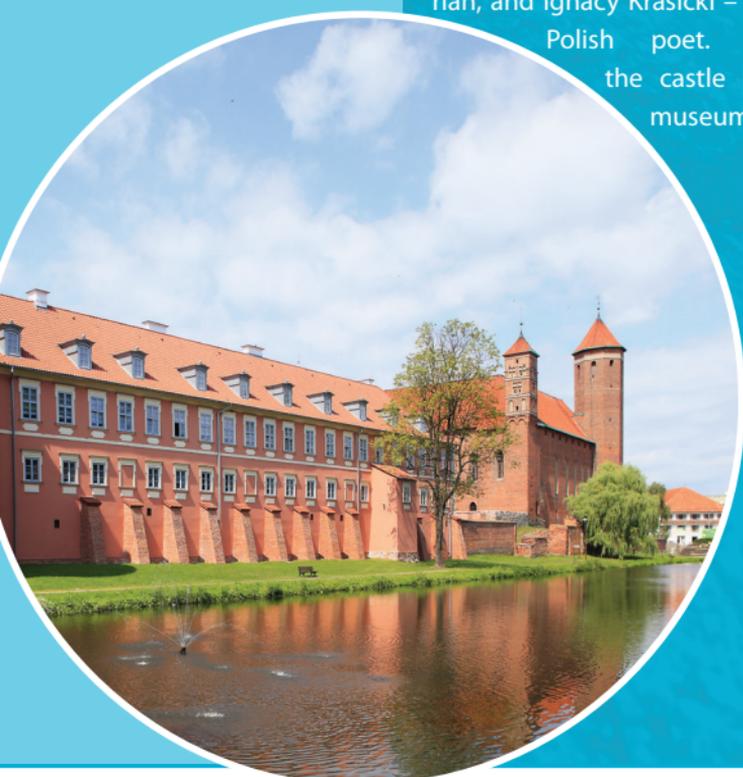


www.lidzbarkwarminski.pl

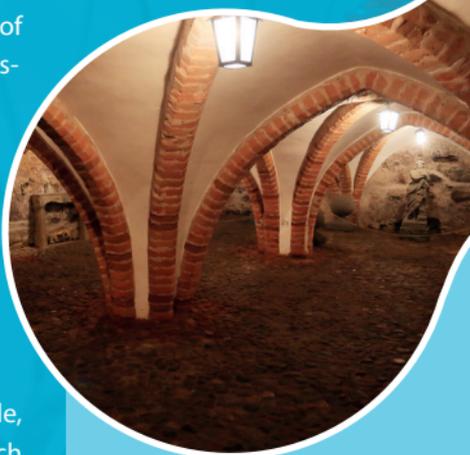


**Museum of Warmia
Castle in Lidzbark
Warmiński**

pl. Zamkowy 1
11-100 Lidzbark Warmiński
lidzbark@muzeum.olsztyn.pl
www.lidzbark.muzeum.olsztyn.pl



exhibitions about the town's most notable residents, as well as works of art. Part of the castle has been transformed into a hotel. On the castle hill you can also find a Classical conservatory built in the times of bishop Krasicki. Other monuments that are worthy of attention are the Gothic Tall Gate and fragments of the old defensive walls, the parish church of St Peter and St Paul, built in the Gothic style, and another big wooden church that was built in 1818-1823 for the Lutherans, according to a project inspired by the works of Charles Friedrich Schinkel, which today serves as an Orthodox church. There is a historic water plant that was built in 1908 on the River Łyna. At the edge of town, in the direction of Olsztyn, is the Cross Hill (Krzyżowa Góra, 133 metres elevation), a beautiful viewing point, from which a wide panorama of the city and the surrounding areas can be seen. A modern recreational complex was built at the foot of the mountain, which operates under the name of Termy Warmińskie.



phone: +48 89 767 21 11



Opening hours:

- 20V–31 VII
Tue – Wed, 10am – 6pm,
Thu – Sun, 9am – 5pm
- IX – VI
Tue – Sun, 9am – 4pm
- Visitors may enter the museum until 30 minutes before closing time





Stoczek Klasztorny 30
11-106 Kiwity
www.stoczek.pl



phone: +48 89 766 09 11

Stoczek Klasztorny

Stoczek Klasztorny, also known as Stoczek Warmiński, is an old village, established in the mid-14th century. In it stands an interesting church (a Marian sanctuary) which was built as a rotunda in 1641 by Mikołaj Szyszkowski, a bishop of Warmia, as a votive offering for Polish victory in the war against Sweden.

The church is surrounded by walls, as well as other buildings belonging to the monastery, which were built in the 17th and 18th centuries. The monastery belonged to the Franciscans, and was under their management until the 19th century. Currently these buildings house the Marian Fathers Monastery. The interior of the church is richly decorated, and the main altar contains a painting of the Holy Virgin Mary, adorned with a silver dress with a great amber necklace, a gift from Stefan Wyszyński. A unique pulpit forged out of in 1738 and a sophisticated Baroque organ casing from the end of the 18th century are also worth noting. One of the monastery buildings where Stefan Wyszyński was imprisoned for a year, houses a memorial room, commemorating the great Cardinal. After word had spread that Wyszyński was being held in Stoczek, he was moved to Prudnik in southern Poland.



Galiny

In a picturesque and well-maintained garden on the banks of the Pisa Północna River stands a palace, the history of which dates back to mediaeval times. Taking a solitary walk in the garden is a great experience from an aesthetic standpoint: the garden contains a pond, a waterfall, many small bridges and interesting examples of flora. The garden was created in the 19th century to satisfy the owner's wife desire. From the 15th century until 1945 the palace and its surroundings, belonged to the Eulenburg family. The current, neo-Baroque design of the palace was adopted in 1921. In 1945 the palace was plundered, its equipment and furniture were destroyed and the last owner was sent off to Siberia, where he promptly died. After years of neglect the palace was restored to its former glory and a hotel began operating on the premises. On the opposite side of the palace's pond, a group of magnificent outbuildings from the 19th and 20th centuries can be seen. Currently some of them are used by the hotel, while the rest are used according to their original function: horse breeding and agriculture. A horse riding course is maintained around the castle and its surroundings. Also worth noting is the Gothic church from the 14th century.



Palace and Grange in Galiny

Galiny 110
11-200 Bartoszyce
www.palac-galiny.pl



phone: +48 89 761 21 67





www.bartoszyce.pl

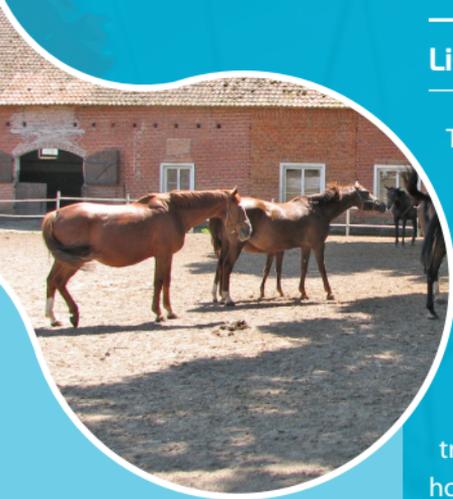
Bartoszyce

This is a city on the River Łyna which has 26,000 residents, and which received its city privileges in 1332. Its name, Bartoszyce, comes from the name of the Old Prussian Bartian, tribe which lived in this region, hundreds of years ago. The Old Town can be entered via the Gothic Lidzbarska Gate, which was built in the 14th century. Two Gothic churches were preserved from the medieval period: the Church of St John the Evangelist in the Old Town, and the Church of St John the Baptist in the northern part of the modern city. Among its preserved monuments which are a reminder of the Bartoszyce's long history, the city also retains its medieval layout, as well as granaries built at the turn of the 19th century. There are two monuments in the city centre, known as the "Prussian Women" (baby pruskie) – unique artefacts of



pre-Teutonic tribal culture. In order to get to the castle hill, visitors will have to cross a bridge over the River Łyna. The hill which formerly housed the castle is currently the site of a war cemetery from 1914, with the graves of soldiers who fought against Russia and who fell during the war. A total of 92 people were buried there. A school complex built in the 19th century is also very impressive thanks to its interesting architectural design. It can be found near the road that leads to the nearby border crossing in Bezledy.





Liski Horse Stud Farm

Liski 19

11-210 Sępólno

www.liski.galopuje.pl



phone: +48 89 761 43 22

Liski

Time stands still in the village of Liski – all its residential buildings, outbuildings, and even the manor house make visitors feel as though it is the 19th century. The village was founded in the 15th century, which is also when the manor estate was built. The tradition of breeding and raising horses here is several hundred years old. The horse stud farm was established in 1740 with money from the Prussian treasury, which is when ownership of the village was transferred to the state, and it kept operating even after World War II – in 1945 it was one of the biggest horse stud farms in Poland. Horses bred there were used in the most important



aces, and Doctor Jacek Pacyński is often named as the creator of all these successes.

The stud farm breeds Trakehner horses, named after the village which used to house the royal horse farm in Eastern Prussia. The current farm buildings were built in the 19th and 20th centuries, and are still used for their intended purposes, with even the layout remaining traditional. In the past, the owners could observe the farm from their windows, but could also take a break by looking out onto the beautiful green park and pond on the other side of the manor house.

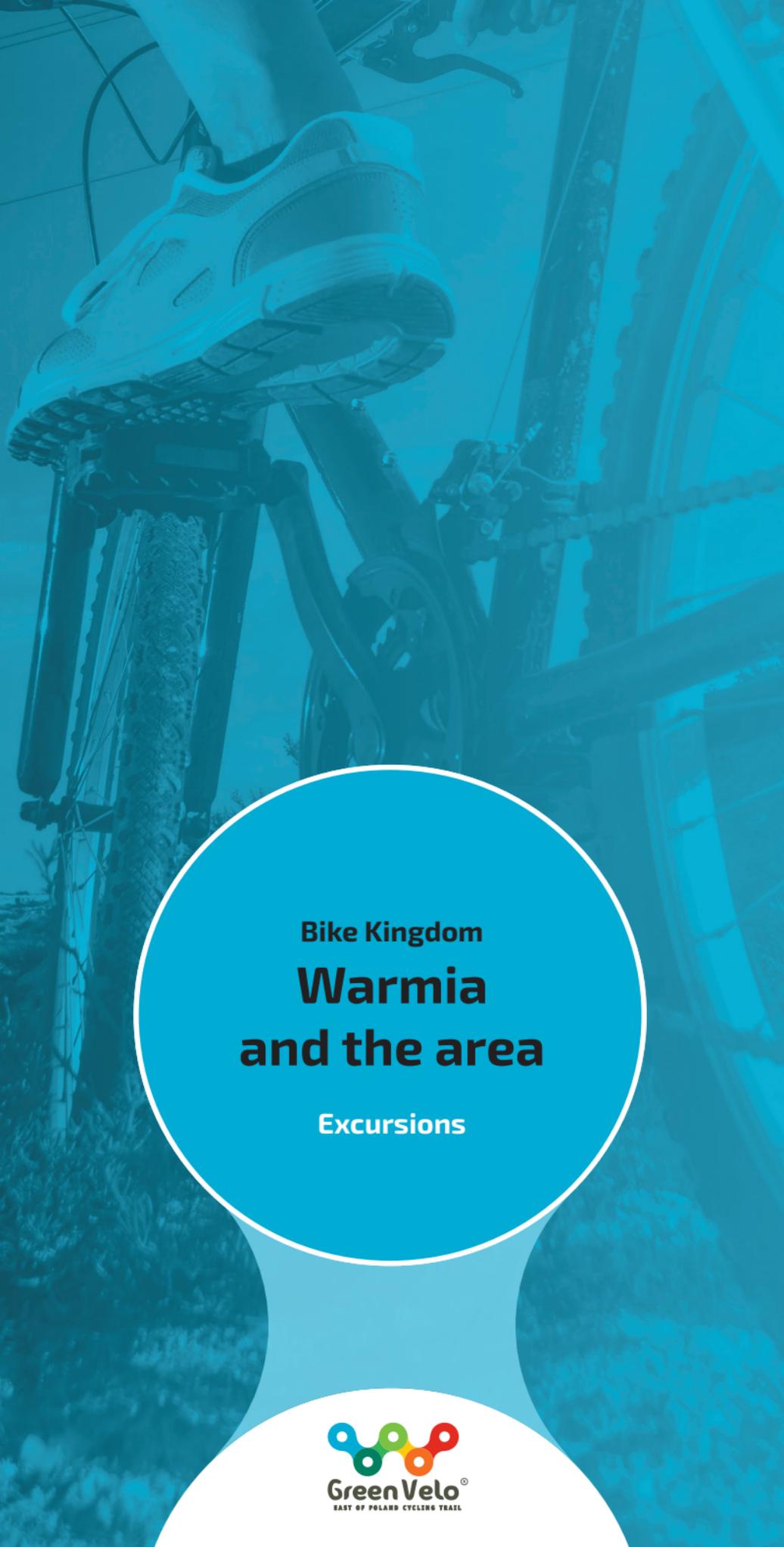


Sępopol

The city of Sępopol was granted its city privileges in 1351. Currently, there are approximately 2,000 residents in this picturesque town, which is located on a bend of the River Łyna where it connects with the River Guber from the east.

Understanding the etymology of the town's German name requires some imagination – it comes from the word "Schiff" – which means "a ship". The city's skyline is dominated by a Gothic parish church with a 56-metre tall tower and a well-decorated interior. The tower provides a beautiful panorama of the entire surroundings. A greater part of the town was destroyed in 1945; however, the original layout of the buildings on the main square survived, along with large parts of the defensive walls. Another attraction is a 25-metre tall water tower, built in the Art Nouveau style in 1912, which, interestingly, still works. A small water plant operates on the River Guber, near the old windmill. In nearby Judyty, there is an interesting neo-Gothic palace – the birthplace of the man who led the BMW Group to greatness, Eberhard von Kuenheim, - as well as several other interesting monuments.





Bike Kingdom
Warmia
and the area

Excursions



length: 34 km

surface:

- asphalt
- short dirt road sections



the route is partly marked

- trail marked according to PTTK standards – green



type of excursion: tourist

level of difficulty:

for beginners



travel time:

- without sightseeing: 2 hours
- with sightseeing: 3 hours

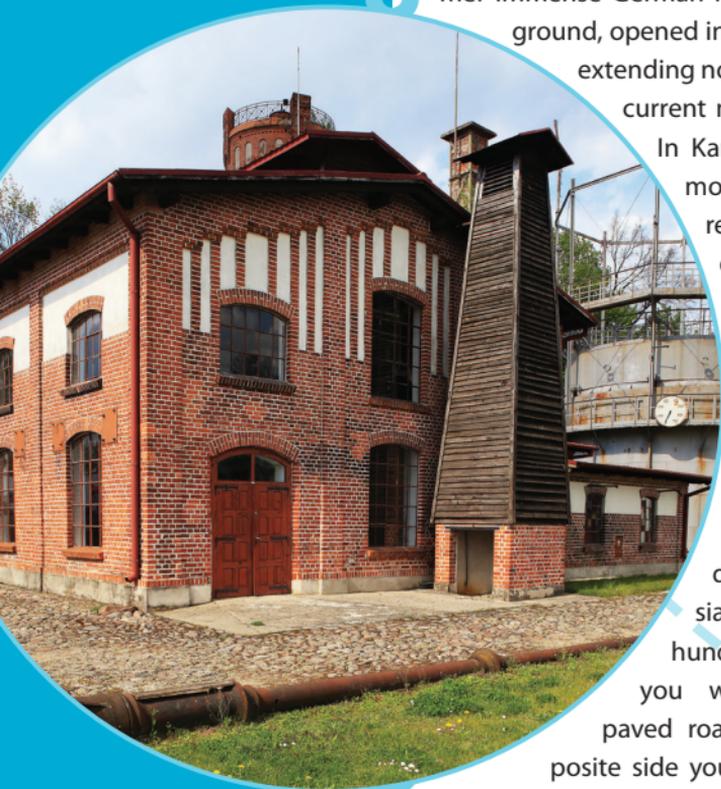
To the stork village

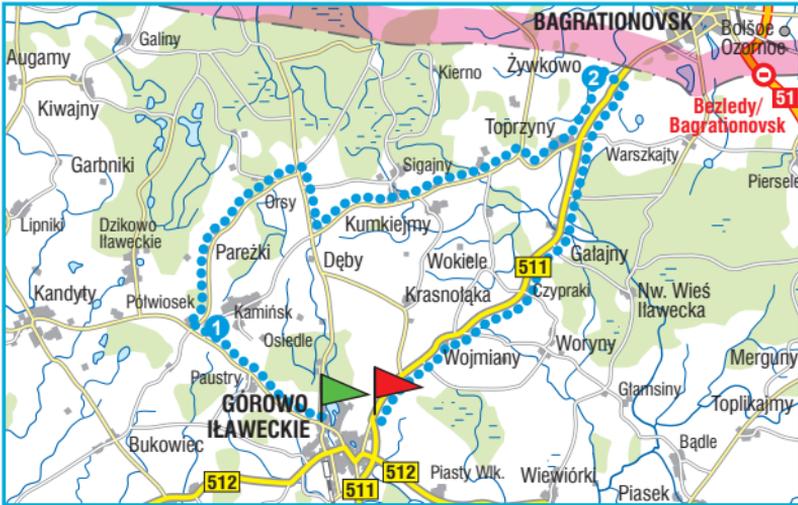
The excursion leads through the Górowskie Hills, but there are no difficult or tiring ascents or large elevation differences. Vehicle traffic is sporadic, and the area is thinly populated. It is worth taking food and drink with you – there may be difficulties in getting provisions en route. The excursion leads over a bike trail with green markings. The roads are mostly asphalt. The biggest attraction is the stork village of Żywkowo.

Route: Górowo Iławeckie (0km) – Paustry (2 km) – Kamińsk (4 km) – Półwiosek (4.3 km) – Pareżki (7 km) – Orsy (9 km) – Kamkiejmy (Stabławki forest district) (19 km) – Toprzyny (19.5 km) – Żywkowo (22 km) – Gałajny (27 km) – Górowo Iławeckie (34 km)

Along the route, you will pass the town of Kamińsk, which lies on part of a former immense German military training ground, opened in the 1930s, and extending north beyond the current national border.

In Kamińsk, you can move onto the red bike trail and extend your excursion, or continue riding to Górowo Iławeckie, a stork village situated just along the border with Russia. After several hundred metres, you will reach the paved road. On the opposite side you will see a tall





In Kamińsk, you can switch to the red bike trail and extend your trip.

Route options

observation tower. Once the road led to Iławka (Pruska Iława, today Bądziany), one kilometre from the border. In 1945, the town belonged to Poland. During the Napoleonic campaign of 1807, the Battle of Eylau took place near the town on 7th and 8th of February, between French and Russian forces. The last section of the trail leads over a rarely-used local road to Górowo Iławeckie, which can be reached after about 12 kilometres.



- 1 Kamińsk (Stabławki)** – located in the former barracks in the town is a large prison.
- 2 Żywkowo** – on the roofs of several homes and in the trees of this stork village inhabited mostly by Ukrainians are dozens of stork nests. It is estimated that approximately 160 birds live here in the summer. You can take a look into the birds' nests from the observation tower.

Tourist attractions
on the route



length: 34.6 km

surface:

- asphalt
- short sections with other surfaces



the route is partly marked

- trail marked according to PTTK standards – red



type of excursion: tourist

level of difficulty:

for beginners



travel time:

- without sightseeing: 2 hours
- with sightseeing: 3 hours

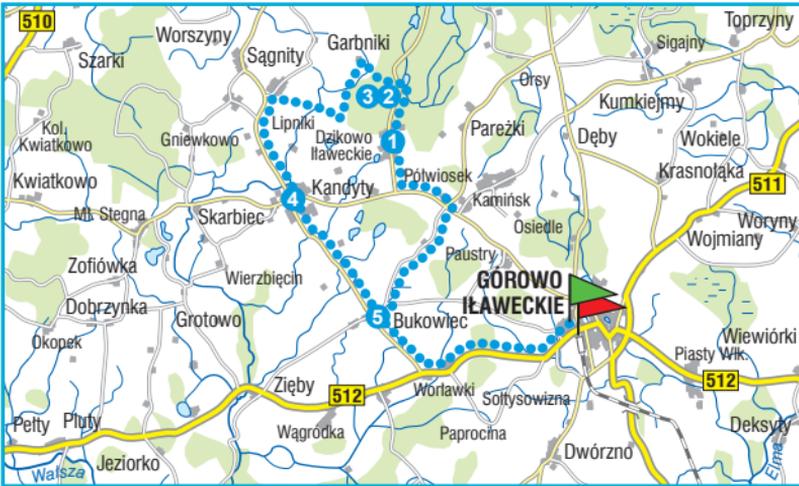
To Castle Hill

The excursion leads through Górowskie Hills, but do not expect difficult ascents and large differences in elevation. The route starts as a loop in the village of Bukowiec and the direction of travel does not matter. The biggest attraction along the route are the landscapes and Castle Hill itself (216 m elevation) with a beautiful panorama, as well as several historical monuments.

Route: Górowo łąweckie (0 km) – Worławki (3.5 km) – Bukowiec (6.6 km) – Półwiosek (10.6 km) – Dzikowo łąweckie (12.7 km) – Lipniki (19.5 km) – Kandyty (23.3 km) – Bukowiec (27.1 km) – Worławki (30.3 km) – Górowo łąweckie (34.6 km)

Between Górowo łąweckie and the town of Worławki the route leads along Road No. 512, and then turns onto a local road leading to Bukowiec. From here, the route loops around. It passes the small village of Dzikowo łąweckie, where the highest peak in the Górowskie Hills can be found – Castle Hill. Steps lead to the top of the hill. At the foot of the hill, where you can leave your bicycle, it is worth taking a walk through the educational path. The rest of the bike trail runs along picturesque post-glacier landscape in desolate terrain. On the way, you will pass the sizeable village of Kandyty. Next is the town of Bukowiec, where the loop formed by the trail closes. The route cuts across the East of Poland Cycling Trail Green Velo several times, which allows for shortening the excursion or moving to the green trail and expanding it with additional attractions.





In the village Półwiosek near Kandyty, you can switch to the green trail and reach the stork village Żywkowo. This extends the route significantly.

Route options

1 Dzikowo Iławeckie – this small village was once an estate with a manor house, which burned in 1945. Dzikowo is the site of the highest peak in the Górowskie Hills – Castle Hill.

2 Castle Hill (216 m elevation) – the highest peak of the Górowskie Hills. You can find the remains of former rammed-earth fortifications here. The fairly steep sides are overgrown with deciduous forest. Steps lead to the top of the hill which is known to have been the site of astronomical observations that were conducted by Friedrich Wilhelm Bassel, an astronomer and professor at Königsberg University, who made outstanding achievements in the field of astronomical measurements, among others determining the position of approximately 50 thousand stars.

3 Educational path of the Dzikowo Iławeckie forestry inspectorate – laid out in the ecological site at the foot of Castle Hill.

4 Kandyty – a village with a post-Evangelical church from the late 16th century, destroyed in 1945 and rebuilt by the Catholics in the 1980s.

5 Bukowiec – a village with a historic church from the late 16th century, a branch of the Kandyty parish.



Tourist attractions on the route



length: 60 km
surface:
• gravel: 30 km



the route is marked
• green



type of excursion: tourist
level of difficulty:
intermediate



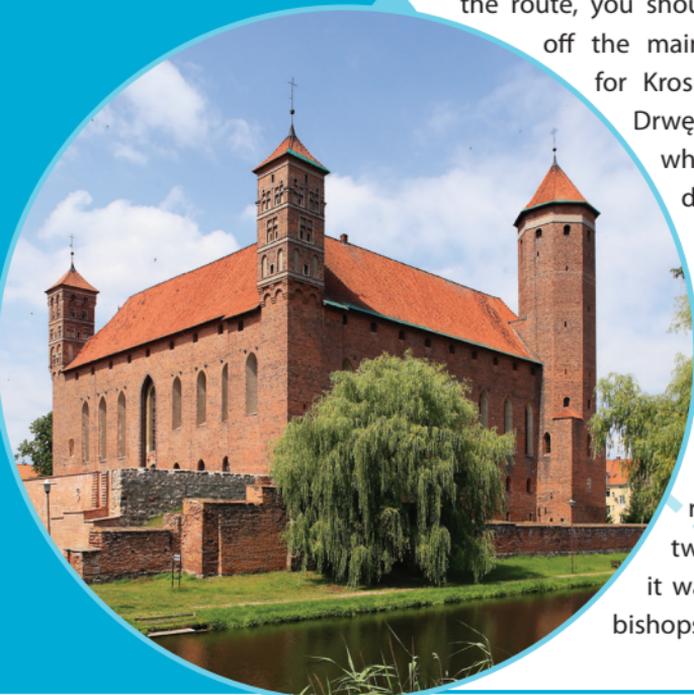
travel time:
• without sightseeing: 2 hours
• with sightseeing: 5 hours

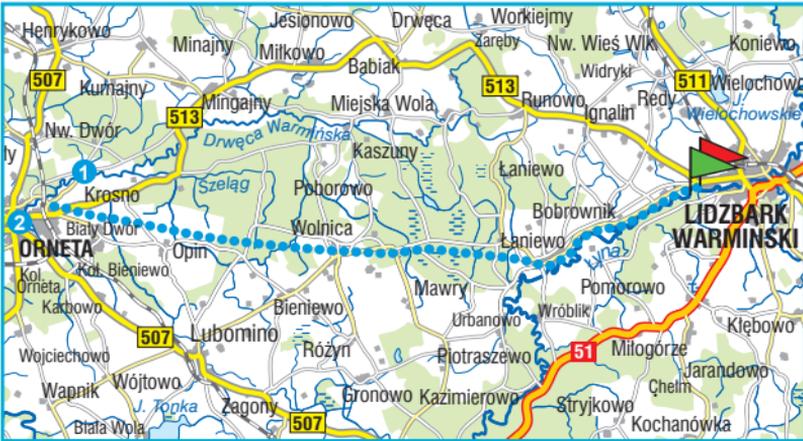
Train tracks to Orneta

The excursion leads over a marked trail that runs along the path of the former Lidzbark Warmiński – Orneta railway track. Despite its sizeable length, the route is an easy one and is not at all tiring. Because it is located on the bed of a former railway line, the ascents are no greater than 0.1%. Attractions here are the church in Krosno and the architecture of the Old Town in Orneta.

Route: Lidzbark Warmiński (0 km) – Łaniewo (7 km) – Opin (former train station, 22 km) – detour to Krosno (26 km) – Orneta suburbs (trail start, 28 km) – Orneta Old Town (30 km), return along the same route.

The route runs through forests and fields, a long distance from any buildings, and, thanks to its shape and surface, the ride provides a great deal of satisfaction. You will spot wild animals and will be able to admire the landscape of the Ornecka Plain. Right before reaching the end of the route, you should take a detour off the main trail and head for Krosno, on the River Drwęca Warmińska, which is a few hundred metres away. Farther on is Orneta, a medieval town with a large number of historical monuments, which received its town rights in 1313. Between 1341–1351, it was the seat of the bishops of Warmia.





Route options

Possible return along local roads from Orneta, through Opin, to Łaniewo and Lidzbark – this does not lengthen the route, but the state of the asphalt roads does not make cycling any easier.

1 Krosno – located in the village is the Baroque indulgence Church of the Visitation of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the 18th century, one of the one of the best examples of Baroque architecture in the region.

2 Orneta

- town hall – a 14th century building in the main square. Hanging in the bell tower is the oldest bell in Warmia, made in 1384.
- the Church of St John the Baptist – near the main square is a Gothic parish church, built in the 14th century and expanded in the 15th century, with an interesting attic wall and gargoyles. Around the church is a ceramic frieze presenting



various figures. The church has a basilica construction seldom seen in Warmia, which means its main nave is twice the height of the side naves, and it also has its own lighting. Attached to the side naves is a ring of chapels. The interior is richly decorated, mostly in the Baroque style, but the south nave also contains medieval paintings. The tall, fine quality organs from 1935 were made by the Goebel organ manufacturers in Königsberg.



Tourist attractions on the route



length: 32.3 km

surface:

- asphalt
- gravel (short section)



the route is marked

- markings according to PTTK standards: red



type of excursion: tourist

level of difficulty:

intermediate



travel time:

- without sightseeing: 3 hours
- with sightseeing: 5 hours

In the heart of Warmia

The trail runs through part of the Olsztyn Lakeland, rich in attractive landscapes. Short uphill sections do not present difficulties. Traffic is also low, consisting almost exclusively of cars. One of the attractions is the chance to relax by the water – at Blanki or Symsar – and the opportunity to tour historical monuments.

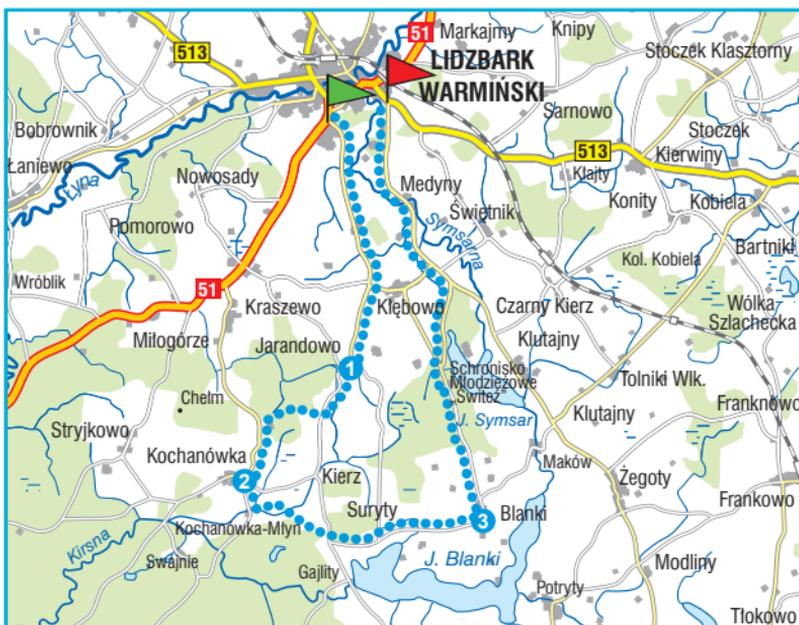
Route: Lidzbark Warmiński (0 km) – Kłębowo intersection (4.06 km) – Jarandowo (7.2 km) – Kochanówka intersection (8.6 km) – Kochanówka (12.1 km) – Surdyty (16.6 km) – Blanki (19.8 km) – Youth Hostel "Świtez" (23.7 km) – Medyny (19.2 km) – Lidzbark Warmiński (32.3 km)

You will reach the first town by heading through hilly terrain with a vast panorama. Jarandowo is a typical Warmian village, one which dates back to the early 14th century. The next village on the route is Kochanówka, which has a similar character. When approaching the village of Blanki, you should stop and admire the landscape at the fairly shallow

Blanki Lake (maximum depth: 8 m) with a surface area of 4.5 km².

Like the previous two villages, the history of Blanki dates back to the 14th century. Located at the next lake on the route – Symsar – is a large youth hostel. There is also a beach, which is a great place to rest.





After traveling 4,6 km you can detour to a yellow trail and significantly shorten the route to the resort and youth hostel at Symsar Lake.

Route options

- 1 **Jarandowo** – a village with the Church of the Immaculate Conception of the Blessed Virgin Mary from the 18th century, with a red brick tower added in the 19th century.
- 2 **Kochanówka** – the centrepiece of the village is the large neo-Gothic church of St Lawrence from 1918, built in a traditional place, where a previous temple stood. It is also worth noting the roadside chapels in the village, characteristic of Warmia.
- 3 **Blanki** – rising over the village is the small Church of St Michael the Archangel built on the side of a hill in the 15th century.

Tourist attractions
on the route



length: 31.5 km

surface:

- asphalt along the whole route



the route is marked

- markings according to PTTK standards: green



type of excursion: tourist

level of difficulty:

for beginners



travel time:

- without sightseeing: 2 hours
- with sightseeing: 4 hours

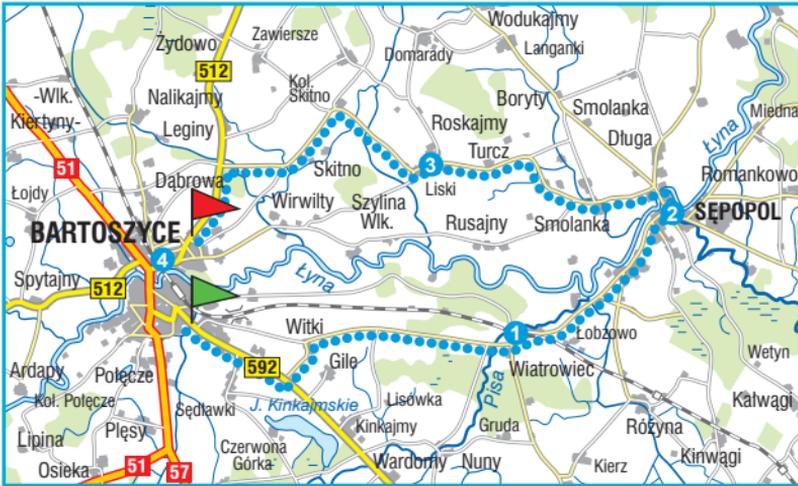
Łyna Valley

The excursion route runs through terrain with slight hills, and is therefore fairly easy. In its vicinity flows the largest river of the region – the Łyna, which contains an interesting kayaking trail. The goal of the excursion are mainly two towns: the small town of Sępopol, with a picturesque location in the bend of the Łyna River, and the Trakehner horse stud farm in Liski, which is located in historical buildings from over a century ago. The tradition of horse breeding in this area dates back almost 300 years. The excursion will also let you explore the farming landscapes of the Sępopolska Lowland region.

Route: Trasa: Bartoszyce (0 km) – Witki (4 km) – Wiatrowiec (10 km) – Sępopol (15.5 km) – Smolanka (17.5 km) – Turcz (21 km) – Liski (22.5 km) – Skitno (28 km) – Bartoszyce (31.5 km).

The excursion starts on the exit road out of Bartoszyce towards

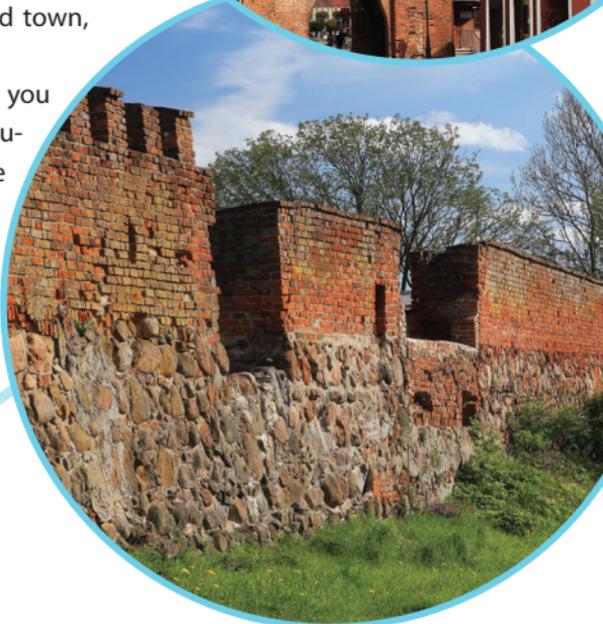




On the route between Sępólno and Skitno, the trail runs along with the red Borderland Trail. There is an opportunity of extending your excursion and taking the trail to the Russian border.

Kętrzyn. After a few kilometres, it leaves Road No. 592. From here on, cyclists travel on local roads. On the way, you will pass the village of Wiatrowiec on the Pisa Północna River. A sizeable building of the Polish Border Guard just before the entrance to Sępólno will remind you about the nearby national border. If you wish to take the alternative red trail and reach the Russian border, reporting to the Border Guard is a good idea. Sępólno is a small, but old town, with 2,000 residents.

After several kilometres, you will see the next, fairly unusual attraction. This is the Trakehner horse stud farm in Liski. From Liski the trail leads along the paved road to Bartoszyce, which you will enter from the north-east.



1 **Wiatrowiec** – a village on the Pisa Północna River, where you will find a station of the freight-only railway route, which was built in 1866, and at the time connected the port in Königsberg with Odessa on the Black Sea coast.

2 **Sępopol** – a small town founded in 1331 by the Teutonic Knights. Situated practically on an island – in a large bend of the Łyna, which is joined from the south-east by the Guber River. Despite such a good defensive position, the town never developed any further. In the 19th century, it was the location and the need to build several bridges that meant that, despite the significant efforts of the town's authorities, the main railway depot for Eastern Prussia was built in nearby Korsze (12 km away) and not in Sępopol. Only a

(non-existent today) railway siding was added to serve the town. The year 1945 brought almost complete destruction to the town, with almost 80% of buildings lying in ruins.

- The Church of St Michael the Archangel - the Gothic 14th century church, with a tower rising above Sępopol, survived the destruction of the town. The interior of the church is remarkable, with beautiful ceilings and interesting decorations, above all a Baroque main altar from mid-17th century. Attached to the church is the chapel of the Kunheim family, which also owned the nearby palace in Judyty. From the church tower, at a height of approximately 60 metres, an vast panorama of





the surroundings can be seen – the Sępolska Lowland with the best soil in the region.

- A defensive wall by the bridge over the Łyna – here you can see the town's coat of arms depicting a ship, which was associated with Sępopol's location.
- Water tower – the town's curiosity, built in 1912, in the Art Nouveau style and still supplying water to the residents.

3 Trakehner horse stud farm in Liski – of interest are the outbuildings in the shape of a rectangle with a spacious courtyard, of which one side is the manor house where the stud farm administrator lived. From the eastern manor house windows, he could observe the work – in the spirit of the Polish proverb “the master's

eye makes the horse fat”, and from the west, he had a view of the park and the pond, where he could rest after work. From 1740, when the Prussian government bought the site, Trakehner horses were bred here, even after 1945 and are still to this day. For many years, it was the largest stud farm in Poland. In addition to the buildings, which allow you to see what work on this kind of estate has looked like in the past, it is also worth seeing the adjacent residential buildings intended for the farm workers, as well as for the former school.

4 Bartoszyce – the Gothic Church of St John the Baptist located outside the Old Town area is worth seeing.



length: 33,5 km

surface:

on the Skitno – Judyty route, following the Bartoszyce – Friedland railway line: asphalt and concrete blocks



the route is marked according to PTTK standards: red



type of excursion: tourist

level of difficulty:

for beginners



travel time:

- without sightseeing: 2 hours
- with sightseeing: 4 hours

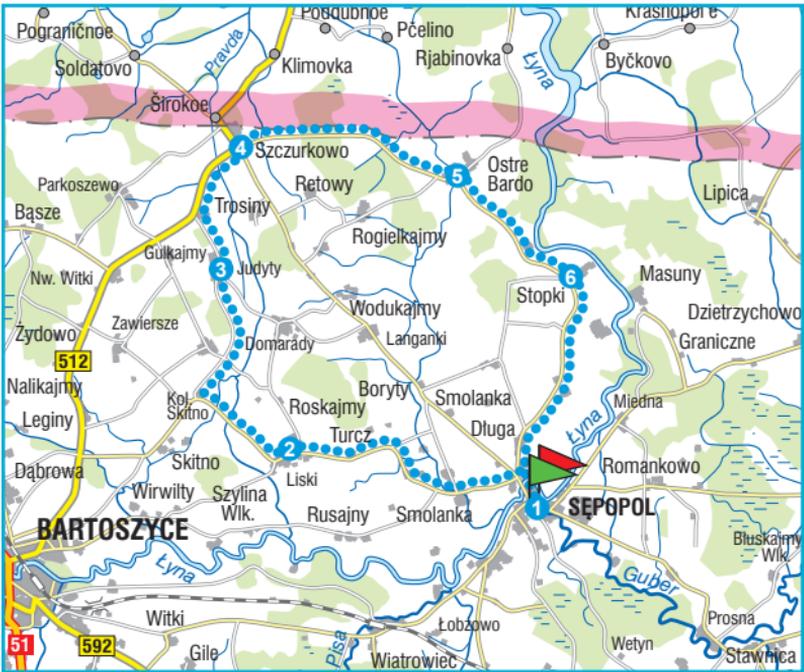
Borderland Trail

The trail begins in Sępópol and at first runs along the green trail through Liski (with its interesting stud farm) to Skitno, where the trails split up. Farther on, the route leads through Judyty, with a 19th century palace, to the border-village of Szczurkowo, and then along the border to Ostre Bardo with a 16th century Gothic church. In the next town – Stopki – you can rest on the shore of the Łyna River and go for a kayaking trip. The trail ends in Sępópol.

Route: Sępópol (0 km) – Smolanka (1.7 km) – Liski (6.7 km) – Kolonia Skitno (10.3 km) – Szczurkowo (17.3 km) – Ostre Bardo (23.5 km) – Stopki (27.8 km) – Sępópol (33.5 km)

After leaving the small town of Sępópol, cross the bridge over the Łyna, at the small hydroelectric plant. On the other side of the bridge, you will travel along





the trail that will lead you to the first attraction along the route – the Trakehner horse stud farm in Liski. The next interesting town is Judyty. The next village – Szczurkowo has a fascinating history. At the exit from the village, at the turn towards Ostre Bardo is a mile-stone. Further on, you will reach the border-adjacent Ostre Bardo. In the nearby village of Stopki, you can rest on the riverbank. The bike trail ends in Sępólno.



1 Sępopol – take a look at the coat of arms of the town on the defensive wall – a ship, referring to the location of the town in a bend of the Łyna River. Located between Łyna and its tributary Guber, the town floats on the water like a ship. Also worth noting is the Gothic church from the 14th century, from which a wide panorama of the Sępowska Lowland can be seen.

2 Trakehner horse stud farm in Liski – of interest are the buildings in the shape of a rectangle with a spacious courtyard, of which one side is the manor house where the stud farm administrator lived. From the eastern manor house windows, he could observe the work – in the spirit of the Polish proverb “the master’s eye makes the horse fat”, and from the west,

he had a view of the park and the pond, where he could rest after work. From 1740, when the Prussian government bought the site, Trakehner horses were bred here, even after 1945 and are still to this day. For many years, it was the largest stud farm in Poland. In addition to the buildings, which allow you to see what work on this kind of estate has looked like in the past, it is also worth seeing the adjacent residential buildings intended for the farm workers as well as for the former school.

3 Judyty – located here is a Neo-classical palace with a park, built in 1863. The palace has a clinker brick elevation. It was here that Eberhard von Kuenheim – the man responsible for the worldwide success of the BMW Group – was born. At the driveway to





the palace stand two stately lion statues. The building is currently a property.

4 Szczurkowo – a village with an interesting history, where you can see many stork nests on the roofs of the houses. The village was intersected in 1945 by the border despite, for a short time, belonging in its entirety to Poland. On the other side of the border, right past the barrier, are the church and the palace. Today, on the Russian side, there is no trace of the village's buildings. It is worth mentioning that right before the war, over 1.1 thousand residents lived in the town.

At the exit from the village is a mile stone, a road sign with the distance to Königsberg (7 Austrian miles, or 52.5 kilometre), placed there in the early 19th century.

5 Ostre Bardo – a border village inhabited in part by Ukrainians

resettled here from the Bieszczady Mountains in 1947. In the village stands a Late Gothic church built in the 16th century, which is today an Orthodox Church used by the Greek Catholic residents of Ostre Bardo.

6 Stopki – a village on the Łyna River. You can rest here on the river bank, which is fairly wide here, as well as go on a trip in a kayak or a motorboat. The size of the river is the result of the backflow caused by the dam at the hydroelectric power plant in Friedland (Pravdinsk), built in the 1920s. Łyna is a hard-working river, powering eight small power plants on the Polish side and the already-mentioned largest power plant on the Russian side. Łyna flows into Pregolya River at the historic town of Welawa (Znamensk).



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