

ŁĘBORK

Location of Łęborg

A town in Pomorze Środkowe region (Middle Pomerania), in the Pomeranian province, the centre of Łęborg county.

Łęborg is located in the proglacial river Leba valley, in the area called even before WWII the Blue Land, among the forest-grown moraine hills, not far from the sea. In the proximity of the town, to the east of the town (approx. 4 km), among forests, there is Lake Lubowidzkie. The picturesque Kashubian Lake District stretches south of Łęborg, north of the town there is the Żarnowiecka Upland.

The town lies on the transport route from Szczecin to Gdańsk and is an important railway junction. Seaside resort Łeba and unique migrating dunes of Słowiński National Park are only 30 km away. The Treble City is within the distance of about 60 km, Słupsk – 55 km.



Łęborg – cosy and atmospheric

Contemporary Łęborg has got a population of approx. 35,000. It is a city friendly to its inhabitants and visitors, a cosy one, with a unique atmosphere and its own traditions but at the same time open to the future. Łęborg is crossed by the fast flowing river Leba and its tributary, the Okalica. The city centre has retained some of its old buildings as historical burgher houses at Staromiejska Street dating from the turn of the 20th c. Staromiejska, the high street and a landmark of the town, is a favourite promenade popular not only among citizens of Łęborg but also among tourists.

Interesting historical objects preserved in Łęborg date from the Middle Ages and other periods and include, e.g. municipal fortifications with towers, St James the Apostle church, the Teutonic Knights' castle, a mill and a granary. The attractiveness of the town has even increased owing to the implemented in 2010-2011 program of restoration of the medieval municipal fortifications. As a result a new historical tourist route offering numerous attractions has been established.

Another program aiming at city centre regeneration consisted of the change of the image and purpose of the Peace Square (Plac Pokoju) restoring the place its original stately function.



The town of green and leisure

Lębork is a green town with three parks: Mieczysław Michalski memorial park (Park Mieczysława Michalskiego) in the city centre with a lane and a monument commemorating Siberian deportees and a plaque memorial of former citizens of Lębork; Maria and Lech Kaczyński memorial Park and Bolesław Chrobry Park (Park Bolesława Chrobrego) – a vast ground with a forest at the edge of the town.



Numerous green grounds offer leisure opportunities; the river flowing across the centre of the town, riverside boulevards and numerous playgrounds for children even add to the attractiveness and appeal of the town.

Lovers of the environment and natural beauty are sure to enjoy opportunities of sailing, kayaking and angling offered by nearby Lake Lubowidzkie and the navigable Leba and chances to follow foot or cycling tourist trails or to pick mushrooms in vast forests surrounding the town. Additional attractions of Lębork easily accessible thanks to its location include the Baltic Sea and migrating dunes in the Słowiński National Park.

Active leisure and recreation

Lębork offers interesting activities to everybody. Fitness and active leisure opportunities are available thanks to such objects as the indoor municipal pool “Rafa”, tennis courts, a skate park, a sports stadium, a modern sports hall and artificial pitches (“Orlik” pitches) and an artificial ice rink in the winter.



Popularisation of sport and fitness among the local population is the domain of the Sports and Recreation Centre and numerous sports clubs and associations based in Lębork.

One of major cyclic sports events is Tomasz Hopfer Memorial International Environmental Marathon held in June and organised by Tomasz Hopfer memorial Ecology and Sports Foundation.

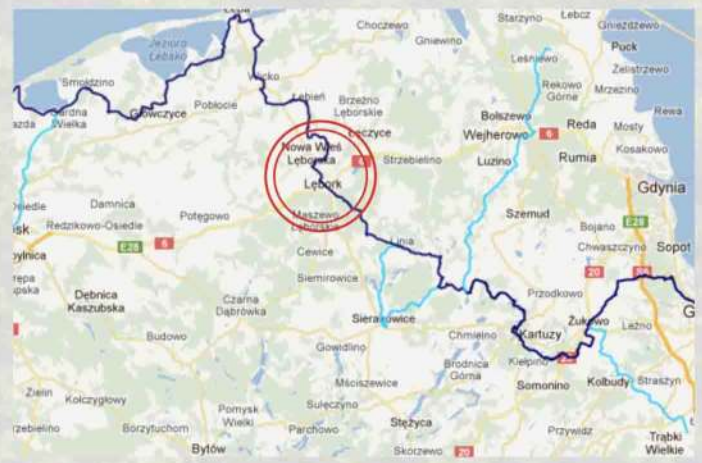


The Pomeranian Way of St James crosses Lębork

Lębork is located en route the Pomeranian Way of St James the Apostle, a part of the wider European road network followed by travellers since the Middle Ages and leading to Santiago de Compostela in Spain and the grave of St James the Greater.

Regeneration of its seaside part and its inclusion into the European route aims at encouraging tourists and the local people, including the elderly, the disabled and families with small children, to engage in this kind of active and cheap of tourism, to explore the region and its culture. The idea behind the restoration of the Pomeranian Way of St James is to combine cultural, pilgrim and tourist functions. The exact route of the Pomeranian Way of St James is available at www.re-create.pl.

While following the Pomeranian Way of St James it is a good idea to stay in Lębork and pay a visit to the Sanctuary of St James holding the saint's relics, and to other historical objects and numerous places of interest in the town.



European Łęborg

Many important and prestigious prizes granted to the Municipality Łęborg include the European Diploma received in 2006 and the European Flag of Honour granted to Łęborg in 2009 by the Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

The prizes have been granted in recognition of the international cooperation of Łęborg and its population within the twin and partner towns network, participation in projects carried out with foreign partners and active participation in international structures.



The town of dynamic development and active people

Łęborg keeps changing and developing. Its old-time stylish development is being renovated, degraded land is put to use, roads are under modernisation, investments enriching local infrastructure are launched, regeneration programs and multidirectional social initiatives are implemented. The town has a modern solid waste dump, a water treatment station, the heat supply system has been modernised and various initiatives aiming at environment protection are carried out. These undertakings make Łęborg a town friendly and open towards its inhabitants, visitors and investors, a place where life is getting better and more comfortable.



The spatial and economic development of the town concentrates on its east edge, at so called Łęborg-Wschód (East) covering about 100 ha. The area has been intended for the development of business, residential building and services. In future Łęborg-Wschód is to become an urban area with a population of a few thousand inhabitants.

The town of culture

The Museum (address: 14-15 Młynarska Street) operating in the town offers a rich archaeological exhibition "Discovering the past" showing prehistory of the lands of Słupsk and Łęborg (it includes e.g. a collection of face urns of the Pomeranian culture richly decorated with figurative scenes, unique collections of jewellery dating to the period of Roman influences) and historical collections, old coins, folk culture exhibits, works by local artists, etc.

The Gallery "Strome Schody" (Steep Stairs) functioning within the Museum structure, on its highest storey, organises temporal exhibitions of contemporary art and meetings with artists.

Two restored towers, no. 24 and no. 27, managed by the Museum, hold displays of e.g. replicas of medieval garments and armament and daily objects, presentations of disappearing crafts, and exhibitions of works by local artists.

Basements of the Museum are used as a venue for workshops of old crafts and 3D film projections showing Łęborg over centuries.

On the ground floor of the Museum building there is a shop selling folk art, souvenirs, guidebooks and other tourist publications.



Łęborg Historical Brotherhood associating enthusiast of local history explores and popularises history of the town and land of Łęborg.

Medieval customs and knightly craft is brought back to the present times by enthusiasts of old times from Hufiec Przedni Wójtostwa Łęborg (Advance Regiment of Łęborg Commune). The seat of Łęborg knights is one of the restored towers, the one at no. 32 at Korczaka Street, holding also a display of old weapons replicas, armament and daily objects from the past.

Municipal Public Library (16 Armii Krajowej Street) is an organiser of many exhibitions, literary meetings and contests including the major literary event, namely the very popular among men of letters All-Polish Mieczysław Strykowski memorial Literary Contest.



Lębork Culture Centre “Fregata” (address: 12-13 Gdańska Street) is mainly concerned with music bands and amateur photographers. Events that take place in its cinema, also called “Fregata”, include not only film projections but also concerts, music and theatrical performances. The Centre “Fregata” runs the Tourist Information Service in the Gate of the Kashubian Ring at 6 Niepodległości Av.

Artistic talents of subsequent generations of children and teenagers are taken care of at the Youth Culture Centre (2 Różyckiego Street) and the State Music School of the 1st level with an art circle (35 Legionów Polskich Street).

Numerous local artistic groups include the Song and Dance Group “Ziemia Lęborska” and the Regional Group “Lewino” both consistently cherishing and continuing Kashubian traditions.

Other groups and organisations active in the town include the Brass Band “Ziemia Lęborska”, the Teachers’ Choir “Belferek”, the Percussion Band “Tremolo”, youth dance groups “Luz” and “Bravo”, the Early Music Band “Incantare” and the Theatrical Group “Buaa”.

Every spring music groups of Lębork present their work at the event called Muzykalia Lęborskie.

Amateur artists have formed the Association of Culture Creators and Cultural Activity Organisers TAK.

The Town of Fair and Jameses

Lębork James’s Days is the biggest event organised in the town since the middle of the 1990s in the second half of July, attracting thousands local inhabitants and tourists. It refers to the tradition of medieval church fairs held in old-time Lębork.



For a few days the town is a venue of numerous cultural, recreational, sports and religious events as since 1998 St James the Apostle has been the official Patron Saint of the Town.

Exhibitions, an outdoor painting session, many concerts, events for kids and adults, knightly presentations, fairs of folk art, street performances, the All-Polish Rally of Jameses and the St James’s Street Run are but a few of the propositions.



From history of Lębork

The past of Lębork is closely connected with history of Gdańsk and Western Pomerania, history of Poland and Germany. Some hypotheses have it that in the early Middle Ages, in the proglacial valley of the river Leba, yet before the charter had been granted, there was a settlement which later gave rise to a town. It was called Lewino and was a property of dukes of Gdańsk Pomerania. According to a Pomeranian chronicler called Restorf, Lębork received civic rights already in 1285 from Gdańsk Duke Mściwoj II. However, the fact that the town was granted the foundation privilege by Grand Master of the Teutonic Knights Order Dietrich von Altenburg in 1341 is much better grounded. One of the first decisions of the Order was to build a castle, a church and city walls with towers around the town.

In 1310-1454 the land of Lębork formed a part of the Teutonic Knights’ state. In 1454, by force of an incorporation act, king Kazimierz Jagiellończyk

included Lębork, together with the whole of Gdańsk Pomerania, into Poland. A year later the town was entrusted on a deposit basis ("faithful hand" principle) to the Pomeranian duke Eryk II. In accordance with the principle the town had to be returned whenever the ruling king or Gdańsk demanded it. Lębork land returned under the direct authority of Polish kings Władysław IV and Jan Kazimierz in 1637 when the last duke of the Pomeranian dynasty, Bogusław XIV, had died.

In 1657 Lębork and Bytów were given as a fief to Frederick William I, Elector of Brandenburg by force of Wehlau-Bromberg Treaty. The Prussia-Poland agreement (1773) following the treaty on partition of Poland from 1772 incorporated Lębork into Pomern province of Western Prussia. The Versailles treaty gave Lębork land to Germany.

As a result of WWII Lębork returned to Poland in 1945. The town became a new home for Poles coming to settle here from eastern borderlands of the Second Polish Republic and central Poland.

Miscellany:

- 1341-1363 – construction of the Teutonic Knights' Castle visited by Grand Master Ulrich von Jungingen in 1409
- 1449 – the first St James fair was held
- 16.05.1637 – king Władysław IV Waza visited Lębork
- 1812 - Napoleon troops heading for Russia stop for a few days on the outskirts of Lębork
- 1870 – a railway station building was open
- 1898 – gasworks were built, kerosene lamps were replaced by gas lighting
- 1899 – railway connection Lębork – Łeba established, in 1902 – Lębork – Bytów service was started
- 1900 – the Town Hall building was open; its facade was modelled on the previous Town Hall pulled down in 1874
- 1905 – a post office was built
- 1912 – construction of the water tower on top of Góra Parkowa (Park Mountain)
- 1920 – electrification of Lębork



Historical objects

The Town Hall

The Neo-Gothic town hall was built of facing brick in 1900 on the Town Square (today Pokoju Sq.) on site of the former one pulled down in 1874. The building is topped with a tower with an impressive quadrilateral cupola crowned with an openwork lantern and a spire. The so called Councillors' Hall is the main room – it has a wood-beamed ceiling and stained glass windows showing coats of arms of local noble families who paid for the windows. There are also stained glass decorations in the staircase of the Twin Hall. At present the building is used as the seat of local municipal authorities. In front of the building (on the side wall, at the entrance) there is a copy of Chelmo rod, an old-time length measure of approx. 4.32m used in the Middle Ages.



Burgher houses at Staromiejska Street

The main street of the Old Town is at the same time its main promenade with eclectic-style and Art Nouveau burgher houses from the turn of the 19th c. The old development has been completed with contemporary houses kept in the style of the historical ones. Granite pavement, stylish lamp posts, benches and outdoor cafes make the street popular among local people and tourists alike.



St James the Apostle church

One of the oldest and most precious historical objects in Lębork. The church is assumed to have been built at the turn of the 15th c. It is a Gothic orientated building built of brick in Gothic bond, on the plan of a rectangle, with a presbytery in the east. A square tower with the main entrance decorated with an ogival portal adjoins it in the west. Side walls supported by buttresses have big ogival windows. Pillars divide the interior into three naves, all with stellar vault. Objects of interest inside the church include: the Baroque altar, a Rococo-style pulpit, a tabernacle decorated with ivory figurines. A unique diamond vault has been preserved in the sacristy.

The church is in Franciscan monks' care. In 2012 it was granted the Sanctuary status – it holds relics of St James the Apostle.



The Mill and the so called Miller's House, a salt house

Within the former castle boroughs, a mill from the 14th-15th c, a salt house from the 16th c., at present the Pentecostal church.

Church of the Virgin Mary the Queen of Poland

Built in 1866 in the Neo-Gothic style; until 1945 it was Evangelical Saviour's church. After the war a Roman Catholic church.

Medieval municipal walls

Their construction began in 1341 and finished in the 1360s. The walls were 1220 m long then, had 32 keeps and flanking towers, including two corner towers and two gates: Gdańska and Słupska. The walls were from 6 to 10 m high and had no crenellation. They were built of brick in Polish and monk bonds. Some of the lower parts at the ground were built of granite cobbles.

Since 2010, owing to the financial means acquired from the European Union, Lębork municipal fortifications including three keeps and streets adjoining the walls have been restored and, consequently, the tourist attractiveness of the town has even increased.



The Ivy Tower

The corner tower, an integral part of the city walls, called also the Ivy Tower, is a uniquely precious historical object as it has been kept in its original style. It was built at the time when the municipal fortifications were erected. It used to be overgrown with thick ivy which was winterkilled in 1855 and only the name reminds of the time. Its construction is different from other Lębork keeps. At the base it is quadrilateral and the shape changes at the second storey to octagonal one. It is topped with a pointed tiled roof.



The Teutonic Knights Castle

The Teutonic Knights castle, counted among the oldest historical objects in Lębork, was erected in the south-eastern corner of the original town location plan. The castle had already existed in 1363 and was the seat of Dytrych von Loupheim, the first Teutonic Order commander of Lębork. Over the years the castle was many times reconstructed what has changed its original appearance. Its characteristic elements include Gothic stepwise gables and a square staircase in the shape of a tower built into the north part of the castle in 1575. Today the castle houses the court of justice.

On the castle yard, at the initiative of enthusiasts of local history, copies of stocks and a pillory have been set up as an interesting completion of the medieval scenery.



Other places and objects of interest

Post office building at 11 Armii Krajowej Street – erected in 1905, an example of a Neo-Gothic secular building,

Municipal Public Library building at 16 Armii Krajowej Street – a Neo-Classical villa. It was a home of Johannes Casper, owner of a spirits factory, one of richest industrialist in Łęborg before WWII. The building is decorated with interesting stained glass windows, has got a historical staircase with a fireplace and a wooden gallery.

County Office building at 5 Czołgistów Street – completed in 1914 for the Prussian land council office, with a Classicist shape, built on the plan of a horseshoe.

Secondary School no.1 building at Dygasińskiego Street – with the dark brick facade, built in 1926-1929, kept in the expressionist style, designed by Berlin architects Mohr and Weidner. Before WWII it was a grammar school for girls, later it housed the Higher Teacher Training School, towards the end of the war



Old Brewery (Stary Browar) at Wolności Av. built in 1898 by Łęborg industrialists, the Magdalińskis. It is an industrial example of architecture copying from historic styles (historicism) as its shape refers to medieval fortifications. On the frontage of the building there is a fresco showing the King of Hops and Beer Brewing, Gambrinus. At present the building

houses offices and shops; inside, in the former malt house, there is a health centre.

Water Tower called Bismarckturm in Park Chrobrego – standing on a hill (105 m above sea level), perfectly visible from any point in the town. The impressive building was built in 1912 as a part of the water supply system for Łęborg. Before WWII and in the first years after the war it also held a restaurant.



Along Łęborg fortifications

Łęborg is one of only few towns with so well preserved medieval city fortifications. Within the restoration program the walls have regained their previous glamour.

The program concerned about 800 m of walls, three keeps and surroundings of the fortifications as adjoining streets have been provided with new paving, stylish lamp posts and benches.



Tower no. 27 at Basztowa Street – rebuilt to show the condition from the 19th c., of timber frame structure; houses a museum exhibition of disappearing crafts, herbal medicine and exhibitions by local artists.

Tower no. 32 at Korczaka Street - houses a fireplace room, a knightly hall with copies of armament, daily use objects and 16th-century style stoves. Today, it is the seat of Łęborg Brotherhood of Knights.



Half-shell tower no. 24 at Derdowskiego Street – rebuilt from ruins basing on the model from the 15th c., with a spectacular western glass wall. The museum showroom of copies of medieval garments, armament, weapons and daily use objects.

– rebuilt from ruins basing on the model from the 15th c., with a spectacular western glass wall. The museum showroom of copies of medieval garments, armament, weapons and daily use objects.

Walking along the fortifications one should not forget about the rebuilt Square Tower in the north-western corner of the walls used today as the seat of the NOT Local Committee, and the preserved in its original shape keep called the Ivy Tower in the north-eastern part of the fortifications.

Entrance to the keeps and to a film projection in the Museum is free.



Historical performances often organised in this old-time medieval scenery include, e.g. shows of historic artillery, archery, medieval cuisine, the festival of old-time crafts, the night with ghosts and other events offering participants an opportunity of a journey in time.

In adapted for the purpose basements of the Museum at 14/15 Młynarska Street visitors can watch a 3D film about the medieval fortification system of Łęborg. The basements are also used as a venue for workshops of disappearing crafts.



Paul Nipkow

Paul Nipkow, an inventor and originator of television was associated with Łęborg.

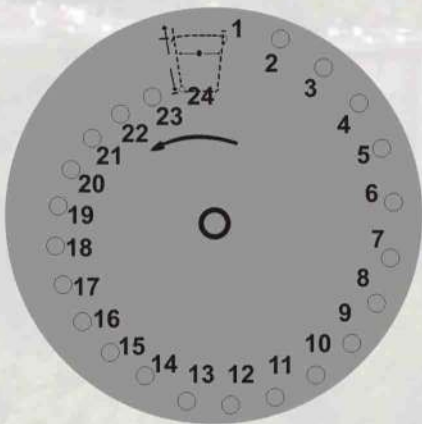
Paul Nipkow was born on 22 August 1860 in a family of the master baker Fryderyk Nipkow and Teresa, née Magdalińska. Paul Nipkow graduated from a primary school in Łęborg, then from a male lower secondary school and the grammar school in Wejherowo. He studied electrophysics and physics at Fryderyk Wilhelm University in Berlin. Paul Nipkow died in 1940 in Berlin where he was also buried. He was married, had 3 daughters and 3 sons.

Paul Nipkow did research on an apparatus intended to broadcast pictures. On 15 January 1885 he obtained a patent on an appliance called Nipkow Disc that enabled the transmission. Until 1923 he was the only holder of the officially confirmed invention of television. His invention provided grounds for future research in the domain.



Nipkow Disc dissected the television image into points and then transmitted the image from location A to B where the same apparatus had to be installed.

In Łęborg Museum there is a room devoted to Paul Nipkow. A memorial plaque on the Museum wall at Młynarska Street remembers a house where Paul Nipkow was born and lived in his youth.



Tarcza Nipkowa

Nipkow Trail

Follow a signposted tourist trail of Nipkow to learn more about the inventor, the places associated with him and to discover interesting sites and the character of the town of Łęborg. The trail is marked by signposts and 6 television-shaped boards providing information about particular stops en route. It starts at the Museum at 14/15 Młynarska Street where there is a memorial plaque marking the place where Paul Nipkow's house used to stand.

Other stops forming the Nipkow Trail include:

- a building of the former male lower secondary school at Kossaka Street (today Primary School no. 3) which Paul Nipkow attended,
- a site at M. Reja Street where there used to be an elementary school Paul Nipkow attended; today on the site there is a building of the Special School and Education Centre,
- a former brewery building at Wolności Ave. from 1989, with the shape referring to the medieval fortification architecture; at the time when Paul Nipkow lived in the town it was a property of the Magdalińskis, the family of Paul's mother,
- M. Michalski Park which until the 1960s was an Evangelical cemetery where Paul Nipkow's parents, Teresa and Fryderyk, had been buried. Today, next to the chapel there is a memorial plaque commemorating all citizens of Łęborg buried on the cemetery.
- the last stop – Targowa Street which yet at the time of Nipkow was named Nipkowstrasse. In recognition of his scientific accomplishments Paul Nipkow was granted the honorary citizen title of his home town in 1937.



Lębork surroundings – places of interest

Only 30 km north of Lębork there is the seaside resort Łeba and the Słowiński National Park with its unique migrating dunes. The adjoining communes of Nowa Wieś Lęborska, Wicko and Cewice offer vast forests and numerous lakes. Diversified land formations, abundant plant and animal life make Lębork land attractive for all tourists who value leisure among nature and charms of unspoilt nature. The land offers numerous opportunities of fishing, sailing, horse riding, watching animals or observing plants. Enthusiasts of history will also be satisfied as the region abounds in old manor houses, palaces, churches and other historical objects.

Lębork land is an ideal offer for foot, cycling or car trips. Visitors to the land are sure to find extensive accommodation and catering opportunities.



The Gate of the Kashubian Ring – tourist information service and an exhibition gallery

The Tourist Information Centre has functioned in Lębork since 2011.

A building housing the Tourist Information Centre at 6 Niepodległości Street arose as a result of the project “Integrated Tourist Information System: Building Tourist Information Centres – Gates of the Kashubian Ring” implemented with other 12 partners of the province in 2009-2011 and co-financed within the framework of the Regional Operational Programme for the Pomeranian Province for 2007-2013. The Centre combines Kashubian culture elements and modern solutions and is an important element of the tourist service system.



The object has an exhibition section where temporal exhibitions and displays of cultural heritage of the town and the region are organised; there are also social facilities available for tourists. The Gate of the Kashubian Ring offers free of charge a wireless Internet connection available for tourists.

**The Tourist
Information Centre
in Lębork, address:
al. Niepodległości 6;
tel. 59 8420134,
e-mail:**

lebork@kaszubskipierscien.pl

Guide information

Recreation, sport and leisure

Sport and Recreation Centre – Municipal Swimming Pool “Rafa”, address: ul. Olimpijczyków 31
Recreational facilities – tennis courts, skate park, beach ball pitch, playground, address: ul. 9 Maja 1
Municipal Sports Hall (at Lower Secondary School no. 2), address: ul. P. Skargi
Complex of artificial pitches “Orlik”, address: Plac Piastowski and ul. Warszawska
(at the Food and Agricultural Business Schools)
Seasonal artificial ice rink – address: Plac Piastowski (“Orlik” pitch)
LOK shooting range, address: ul. Wyczółkowskiego 2
BOWLING alley, address: ul. Kossaka 90
M. Michalskiego Park, address: ul. I Armii WP
B. Chrobrego Park, address: ul. Gdanska
Municipal beach on Lake Lubowidzkie

Accommodation

VEGA Hotel, address: ul. 10 Marca 9, tel. 59 863 4176, www.hotel-vega.pl
“Karczma Rycerska” (Knights Inn) accommodation, address: al. Wolności 9, 59 86 282 00,
www.karczmarycerska.pl
Villa Babilon, address: ul. Pionierów 12 A, 59 862 5591, www.willababilon.pl
“Zajazd Kaszubski” (Kashubian Inn), address: Lubowidz, Jamy 2, 59861 27 50,
www.zajazdkaszubski.tp1.pl
TINA Motel, address: ul. Kusocinskiego 54, 59 86 27625

Health care

SPS ZOZ (Hospital), address: ul. Zwyciestwa 12, tel. 59 863 52 02, 863 52 71
Emergency and ambulance service, 59 863 30 00, 999
GP and specialist care centre, address: Al. Wolności 40A (Stary Browar), tel. 059 862 60 00
After office hours (18.00-7.00) emergency service provided by “Medi-Car” (24h on Saturdays and Sundays)

Law and order

Police – County Police Headquarters, address: ul. Toruńska 5, tel. 59 863 48 00, 24h: 59 863 48 22,
emergency: 997
Fire Brigade, address: ul. Stryjewskiego 37, tel. 59 863 33 11, 863 30 15, emergency: 998
Municipal Guards, address: ul. Armii Krajowej 14, tel. 59 8622911, emergency: 986
Emergency road service (PZMot), tel. 59 861 25 44

Transport

PKP railway station, address: ul. Dworcowa, information service: tel. 58 94 36 or 59 94 36
PKS coach station, address: ul. Dworcowa, information service: tel. 59 862 19 72
Regular bus and coach services within Łęborg county, e.g. to Łeba provided by private companies.
Stops, e.g. at train and coach stations.
Within Łęborg there are 6 municipal bus lines. www.zkm.lebork.pl
Taxi ranks: address: ul. Franciszkanska, tel. 59 86228 24 and ul. Dworcowa, tel. 59 862 48 38

“IT” – Tourist information service

Tourist Information Centre – Gate of the Kashubian Ring, address: al. Niepodległości 6, tel. 59 8420 134
LOT “Ziemia Łęborska” and a tourist information service, address: ul. Kard. S. Wyszyńskiego 3, 59 8622
922
Tourist guides – the Circle of PTTK Tourist Guides, tel. 59 862 17 16, www.leborkpttk.ns48.pl

Major institutions:

Town Office in Lębork,

address: ul. Armii Krajowej 14,
tel. 59 8624 280, fax 8622 427
Promotion and Culture Department,
tel. 59 8637 782, 8637 786, pk@um.lebork.pl

Contact for investors:

Property Management Department,
tel. 59 8637-730, 703, 748,
nieruchomosci@um.lebork.pl
Municipal Management and Investments Department
tel. 59 8637 753, 8637 783,
inwestycje@um.lebork.pl

County Office, address: ul. Czołgistów 5,
tel. 59 8624 800

Regional Court of Justice, address: ul. Przyzamacze 2,
tel. 59 863 36 11

Revenue Office, address: ul. Słupska 23,
tel. 59 862 41 21

ZUS (Social Insurance),

address: ul. Krzywoustego 15, tel. 59 863 19 11

County Job Office, address: ul. Gdanska 35,
tel. 59 862 37 28

Post Office no. 1, address: ul. Armii Krajowej 11,
tel. 59 862 15 40

County Sanitary and Epidemiological Station,
address: ul. Gdanska 63, tel. 59 862 10 10

The materials come from the brochure „Lębork” –
worked out by the Municipality of Lębork, publisher
BISMEDIUM Bydgoszcz, translation: Joanna
Górzyńska.

