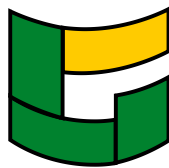




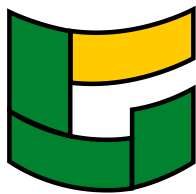
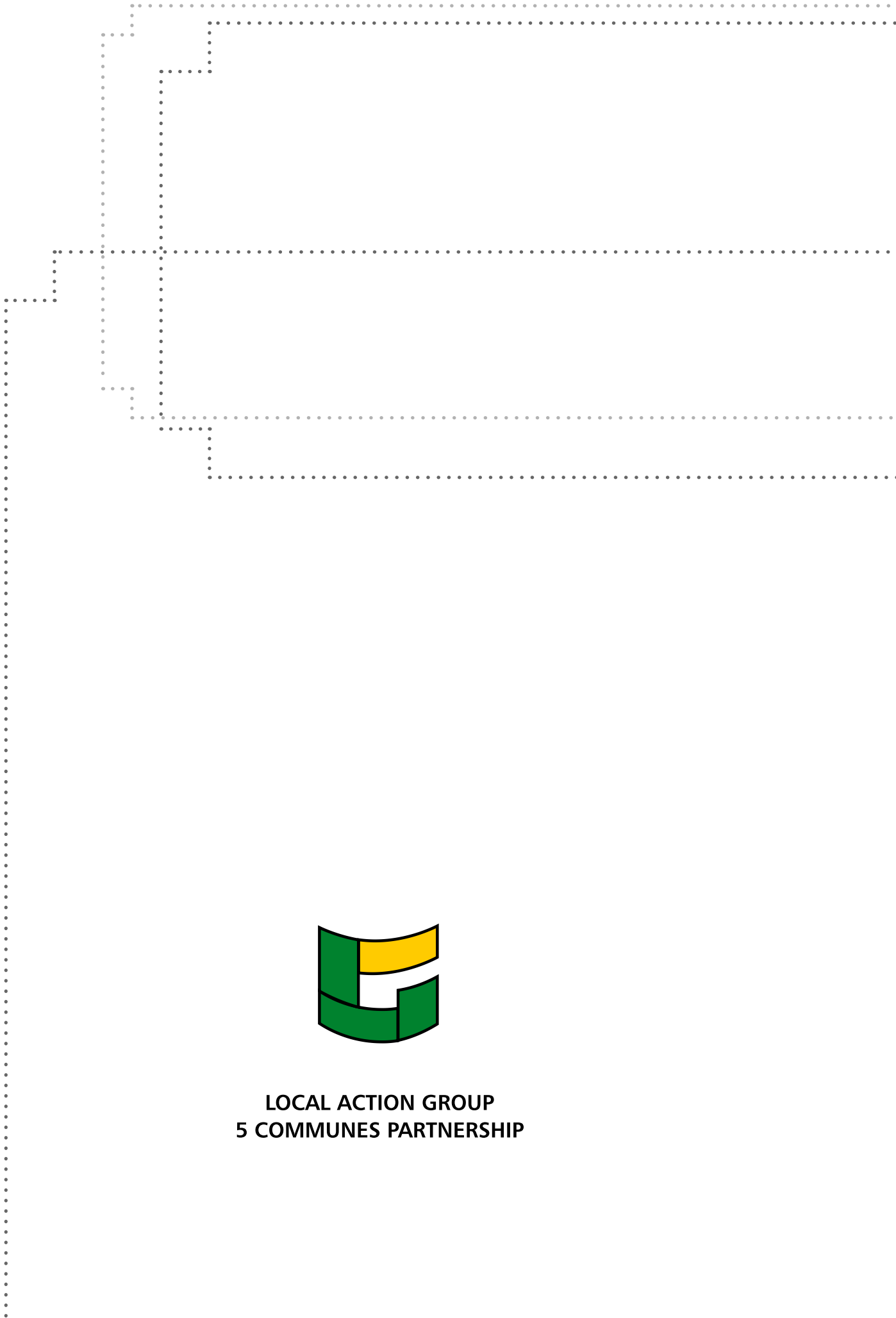
The Association in the focus



**LOCAL ACTION GROUP
5 COMMUNES PARTNERSHIP**



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acquiring and activation of the Rural Development Programme for 2007–2013.
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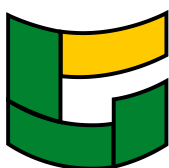
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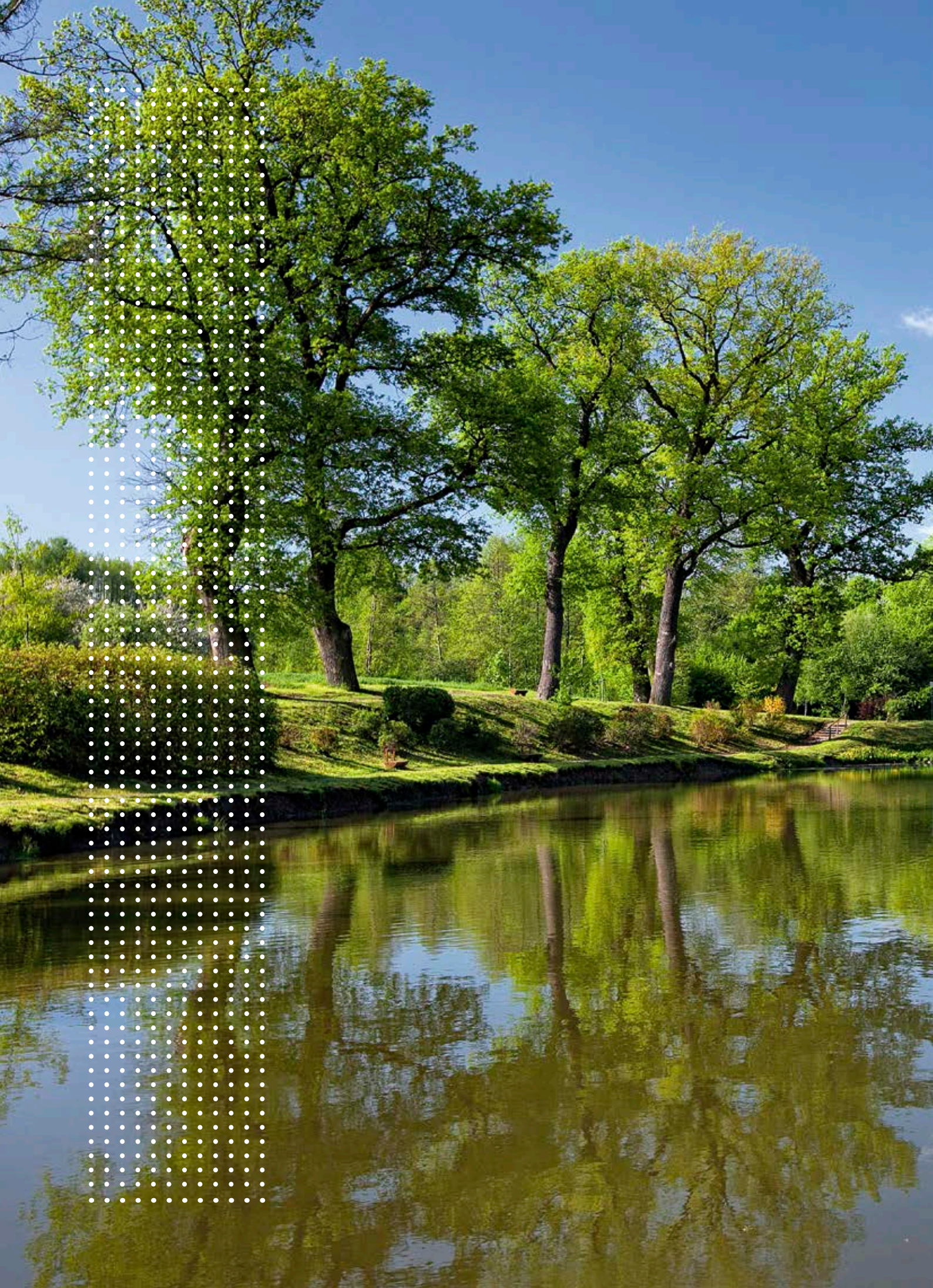
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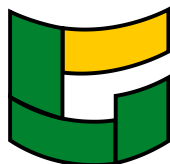
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**LOCAL ACTION GROUP
5 COMMUNES PARTNERSHIP**

The Association in the focus





**LOCAL ACTION GROUP
5 COMMUNES PARTNERSHIP**

Local Action Group „5 Communes Partnership”

Local Action Group „5 Communes Partnership” came into being in April 2006. At the time, the partners from the public sector (commune government) and social (inhabitants and non-governmental organizations) from some Podkarpackie communes and two counties began the consultations with the aim of creating tripartite partnership and common activities to improve the life quality local societies. Consequently, Local Action Group „5 Communes Partnership” consists of 63 partners from the social, public and economy sector from 5 communes: Czarna, Dębica, Ropczyce, and Sędziszów Młp. Located in the west-central part of Podkarpackie within two counties: Dębica and Ropczycko-Sędziszowski.

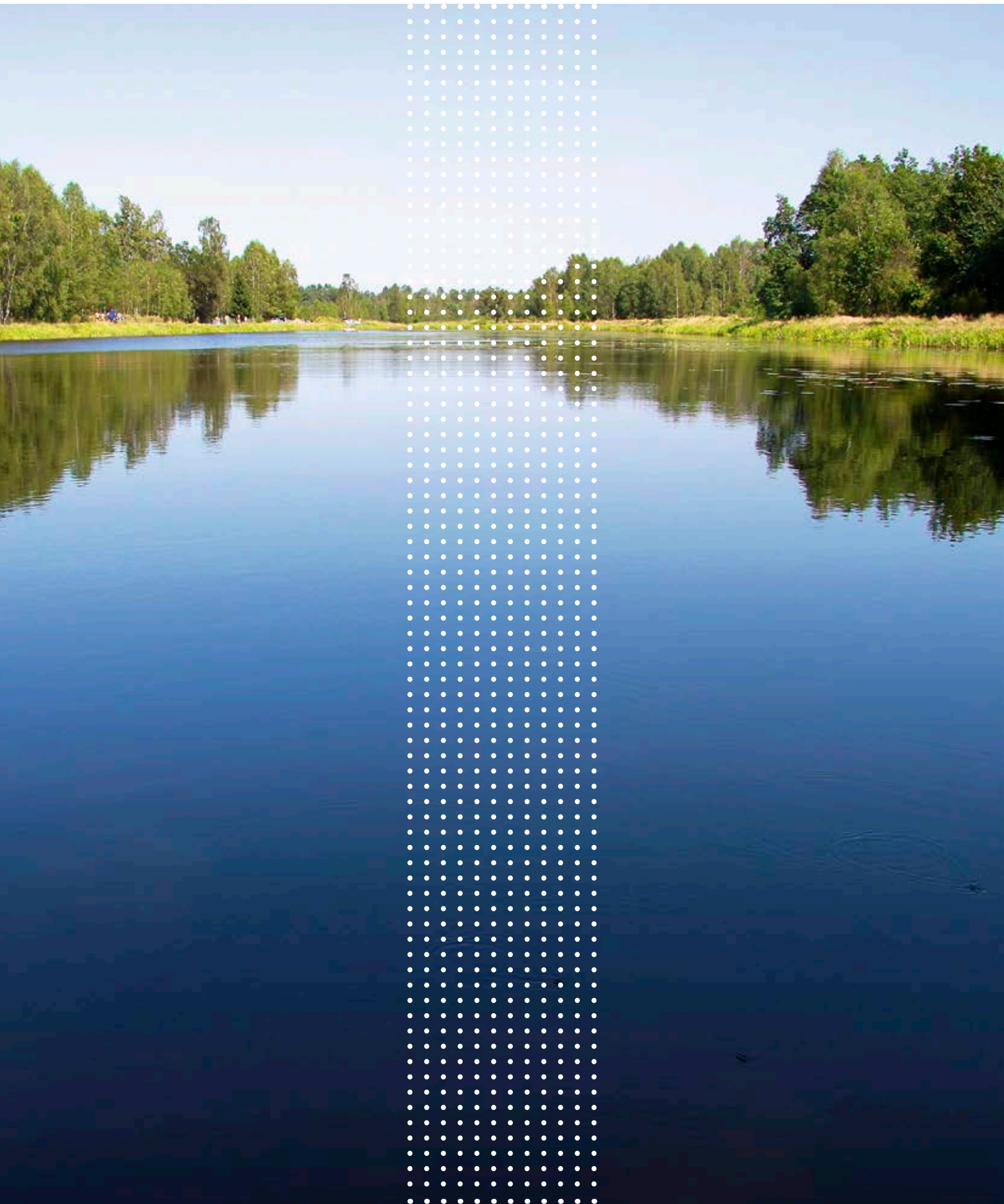
This region can be characterized as perfectly located in communication terms, since it is situated by the international road E-40, motorway A-4, and railway track E-30. There is only 40 km to international airport Rzeszów-Jasionka.

The LAG territory is unique. Its feature is natural landscape and cultural heritage, there are lots of objects that are registered as monuments. Its various

landscape due to the variety of terrain – in the south mountainous with beautiful field stripes, in the north there are plains with broad stretching forest terrain and reservoirs. The terrain is extremely attractive from a tourist point of view and there is a wealth of natural recourses such as forests, ponds and clean rivers. High quality of environment there are not only landscapes with rich fauna and flora terrains, but first of all clean air, immaculate soil, water, no noise, burdensome buildings. It has to be mentioned that rapidly developing sports and recreation base this means swimming pools, multi sports fields and play grounds. Communes prepared several bike routes with various difficulty level, running through the most charming places. They are scenic and recreational. They run through environmentally valuable places, near the monuments and sites worth visiting. Unforgettable experiences provide strolling along marked tourist paths leading through picturesque valleys.



The reservoir at the GRAND resort Chotowa







The Raczyński tower and palace in Zawada



“Paka Sędziszka” at the LAG fair in Rzeszów

Cultural heritage does not only mean monuments, but habits, ceremony, tradition, dialect, legends, folklore as well. Vanishing professions add more value to this place. In the LAG communes there are lots of folk artists, and thanks to them our material heritage is cultivated. The most interesting manually produced objects by the inhabitants are: corsets for the folk bands, beekeeping products (candles, ornaments, honey), wooden sculptures, wooden furniture (e.g. garden, cribs, swings), crochet and embroidery ornaments (tablecloths, Christmas tree ornaments), paper and sugar decorations, sisal cord products, decoration blacksmithing products, ceremonial art products: colored eggs manufactured by various methods, Easter palms and art blacksmithing ornaments. The tradition of regional cuisine is particularly cultivated. With the participation of Rural Hostess Club the workshops and preparation displays are organized.



The warriors from the Slavic Fortified Settlement in Stobierna near Dębica



Rural Hostesses Group Chotowa while "Christmas Contest"



The District Women Association Przyborów



LAG is not only the beautiful nature, monuments and tradition. It is modern industry focused near the special economic zones Ropczyce and Dębica. The aviation, metal, chemistry, refractory, wood and processing factories are dynamically developed.

Due to Local Development Strategy elaboration, the association was able to come out with the financial aid proposal from Axis 4 Leader Rural Development Programme for 2007-2013 for the assigned ventures. The undertaking allows to reach the following targets:

1. Cultivation and preserving the tradition and protecting the culture heritage.
2. Increase of the region recreation-sports and tourist attractiveness.
3. Rural life quality improvement.

LAG chooses and finances projects, which realization helps to reach the targets of the jointly devolved strategy. From the bottom up attitude allows to strengthen the locally made decisions, increases the management quality and helps to build up the social capital. The total budget of the local strategy development implementation for 2009-2015 is 13 776 580,00. Since December 2009 we have carried out 15 enrolments, in which 190 applications came in.

LAG creates talking space for interested partners and activities to common projects, which induce the whole sub region development and particular towns as well. From the perspective of 7 years' LAG activity, one can make out mentioned effects of the inhabitants and institutions cooperation from different communes and sectors. Single-handed the intention achievement would be more difficult or even impossible. So, partnership opens new possibilities for the inhabitants and development of the region.



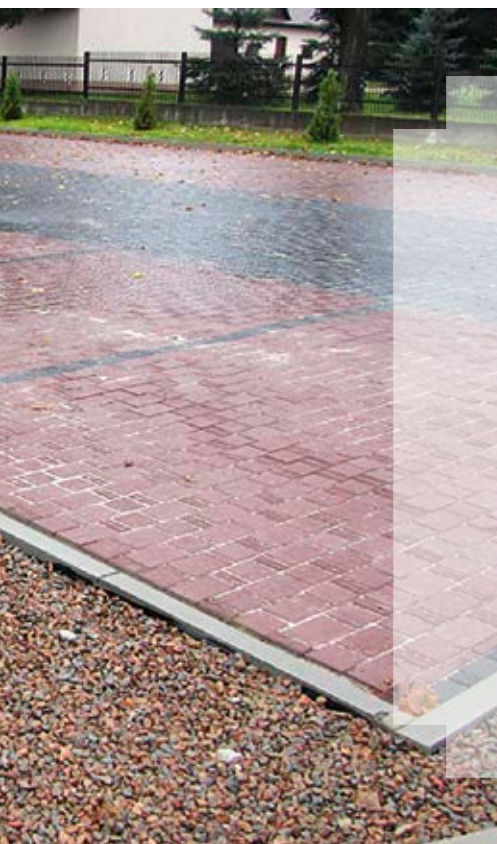
Fitness Park in Czarna realized within "small projects"



The parking in Czarna realized within "Renewal and rural development"



People's House in Cierpisz renovated within "Renewal and rural development"



People's House and the fire brigade in Pustków Wieś renovated within "Renewal and rural development"





Czarna

commune



Location

Czarna commune geographically lies on Wysoczyzna Tarnowska (Tarnowska Plateau) in Sandomierz Basin.

Administratively it is located in the western part of Podkarpackie Voivodship and territorially it belongs to Dębica county. Till the end 1998 it was in Tarnów Voivodship. The commune adjoins the Małopolskie Voivodship communes: Lisia Góra, Tarnów and Radgoszcz, neighbouring Podkarpackie Voivodship communes are: Pilzno, Dębica City, Radomyśl Wielki and Żyraków. The commune is 18 km from the county seat Dębica city, and from the voivodship seat –Rzeszów- approximately 65 km. Through the commune territory runs railway track Kraków- Medyka. Czarna commune comprises 14 sołectwo (subdivisions of commune): Borowa, Chotowa, Czarna, Głowaczowa, Golemki, Grabiny, Jażwiny, Podlesie, Przerzyty Bór, Przyborów, Róża, Stara Jastrząbka, Źdźary. The commune area is 147 square km (14 745 hectares).

Nature

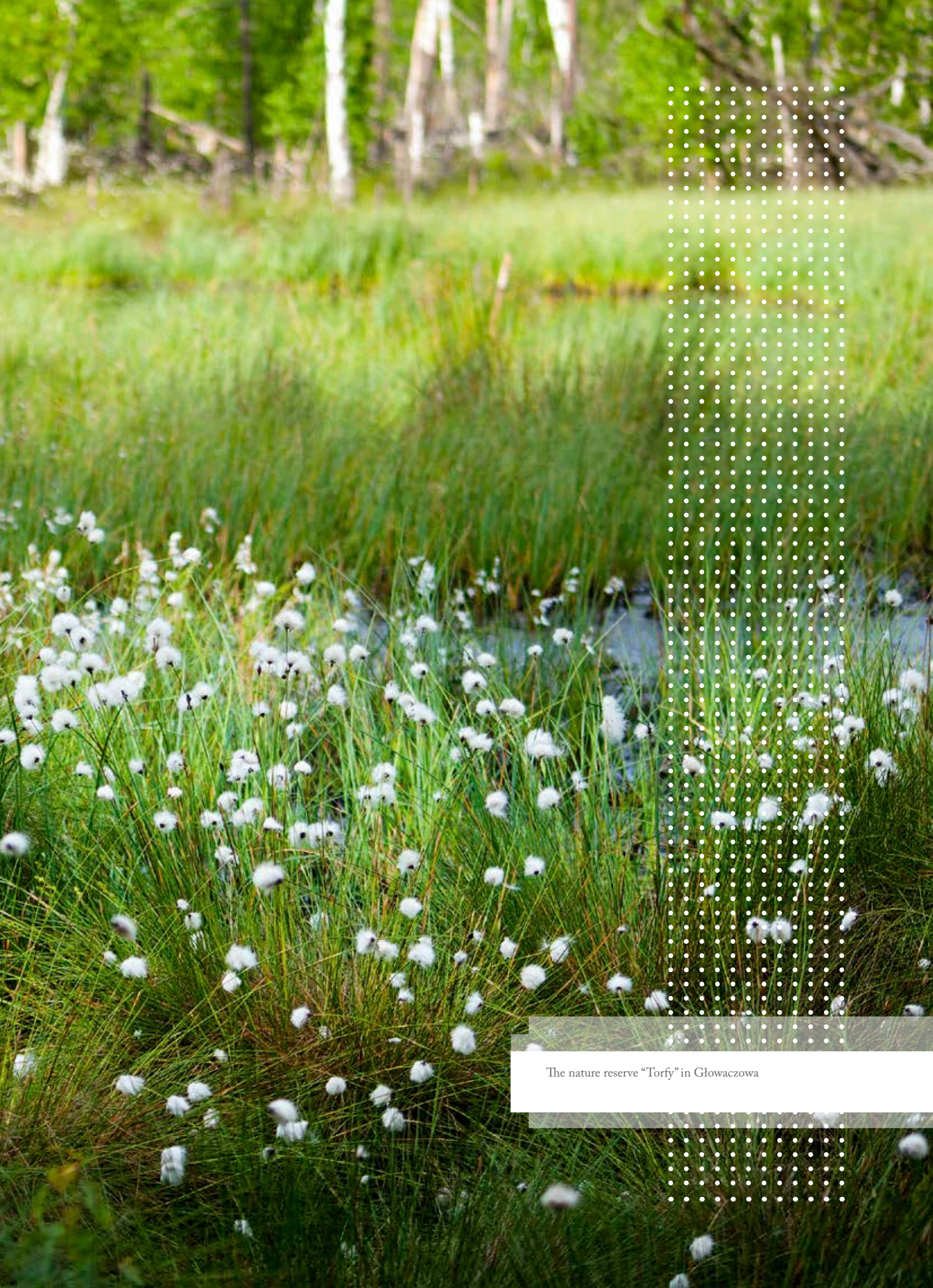
The obvious value of Czarna land is forest, that comprises 37,7% the commune area. The tree stand is pine, oak, birch, beech, hornbeam, ash. Forests are the animal world refuge. Among animals dominate forest hunted species: roe, hare, partridge, pheasant. There are numerous: boar, marten, badger, deer. Forest provides a shelter for bigger birds nested high in the trees, such as black stork and buzzard. Meadows and pastures and fields are dominated by small wild game and fowl. Fish ponds are the habitat for plenty of rare bird species: grebe, temple, dinghy. In rivers and streams live: roach, perch, bleak, pike, barbell, chub and grayling. Most of the animals are protected species. Among mammals there are some species of bats, and hedgehogs, shrews, weasels and stoats. Protected birds chaffinch, great tit, bunting, robin.

In the southern and western part are protected areas. Among them are natures reserves: in Głowaczowa "Reserve Peat" in Stary Jawornik – the reserve has got the same name as the place, where the peat flora set among forest dunes is protected. The peat curiosity is insectivorous sundew. In Żdźary there is an oak alley – natural monument. 600 years old oak with 680 cm circuit can be found there.



The nature reserve "Torfy" in Głowaczowa





The nature reserve "Torfy" in Głowaczowa





The St. Mary Parish Church in Chotowa

Inhabitants

Approximately 13 000 inhabitants live in the commune. In the northern part of the commune live people who earn their living as farmers. Due to the closeness of big cities such as Dębica and Tarnów some of the inhabitants are employed there in manufacturing and service facilities. Very small part of them beyond agriculture are employed in few facilities, mainly service on the commune terrain. Children and gymnasium students attend 11 schools, and the youngest attend 2 nursery schools.

History

The place where Czarna commune is situated, is in the area of an old settlement. The first archeological findings were registered here in the second half of XIXth century. The oldest marks of human stay were preserved from the late paleolith (since man's appearance to approximately 8 200 BC) and it was found in the dunes in Borowa and Czarna-Jawornik. There are few tools, such as scrapers, styles and boltheads proving that those people hunted animals, and who were specialized in flint working. Sandomierz Wilderness were from the old times penetrated by huddles of people who used valleys of Wisłoka and its tributaries (the river of Czarna) as a natural migration track. The oldest record from the end of XIVth century appeared In the Jasiek from Gawrzyłowa sources are the messages about Chotowa. From XVth century are references about colonization action. There remained the privilege of Borowa village location. The parish Straszęcín partition from XVth century mentions about the affiliation to this parish: Grabiny and Chotowa, and to the Zasów: Borowa, Czarna, Jaźwiny, Róża and Przerety Bór.

Culture

The cultural activity is organized in public buildings – people's houses and fireman houses called Rural Cultural Centers, that are adapted to run the cultural activity. The buildings were done up or newly built and equipped in devices that allow to organize events and to run the permanent clubs activities. Those institutions are in places: Czarna, Żdźary, Jaźwiny, Stara Jastrząbka, Podlesie, Róża, Borowa, Głowaczowa, Grabiny, Przyborów, Chotowa.

Within the activity of Commune Culture and Promotion Center in Czarna in the commune are the libraries in Czarna, Grabiny, Przyborów.

Commune Culture and Promotion Center organizes big mass event where the biggest pop music stars in Poland occur in the concerts. Those events are co organized by schools, volunteer fire brigade and rural hostesses club. Among permanent events in the diary appeared "Czarna Commune Days", feast "Potato Festival" in Stara Jastrząbka and art contests "Christmas Nativity" and ritual art connected with Easter, vocal contests: "Commune Foreign Language Song Contest" in Róża. Regularly, twice a year a theatre group from Rural Culture Center in Żdźary presents its plays.



The Commune Culture and Promotion Center in Czarna



"My football field – Orlik 2012" in Stara Jastrząbka



The beach in Chotowa



The indoor swimming pool in Czarna



Tourism

In the commune area in Chotowa there is a resort : GRAND CHOTOWA Hotel^{1**}SPA & Resort. The resort is charmingly situated among pine-oak forests, by the 6 hectare reservoir with running clean water. The resort is the perfect place for people who admire active leisure by the water and being with the nature. Sunbathing, doing water sports, ropes course, climbing wall, fishing and picking up mushrooms are the reasons why one should stay in this charming place. The resort can check in up to 200 holiday makers. In the winter holiday makers can go to the swimming pool or sauna in Indoor Swimming Pool in Czarna. The area in Chotowa has a unique microclimate surrounded by forests makes the conditions for resting very good. Incoming tourists to Czarna commune are able to rest at the Recreation Park in Czarna, and there is a tennis court, beach volleyball field, playground for children. You can take advantage of vast area of forests and go cycling or for a walk among smelling of nature forests or fields not spoilt by industry.

Monuments

Monuments in Czarna Commune:

In Przyborów: Manor house built in 1918 by Stanisław Witkiewicz design in Zakopane style, partly burnt down after the fire in 1970. On the axis of the manor there is an alley and drive. There is a 14,2 hectare park. Outstanding elements of the manor-park complex: the drive in alley 350 meters length (acacia) – the park stocktaking from 1985, the residential building, hunting lodge and the manor park from XIX century in Chotowa – Słupie. The landscape park in Przyborów is connected with the park in Chotowa - Słupie by the alley running through rural landscape. There are 92 trees and bushes growing along the dirt road.

Moreover there are recognized monuments in particular sołectwo (subdivision of commune):

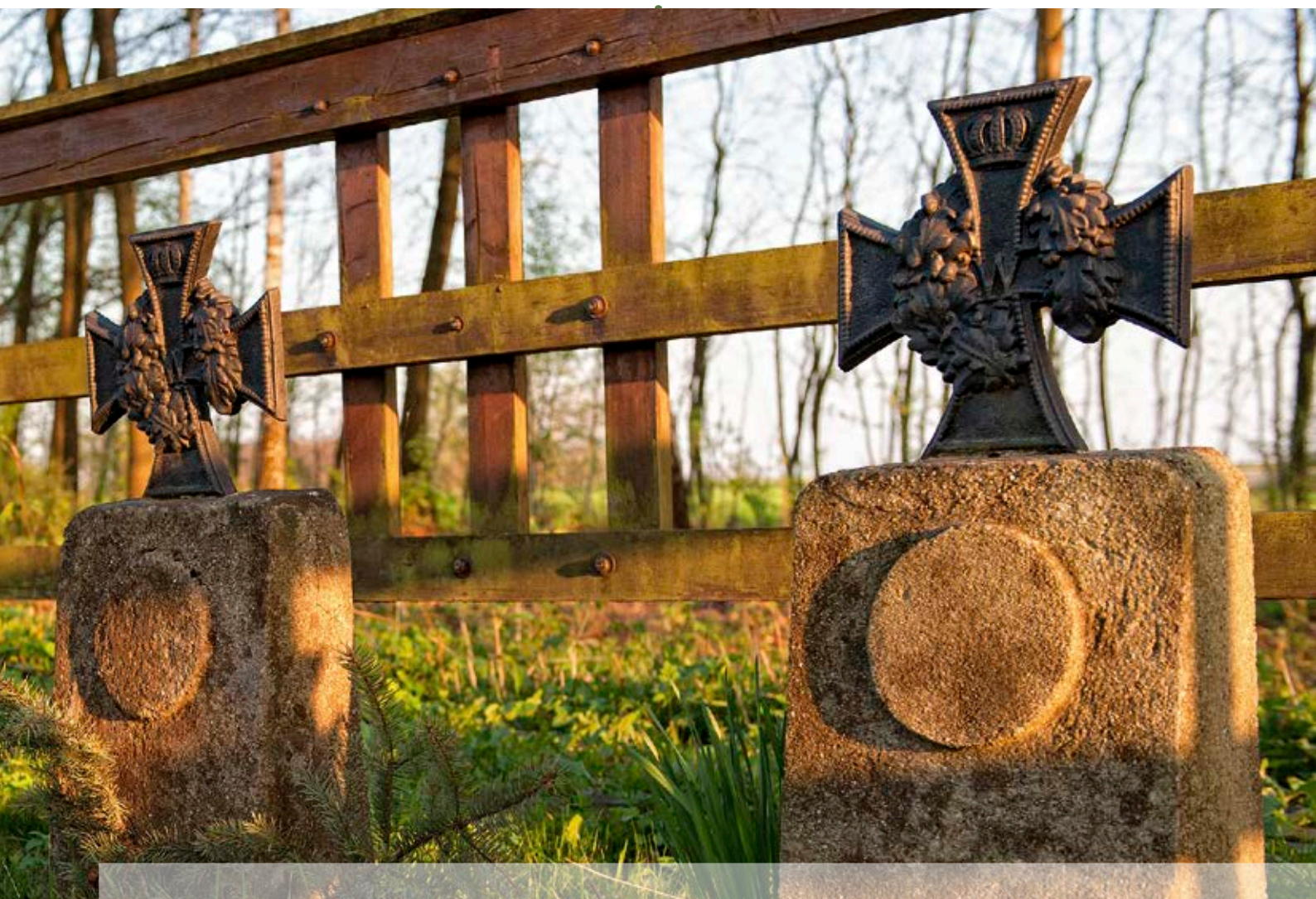
In Róża: World War I cemetery, chapels by the buildings 195, 230 and 240, **in Stara Jastrzębka:** parish church St. Pater and Paul, World War I cemetery, chapels by the buildings 213 and 255, **in Borowa:** the parish church St. Mary of Częstochowa, there is a chapel at the road fork Czarna-Golemki, **in Czarna:** the parish church St. Mary of Perpetual Help, the cemetery by the church in Czarna, World War I cemetery, **in Jażwiny:** the chapel by the estate no 17, **in Głowaczowa:** Grodoniówka chapel by Mrs. Maria Świątek's the building. Moreover there are archeological sites in Głowaczowa and Grabiny.

Economy

There is a multidirectional farming production in Czarna commune. Since there is no industry and the structure of land use the commune is typically rural one. 8 540 hectares is farmland. The farmers are specializing in seed and edible potato production, pig and cattle breeding. In Przyborów there is Vegetable Plant dealing with the greenhouse production of vegetables and seeds, in particular tomatoes and cucumbers. There are over 400 registered companies, most of which are service ones, such as: trade, transportation, construction services, logging, and confectioneries.

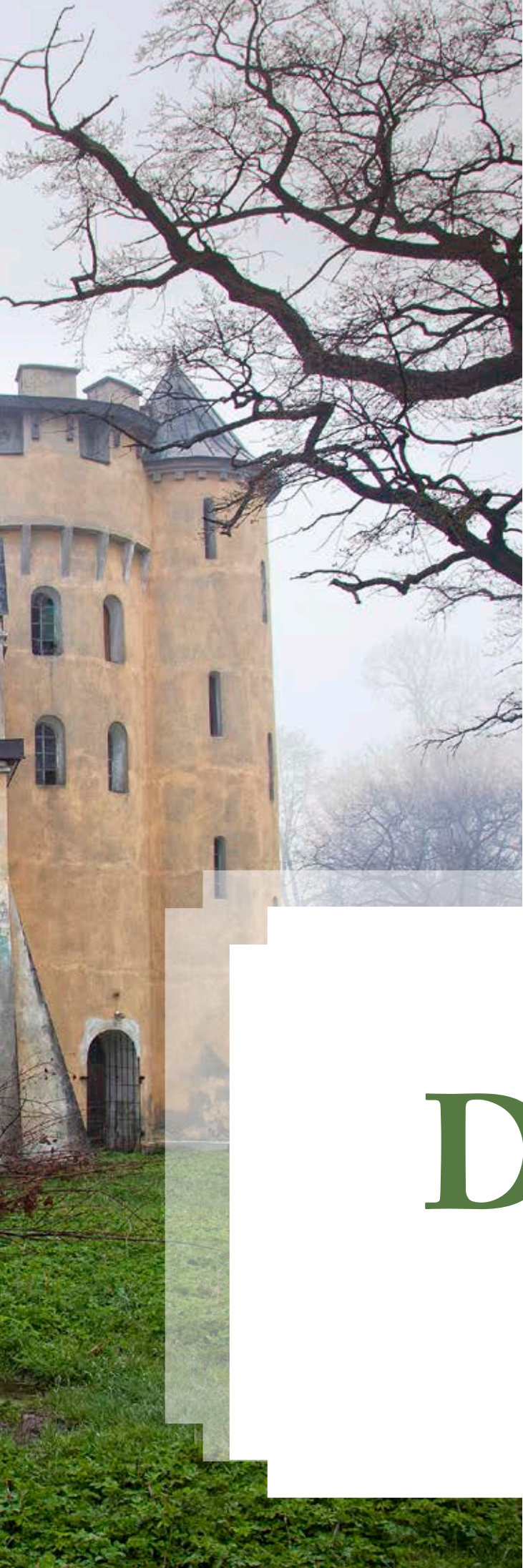


The First World War Cemetery in Stara Jastrzębka



The ruins of the palace with the manor park in Przyborów





Debica

commune

Location

Dębica commune covers the area of 137,62 km². Nowadays the number of Dębica commune population is over 25 000 inhabitants. This charming place is characterized by the natural beauty of undisturbed landscape of two geographical regions – flat Sandomierz Basin and upland Carpathian Foothills. Each of the 19 sołectwo (subdivision of commune) comprising the commune is characterized by different landscape values.

Nature

You can find here various forms of fauna and flora characteristic for the whole Podkarpackie. In the forests there are mainly oaks, beeches, firs and pines. But there are not any in the neighborhood of rivers and streams, where grow alders, willows and poplars.

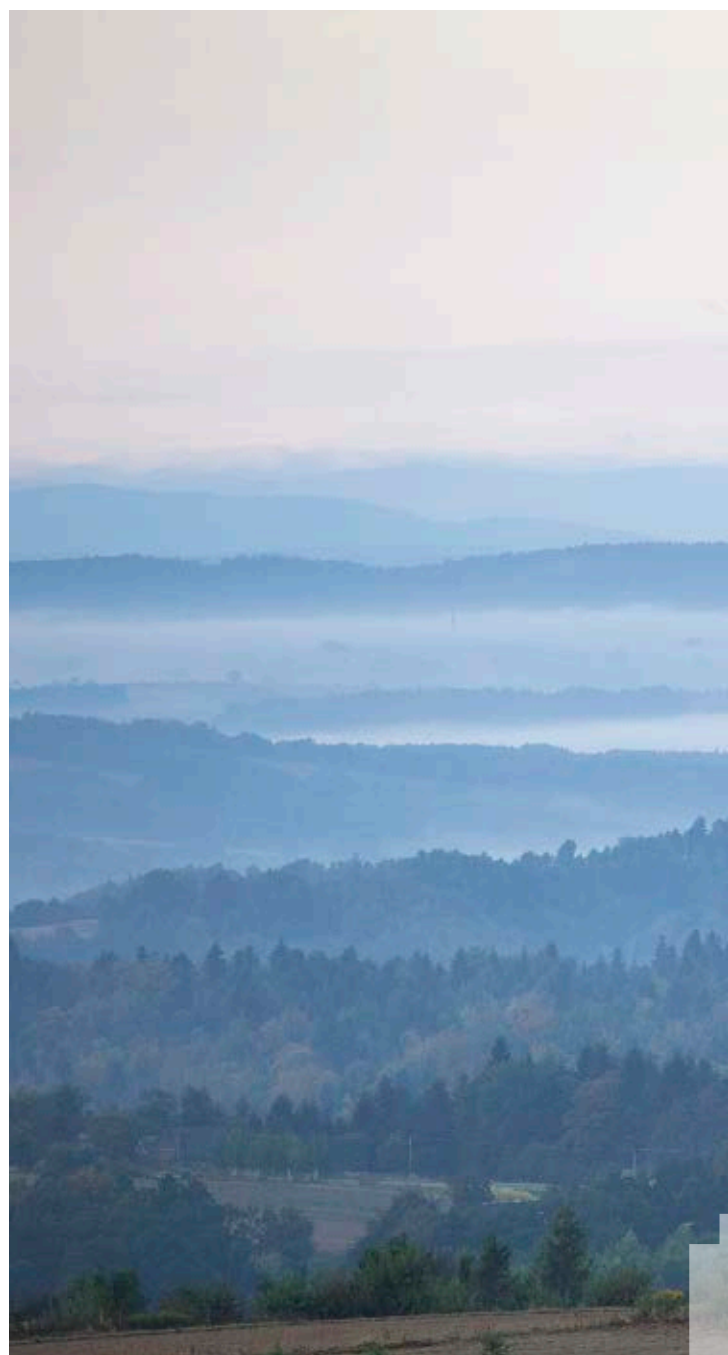
History

The history of human stay in the neighborhood of Dębica is dated back to the decay of paleolith, old stone age, approximately 8200 BC. From that period remained stone tools and weapon elements. There is evidence of human activity in our terrain from the stone age, neolith, and it is approximately 5000-1800 BC. Among them you can mention stones, smoothed hatchets found in Dębica, Borowa, Pilzno, and in the area of Dębica commune in Kędzierz, Podgrodzie and Pustków.

In VIII – X century the land of this region was under the influence of Slavic tribe Wiślanie. This region was Christianized earlier than other parts of Poland. The echoes of struggling with pagan rites survived in the legends from Braciejowa, Podgrodzia (about Bodzos) or Latoszyn (Palana Gera). In those places the first settlements occurred: in Braciejowa, “Głodomank” on the “Okop” hill and “Zamczysko”, and “Cat’s castle” in Latoszyn.

Till 1955 there was a big Dębica county, and in that year the county was divided into two smaller ones: Dębica and Ropczyce. The county created in this way belonged to Rzeszów Voivodship and there were two cities: Dębica and Pilzno and adjoining rural clusters. Under the Act from 29th November 1972 concerning the county creating and changing Act of national council the day of 1st January 1973 the Dębica commune came into being, which covered the previous District National Councils: Zawada, Latoszyn and Brzeźnica commune, incorporating the District National Councils: Brzeźnica and Pustków. On 1st July 1976 under the Act of Minister of Administration,

Land Development and Environmental Protection from the day of 11th June 1976 concerning joining, abolition, creation, changing the commune borders and names, the communes Dębica and Brzeźnica were joined together into one with the seat in Dębica.





Skiing slope in Stobierna

Tourism

The Dębica commune welcomes the visitors with unique climate, clean environment and the fauna and flora richness. The commune offers plenty of attractions that are suitable for the whole families, actively and usefully spend their leisure time. Among the tourist offer we can find: touristic complex in Stobierna, and there is Insect and Arachnids Park. In the park there are 10 figures faithfully imaging anatomy of insects and arachnids. Each of them is built by approximately 200 magnification. Ski slope, where you can rent mountain scooters, and in the near future take advantage of newly built raft track. There also is Ecological Education Center, which was established in 2010. For the purpose of Center the traditional Galician hut was adapted, and it became the meeting, training and ecological workshops place. To preserve the original character of the building, the original wall construction and traditional over 100 years old stove that is used to heat the building and to bake the traditional proziaki (sodium cakes) were left. In the distance of 200 m from the Insect and Arachnids Park, you can find Slavic Settlement. It is a reconstruction of Slavic town, where you can meet medieval craftsmen every day, you can feel the atmosphere of old times, or take part in interesting historical events.

In the south of Stobierna, in Głobikowa tourists can enjoy their rest at “Rozdzielnia Wiatrów” School Youth Hostel. Rozdzielnia Wiatrów belongs to Pol-



Ecological Education Center in Stobierna



The cycling route Latozsyn – Zawada in the Dębica commune



Insect and Arachnids Park in Stobierna



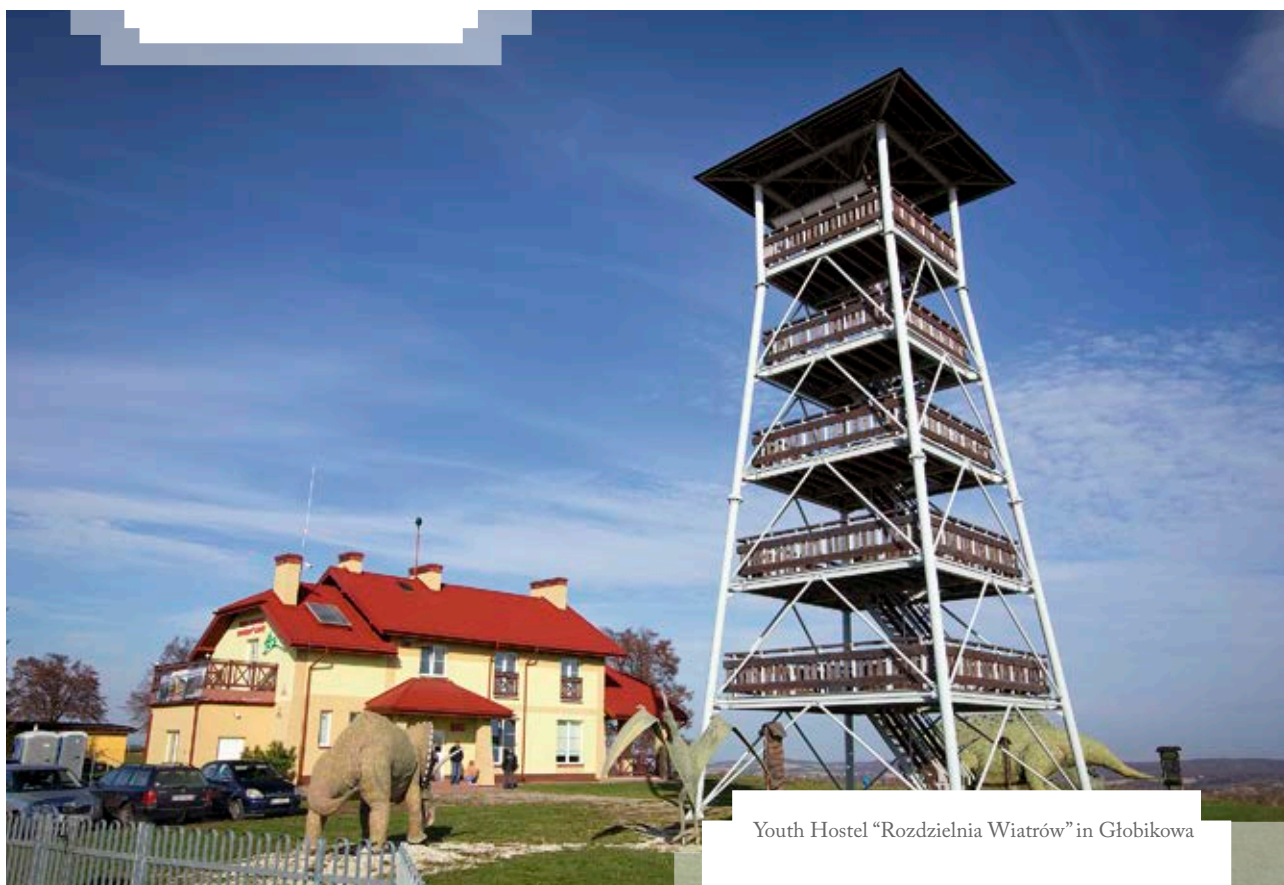


The Slavic Settlement in Stobierna



The Slavic Settlement in Stobierna

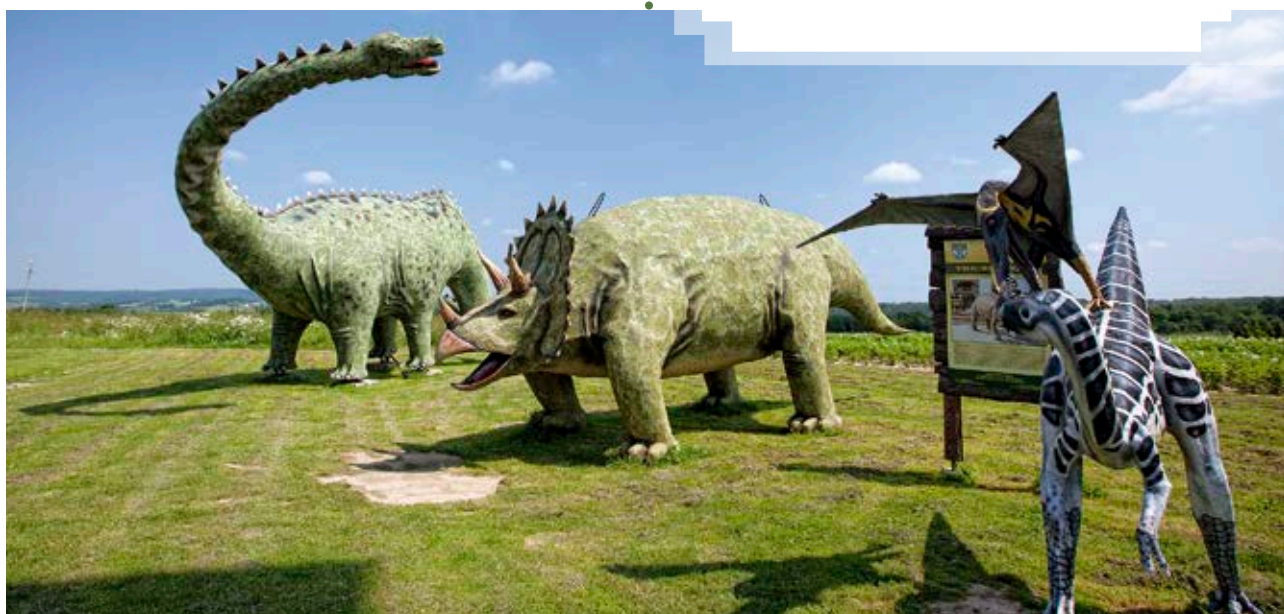




Youth Hostel "Rozdzielnia Wiatrów" in Głobikowa

ish Association of Youth Hostels and International Federation of Youth Hostels. Tourists are able to take advantage of 30 beds, the room with fireplace and self catered kitchen. The hostel is equipped with an observation deck, which can be used for astronomical observations with the four mounted telescopes. Next

to the hostel there is an observation tower, where on a fine day you can make out Slovakian Tatras. In Głobikowa, there is a playground, which is surrounded by 4 dinosaurs figures: Triceratops, Pteranodon, Diplodocus and Triceratops, being one of the attractions of this place.



In the place Pustków – Osiedle, situated in the north of the Dębica commune, there is Historical – Educational Exhibition presenting the history of the Nazi military training ground “SS Truppen – Ubungs – Platz Heidellager”, and operating there labor camps, and the history performing labor camp and the Waffen - SS training ground in the context of the history of the entire Dębica commune and its inhabitants during the Second World War. You can also visit the historical reconstruction of buildings and the former camp, mock-up of the main buildings, the original furnishing, the components of soldier equipment, and hundreds of photos in a multimedia way. In the vicinity of the exhibition there is “Góra Śmierci”. “Góra Śmierci” covers vast clearing with the elements of small monument architecture in the form of spatial composition – figurative, the cross – commemorating the events from World War II and preserved the bunker of death. In the recent years, on the perimeter the stations were set up – Way of Suffering.



The monument of the victims at the “Góra Śmierci” in Pustków



The historical – educational exposition at the “Góra Śmierci” in Pustków



The sports – recreation complex in Pustków – Osiedle

Sports enthusiasts will find near the sports complex which includes: Swimming Pools Complex “NEMO”, Orlik 2012, the stadium and the athletic running track and Health Centre. In Kozłów, there is the recreation resort “Jałowce” Kozłów. The resort has a full accommodation facilities for 130 people – the cabins where you can stay all year round, with balconies overlooking the lake, camping site, dining and sanitation facilities for 1000 people. It is surrounded by forest, which borders with sandy and grassy beach, swimming place and fishery for anglers. Holidaymakers have at their disposal kayaks, boats, pedal boats, playgrounds, a restaurant, banquet gazebo for 50 people, an amphitheater with a stage.

You can explore the commune using the network of hiking and cycling routes. There is a trail “Following



The swimming pools complex in Pustków – Osiedle



The Nursery Farm in Brzeźnica



“My Football Field – Orlik 2012” in Pustków – Osiedle



The War Memorial of Fallen Partisans in Polana Kałużówka



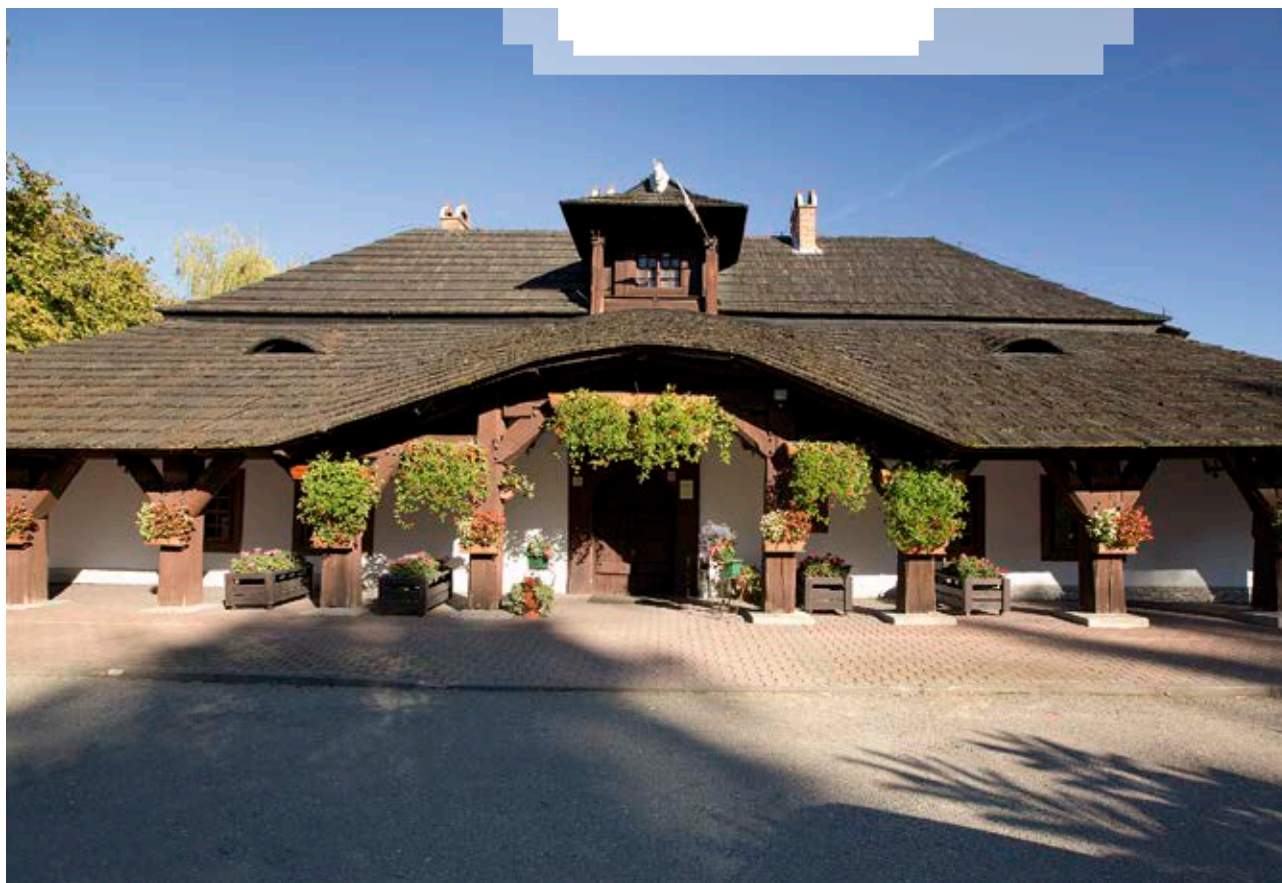
The St. Mary's Shrine of Zawada



The St. John the Baptist Parish Church in Brzeźnica

the Sun and Snow". The route is quite difficult and has 32 km. The estimated time of travel and halts is 4 hours. It runs by green trail from Latoszyn through Grabówka, Połomia, Głobikowa, Stasiówka to Zawada. In Paszczyzna there is a nature trail "Bluszcze" (ivy). It goes through multi-species and multi-story forest with rich vegetation undergrowth. Geographically, it is the south-western edge of the Kolbuszowa Plateau in Sandomierz Basin. Moreover, in Stasiówka there is a nature -didactic trail with the length of 7 km and there are 7 stops.

In Dębica commune there is no shortage of monuments. The jewel is Zawada, famous for a manor – park complex, the previous Raczyński seat. Nowadays, there is a castle with a tower, that was built in the early XIX century, neo-gothic entrance gate and the wall on the south side, the well from the end XVIII century, manor park with several hundred years old trees and the fence that is a registered monument. In Zawada, there also is the XVIII century inn with wooden arcade covered with "Polish" hipped roof and it is among the most beautiful architecture and construction monuments in the Dębica land. However, the most often visited place is a historic church, the St. Mary's Shrine of Zawada. In Braciejowa, the Hill "Zamczysko" is worth visiting, there is an archeological site with the XIII century traces and the hill fort on the Okop hill, the Oak Alley leading to the "Berdech" farm. In the past the alley was leading to the farm, which belonged to the Raczyński from Zawada in XIX century. In the Braciejowa forests, during the war there stationed partisans II Group 5-PSK AK. In Kałużówka clearing in August 1944 they fought the biggest battle in the south-eastern Poland. In 1984 a statute was erected, where the patriotic-religious festivities take place. On the other hand, in the Brzeźnica forest, which is called "Borek", there is an archeological reserve – mound cemetery from XI–XII century. Out of 21 originally existing mounds there remained approx. 12. Apart from that, in Brzeźnica we can find the St. John the Baptist Parish Church –built in neo-gothic style in the years 1905–1906. Worth visiting is the wooden chapel in Podgradzie from 1870, in Pustków – Osiedle St. Stanislaus Martyr Bishop church from 1937, the Ring Complex, the Helena Rey Princess Jabłonowska European Center of Remembrance and Reconciliation, mentioned earlier "Góra Śmierci" and Villas Complex.



The historic inn in Zawada

Economy

Domestic and road connections make the commune to play an important role in both domestic and international communication system. It is located by the main railway track Zgorzelec – Medyka with the siding and by the voivodship road Dębica – Mielec and by the domestic road E-40. The advantage of the Dębica commune is the proximity of international airport terminals and there is a direct access by the motorway A-4. At the distance of 130 km there is an international airport Balice near Kraków, and there is only 54 km from the commune to the airport terminal Rzeszów – Jasionka.

Location, rich technical infrastructure, convenient communication solutions, large human and industrial potential, solved problem of waste management, make huge prospects for further industry, tourism and eco agriculture development. In the commune over 3100 economic subjects run their businesses. Many of those companies are known not only in Poland but abroad as well. The largest are: Paints and Varnishes Factory “Śnieżka”, the company “Jabo Marmi”, “Olimp Laboratories”, Plastic Plant LERG SA, Kronospan – HPL, “Arkus & Romet Group” company, “Galicja” and “BBC Company”.

Thanks to good cooperation of the local government and Kronospan Company – 8 hectares of land was assigned to special economic zone. Another area, more than 1.35 hectares in Pustków belonging to existing business LERG SA, 49.47 hectares in Zawada, and 22.96 hectares in Pustków Strachów were placed in a special economic zone Euro Park Mielec. Moreover, approx. 2.86 hectares the commune council has assigned to build a nursing home in Paszczyzna – Kochanówka, while the area of Latoszyn and Podgradzie were covered by the protection status of the spa by the Ministers Council Act 27th June 2012 and are assigned to construct a natural medicine facility in Latoszyn.



A photograph of a wooden lattice structure, possibly a windmill or a decorative element, against a clear blue sky. Below the sky is a field of golden wheat, and at the bottom, there is a patch of green grass. The image is partially obscured by a white rectangular area containing the text.

Iwierzyce

commune



The panorama of Nockowa

Location

The Iwierzycze commune is situated in the west part of Podkarpackie voivodship, in Ropczyce – Sędziszów county, which came into being in 1999 as a result of administrative reform. The commune seat is 5 km away south of the main road no. 4 (E-40), and 25 km west of Rzeszów – the capital of Podkarpackie voivodship. The commune area is in elongated shape in the south – north direction, the length of the commune is approx. 13 km, and the width of it is approx. 5 km. The Iwierzycze commune is in the direct neighborhood of Sędziszów Młp. And within the communication range of the city of Rzeszów. Through the northern part of commune runs the international road E-40, from which through the commune center runs the county road linking it with the cities of Sędziszów Młp. and Strzyżów and the Wielopole Skrzyńskie commune.

The Iwierzycze commune borders the communes: Świlcza, Boguchwała, Czudec, Wielopole Skrzyńskie and Sędziszów Młp.

Inhabitants

The Iwierzycze commune covers the area of 65,6 square km and there are approx. 7,650 inhabitants. The commune comprises nine sołectwo (subdivision of commune): Będzienica, Bystrzyca, Iwierzycze, Olchowa, Olimpów, Sielec, Wiercany and Wiśniowa.

History

The begging of the Iwierzycze village dates back to XIV century. It came into being as a result of a settlement action in the Casmir era. They are listed in one of the ten oldest settlements in the area of then Sędziszów and present Sędziszów Młp. But we can guess that the village existed by the end of XIII century. In the



document from 1379 the dignitaries from Małopolska ask the king Luis of Hungary to give back John from Tarnów, the chatelaine of Sandomierz, Wiercany, Zagorzyce, Gnojnica, Witkowice and Iwierzycze. From the later records it turns out that those villages returned to Sandomierz Chatelaine.

Some commune villages derive their origins from more distant times – e.g. Wiercany, which was mentioned in documents as early as in 1282. From the middle of the thirteenth century these lands were part of the so called Sędziszów key.

Other villages: Nockowa, Wisniowa, Olchowa, Sielec were royal property.

The first Polish Partition in 1772 changed the administration – the aforementioned villages were incorporated into Austria. This situation continued until 1918, when Poland regained its independence. And then the independent Gromada Olimpów isolates formerly belonging to Iwierzycze. After World War

II, there was another administrative reform, which changed the face of Poland and administrative affiliation of individual cities and villages. And then the Iwierzycze commune came into being, that exists till present day. After World War II from the hamlets belonging to Nockowa and Wiśniowa became one independent village Będzienica. The village of Nockowa inscribed in the Polish national history, where in 1933 while the peasant strike, nine residents of the Iwierzycze commune died during the clash with the police.

Culture

The center, around which focuses on the cultural activities of inhabitants of the region, is the Cultural Community Center in Iwierzycze with its seat in Wiercany. It was formed in 1974 due to the initiative of the residents. In the Cultural Community Center functions numerous artistic clubs and bands, and people of all ages: children, adolescents and adults belong to them. The performances of those bands dignify the local, regional and nationwide ceremonies, the elaborate costumes and vivid performance imparts specific charm.

The cultural sphere in the Iwierzycze commune, thanks to resilient activity of the Cultural Community Center, the involvement of its employees and residents, is on the very high level. Dancing, theatre and music groups, being the pride of the commune, dignify local and regional ceremonies.



The Millennium Cross in Sielec



The historic manor from the years 1921–1925 with the park in Iwierzycze



Tourism

The most picturesque part of the commune, in terms of the landscape, is its southern part that forms the Strzyżów Foothills, and this is what helps tourism development and encourages to go for a walk or cycling. In the Bystrzyca village there is the highest point in the commune 449 above sea level.

The peculiarity of this region are the sources of sulfur, which are located on the villages Będzienia and Wiśniowa border. Distance from the bigger urban centers and the lack of heavy industry makes the commune environment clean, and at the same time it has health and recreational values and promotes the eco farming development.

In addition to charming landscape, in the commune there are historic buildings associated with long, turbulent history: St. Francis of Assisi Parish Church in Bystrzyca, St. Michael the Archangel Parish Church in Nockowa, Millennium Cross in Sielec, the mill in Bystrzyca, the most precious historic commune object is preserved to this day Manor Complex in Iwierzycze. In the nearby Sielec survived to the present day the Manor Complex with the park built in 1842 for Francis Xavier Prek – memoirist, poet and painter.



The Station of the Way of the Cross on Halicz





The Historic Manor, presently, the Primary School in Sielec

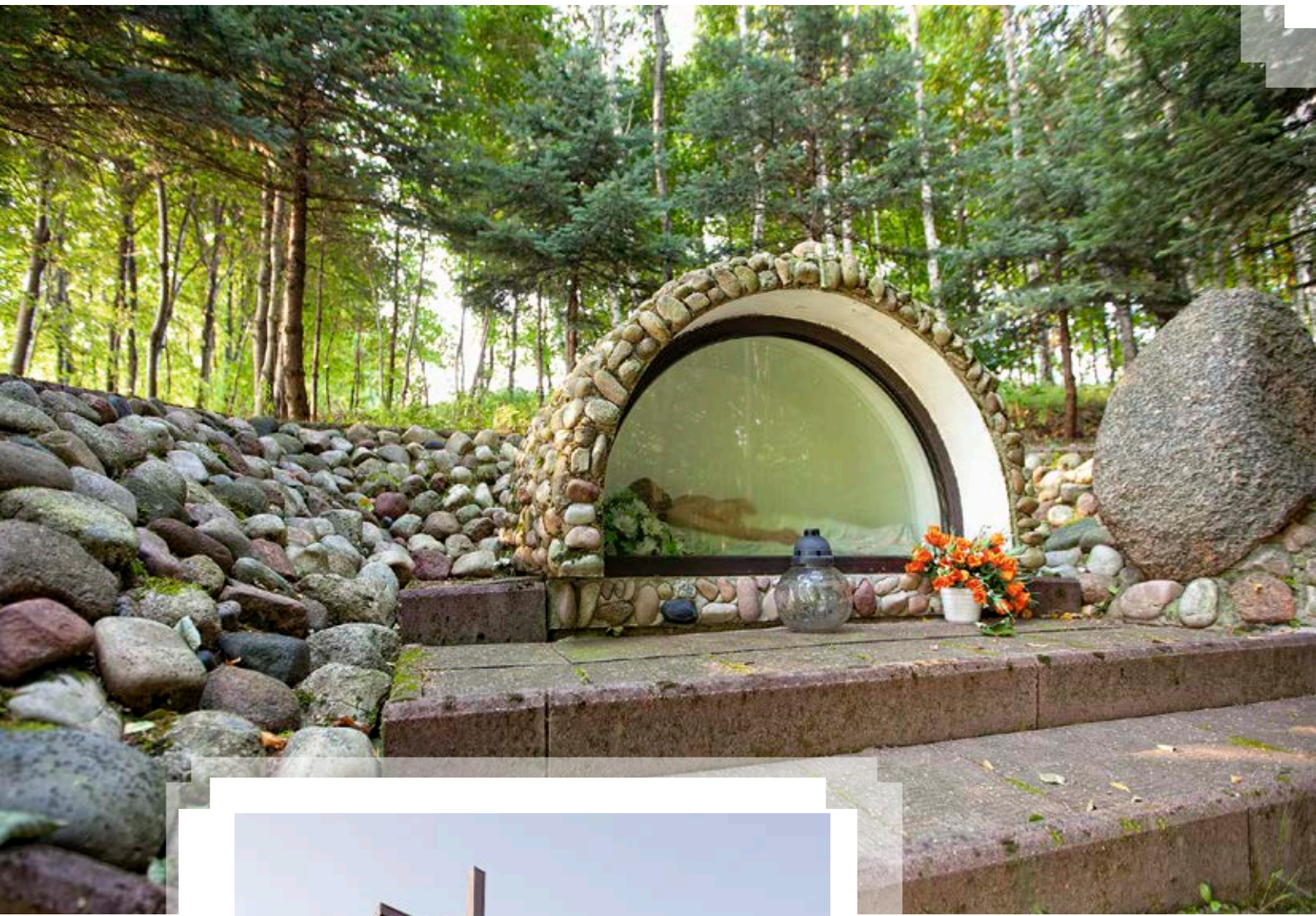


The St. Francis of Assisi Parish Church in Bystrzyca

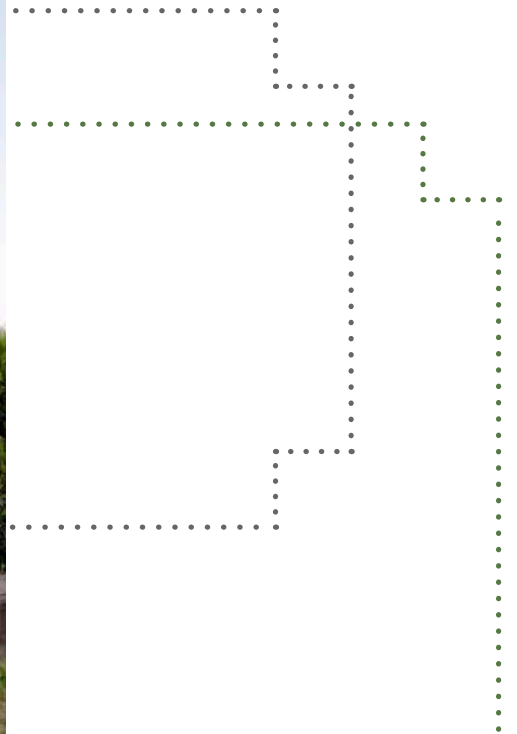




The panorama of Bystrzyca and the parish church



The Way of the Cross on Halicz





A herd of deer on the hills in Nockowa

Economy

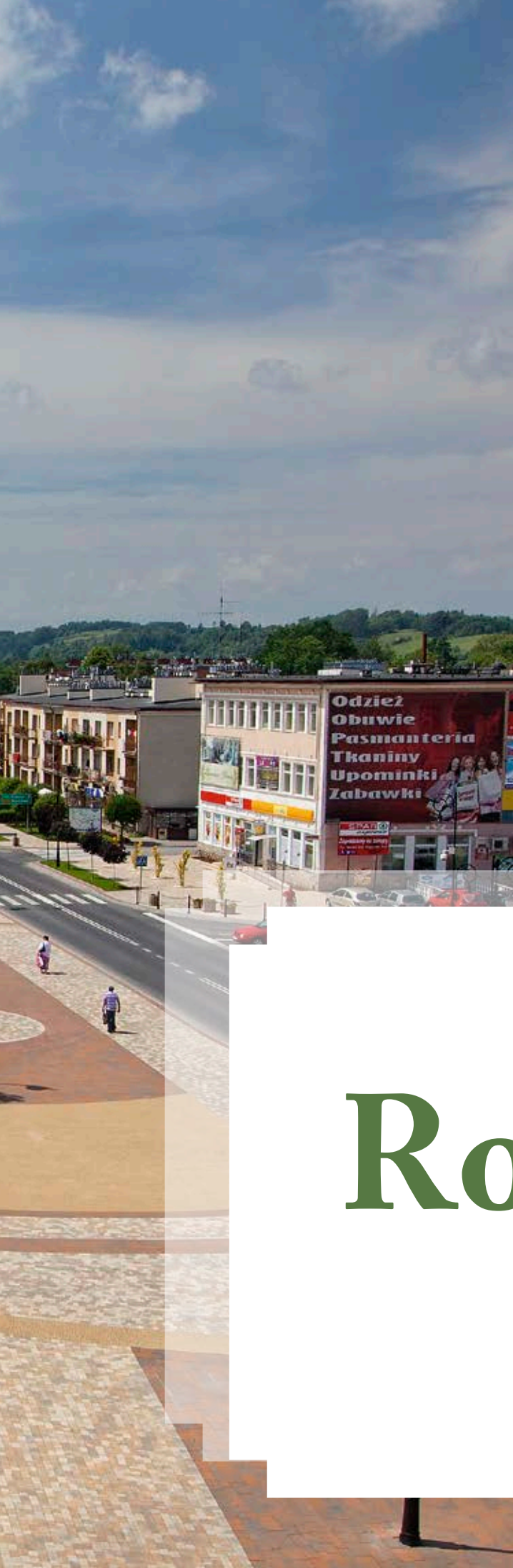
The Iwierzycze commune is predominantly agricultural one. The soils are quite fertile, dominated by cereal crops and livestock breeding pigs. Just like on the whole area of the Podkarpackie voivodship, here agriculture is characterized by fragmentation and dispersion of land belonging to one farm. In the commune there are approx. 1500 farms. There are only tens of big farms, where the farming is the basic source of income. For several years, there has been a tendency of enlarging areas of farms. In the commune there are only single production plants.

All sołectwo (subdivision of commune) are supplied with gas, a significant number of households are con-

nected to the water supply and sewerage. In Iwierzycze there is a water sewage plant. In recent years, the water supply system has been modernized as well as educational and cultural activities. There is a prepared area for industrial development in Olchowa – Lipie, near the international road E-40.

The commune, in terms of administration is uniform, is divided between four parishes: Nockowa Parish, covering the villages (Iwierzycze, Wiercany, Będzienica and part of Wiśniowa), Bystrzyca Parish covering the villages (Bystrzyca and part of Wiśniowa), Olchowa Parish covering (Olchowa village) and Sędziszów Młp. covering (Sielec).





Ropczyce

commune

Location

The Ropczyce commune is situated in the western part of Podkarpackie voivodship, by the river Wielopolka, on the border of Podkarpacka Urstromal (glacier valley) and Strzyżów Foothills. It is located 31 km west of Rzeszów, at the intersection of two routes: the international road E40 from Ukraine via Przemyśl, Kraków, Wrocław to Zgorzelec or Berlin – and voivodship no 986 linking Mielec and Wiśniowa, from there via Krosno you can reach Slovakia or via Strzyżów to Rzeszów. On the north side of the town of Ropczyce there is a railway line Wrocław – Kraków – Medyka. At the distance of about 40 km from Ropczyce there is a public airport Rzeszów – Jasionka, a little closer, within 35 km, there is a local airport in Mielec.

Inhabitants

8 sołectwo (subdivision of commune): Brzezówka, Gnojnica Wola, Gnojnica Dolna, Lubzina, Łączki Kucharskie, Mała, Niedźwiada, Okonin and 9 housing estates: St. Barbara District, Brzyzna District, Chechły District, Czekań District, Granice District, Pietrzejowa District, Śródmieście District and Witkowice District. The total area of cities and commune is 139 square km is inhabited by approx. 27 000 residents. The city: the Ropczycko-Sędziszowski county seat and the urban – rural commune Ropczyce. The area: 47 square km, population more than 15,5 thousand.

History

Ropczyce is one of the oldest cities in the south – eastern Poland, since its first mention dates from 1254. The civil rights, granted by the King Casimir the Great, received on March 3, 1362. The king granted the foundation document to brothers John and Nicolas Gielnica the vogt privilege permitting to locate the town on the German law at the place of the royal village. Then, the village began to flourish, and the proximity of the Sandomierz Forest made the Polish kings to come hunting there: Casimir the Great, Władysław Jagiełło, Casimir Jagiellończyk or Stefan Batory. One of the profitable for the city factors was a toll privilege from 1485. In Ropczyce, local weavers created rich craft. Among other things temples were built. The heyday of the city ended by the beginning of the seventeenth century. First, Ropczyce was destroyed by the fire, the plague decimated the city population, and in the years 1655 – 1657 the Swedish and Transylvanian forages swept through it. In the last

years of I Rzeczpospolita (the First Polish Republic) the place by the Wielopolka river became the witness of dramatic events of the konfederacja barska (the Bar Confederation) – when the city lost its archives. Ropczyce, like other cities in Małopolska (Lesser Poland), dropped off from Poland in 1772, at the time of the first partition. Those land were called Galicia and new order was introduced. Ropczyce, as a royal city, retained its government throughout all the partitions that ended up on November 1, 1918, when the residents disarmed Austrian garrison, threw away the symbols of conquest and established administrative, judicial and military Polish authorities. Despite some economic recovery, which occurred in the second half of the nineteenth century after the construction of the railway line, Ropczyce was a typical provincial town. In 1937 the town lost its status of a county and only in 1970's there was a significant development of the town, when the sugar and magnesite plant were put into use and a large district was built.



The International Blacksmithing Fair in Ropczyce

Culture

Ropczyce is also a region with a rich and varied regional culture, cultivating old customs and traditions. Celebrities make this land famous. Józef Mehoffer was born in Ropczyce, a painter, a professor at the Academy of Fine Arts in Kraków, Jan Matejko's student, Wyspiański's friend. Here, Wilhelm Mach attended to gymnasium. A profesor Tadeusz Sinko, Jerzy Żuławski – a writer, Karol Olszewski – a chemist, Seweryn Udziela – a researcher of folk culture, Tadeusz Kantor – a painter, set designer, graphic and a great social worker, a priest Jan Zwierz – an educationalist. Spreading the culture deals the Józef Mehoffer Cultural Center in Ropczyce, it has its affiliates in Gnojnica Dolna, Niedźwiada and Witkowice estate. In the Center operates the brass band, “Big Band Ropczyce”, and several children’s vocal – instrumental ones as well as Folk and dancing. In the new building of the Cultural Center there is a cinema – play room and exhibition halls. Being in Ropczyce it is worth visiting.

Blacksmithing gallery is set inside the Cultural Center in Ropczyce – there is a collection of blacksmithing works produced during the Blacksmithing Fairs. At the Zespół Szkół nr 2 (School No 2) in Ropczyce there is a Regional Chamber, which collects memorabilia, exhibits and tools once used in households. Presently, the collection includes plenty of lamps, irons, old pots and hand – embroidered tablecloths. The Regional Chamber is not only an exhibition hall. There are art lessons, educational activities and regional classes.

In the summer months, Ropczyce hosts lots of events such as: the Commune Harvest Festival, the Ropczyce Region Days, the International Blacksmithing Fair (every 2 years), the Ropczyce Cabaret Night, “Ropczyce Festival” – annual concert with the participation of stars, the County Foreign Festival, Vocal Preview “O Złotą Nutkę”, open air events, picnics and bike rallies.



The blacksmithing gallery at the Józef Mehoffer Cultural Center in Ropczyce

Tourism

The place worth visiting in Ropczyce, first of all, is a Nature Reserve “Szwajcaria Ropczycka” – loess forested gorge covering the area of 2.59 acres with nearly vertical curiously curved loess walls. The where the reserve is located is 275 m high above sea level, is cut by loess gully with a dry bottom where is a walking path. Part of gorge walls reaches a fairly significant amount of difference in levels ranging up to several meters with up to 80 -90 per cent inclination.

Moreover, there are several monuments to see:

The Shrine of Virgin Mary the Queen of Families in Ropczyce – built approx. in 1730 along with the entrance gate and fence from the nineteenth century.

The Transfiguration Parish Church in Ropczyce – built approx. 1368, rebuilt after a fire in 1873. It is a building in the Gothic style, there is one aisle. The church was destroyed during the Tatar invasion in 1504 and World War II. Nowadays it is restored. Its history, as the city owes its rights to King Casimir the Great. The temple is situated in the city centre on ks. dr. Jan Zwierz Street.



The Nature Reserve “Szwajcaria Ropczycka”



The Shrine of Virgin Mary the Queen of Families in Ropczyce



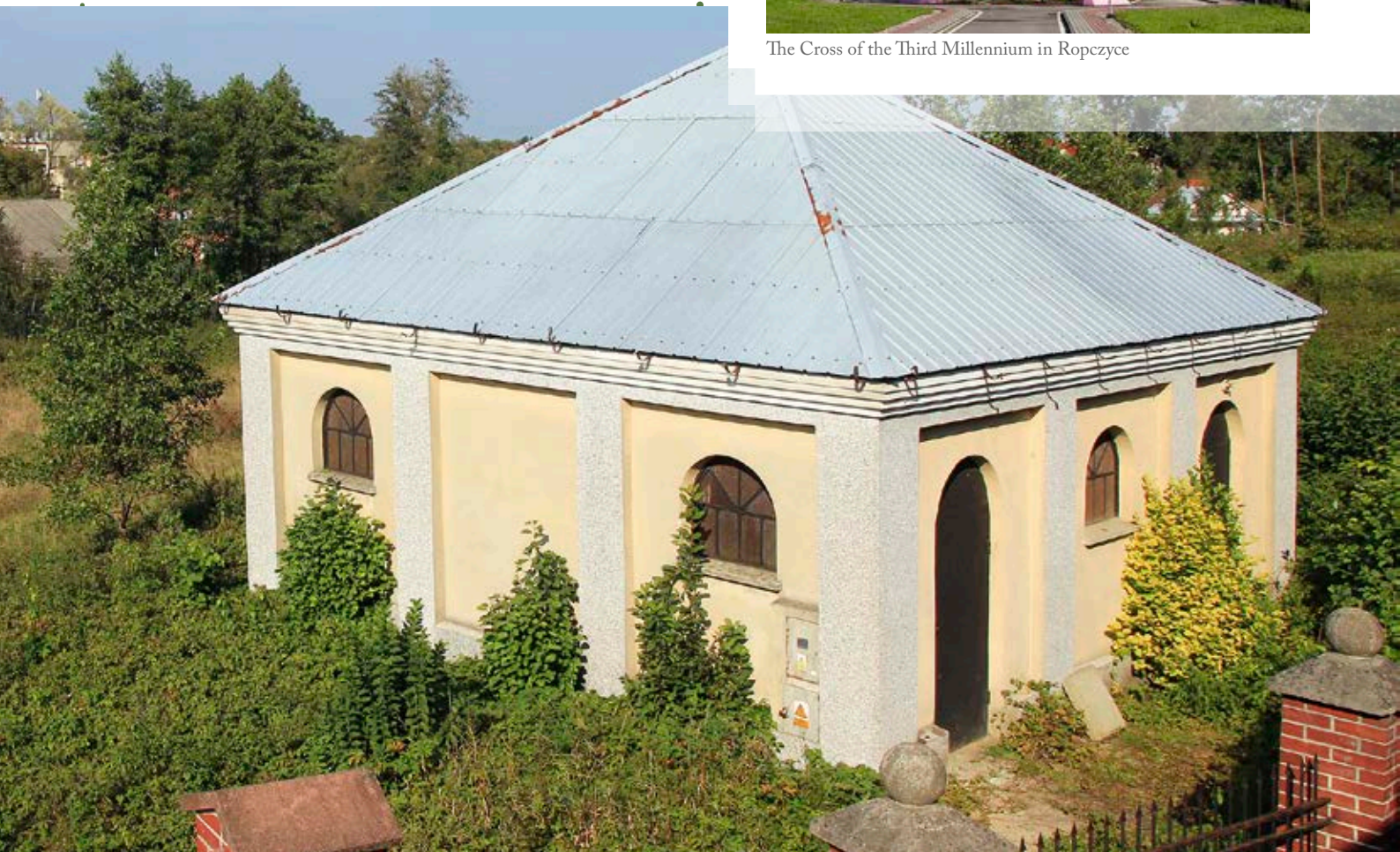
The Transfiguration Parish Church in Ropczyce

Since June 2008 Ropczyce has been a part of the Chasidic Route. Those are connected towns in the south – eastern Poland, which play an important role in the Jewish history. In Ropczyce after the Jewish community remained a cemetery. Twenty years ago there was erected a monument dedicated to the memory of the local victims of Holocaust, later the cemetery was fenced and over the grave of the last rabbi – Isaak Liberman- ohel was built, that is a small building.

The Cross of the Third Millennium in Ropczyce, Bor-ki Chechelskie Street, 47 meters height was built in the years 2001 – 2006, the structure is made of steel pipes. The foundation stone from the Mount Sinai was blessed by Pope John Paul II in Kraków on August 18, 2002.



The Cross of the Third Millennium in Ropczyce



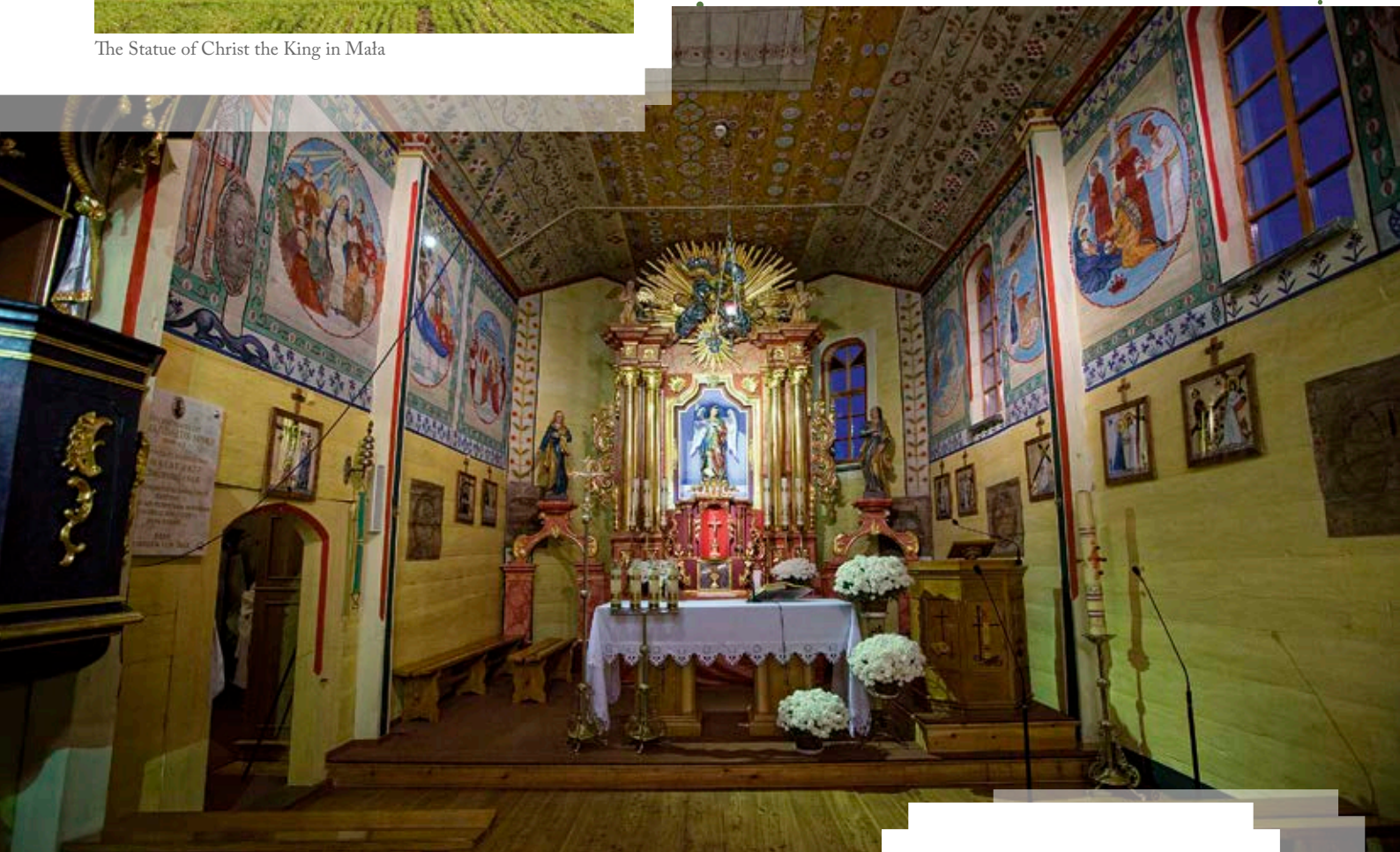
Ohel over the grave of the rabbi Issak Liberman



The Statue of Christ the King in Mała

Interesting places within the Ropczyce commune:

Mała – the Statue of Christ the King, made of reinforced concrete in 1937 by Wojciech Durek. The figure with pedestal measures 17.5 meters high. It is on the hill. In 2007, the figure won the competition “Seven Wonders of Podkarpackie”. St. Archangel Michael church, which was built by the end of the sixteenth century, several times rebuilt, and now throughout renovations.



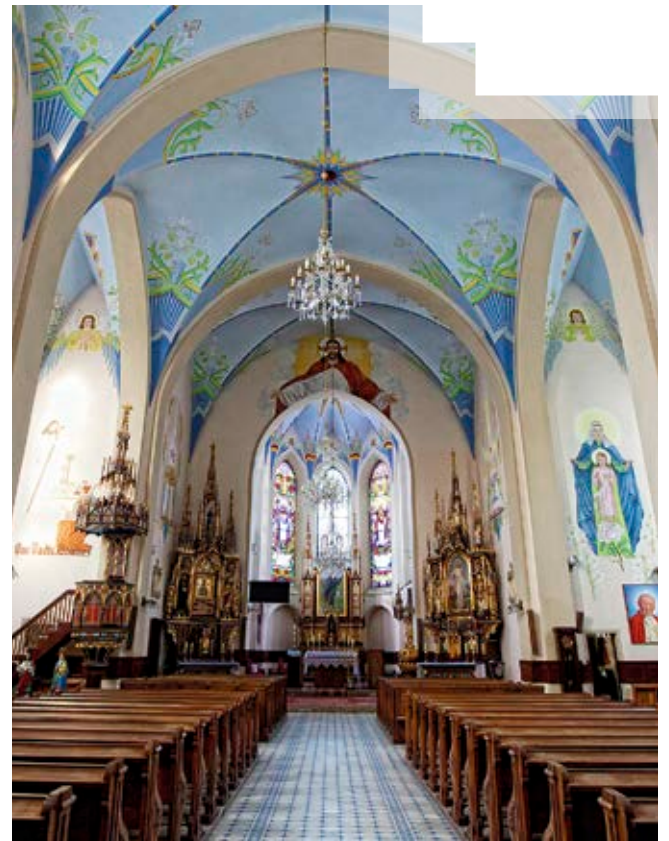
The St. Archangel Michael Parish Church in Mała





The St. Archangel Michael Parish Church in Mała

Lubzina – St. Nicholas Parish Church was built by the end of the nineteenth century, the palace was built in 1899 for the Skrzeczyński – Neo –Gothic brick one, decorated with stone stripes surrounding the building and cubed ledge with arcades – presently, there is a Nursing Home, in Lubzina Sepnica is a manor built by the mid nineteenth century for Maciej Garbaczyński, Sepnica tenant - one storey, brick, plastered - now there is a Public Kindergarten, the monument commemorating the Nazi crimes committed on 100 Polish patriots executed in the nearby forest on June 27, 1940.



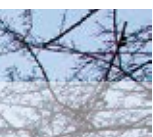
The St. Nicholas Parish Church in Lubzina



The Skrzeczyński Historic Palace, presently, there is a Nursing Home in Lubzina



The St. Archangel Michael Parish Church in Witkowiec



The Historic Manor, presently, the Primary School in Łopuchowa



Łączki Kucharskie – the former the Mileczarek's manor from the second half of the nineteenth century, which now houses a Primary School.

Ropczyce – Witkowiec – St. Michael the Archangel wooden church was built by Sandomierz chatelaine Michał Sołtyk. In the years 1972 – 1974 due to Priest Prelate Józef Wójcik's effort the church was extended and the bell tower was built. The new part of the church and the bell tower was built of brick and reinforced concrete. The design of polychrome and stained glass to the new part of the church was made by visual artist MSc Maciej Kauczyński from Kraków. The décor of the new part of the church was consecrated by Bishop Józef Gućwa on 05.12.1976.



The Municipal Stadium in Ropczyce



The indoor swimming pool in Ropczyce

Economy

In 2007 in the Ropczyce area the industrial subzone was set up, it comprises two complexes of the total acreage of approx. 13 ha. Subzone Ropczyce is the part of the Special Economic Zone “EUROPARK” Mielec. The industrial subzone established on the free investment area belonging to the Ropczyce commune and the legal entity and it was assigned in the industrial district in Ropczyce namely Czekaj in the neighborhood of existing plants: Sugar Plant Ropczyce and UTC CCS Manufacturing Polska LLC. In 2009 the Council of Ministers issued the appropriate regulation concerning the inclusion into the Ropczyce Subzone new areas of the total acreage of 13,9 ha. Areas, of which the subzone has been extended, are mainly located in the Czekaj District on Przemysłowa Street, so in the vicinity of the ones already belonging to the zone and in Brzezówka. At present, the total acreage of the Ropczyce industrial subzone is 26,9 ha.

On the day of 31.12.2013 in the Ropczyce commune there were 2106 business entities registered in the company registration number. A significant part of them are located in the urban areas and only less than 30% of traders in the rural. Within the total number of subjects only 5% belongs to the public sector while the rest of the companies operates in the private one. In the Ropczyce commune dominate the companies

employing 0-9 people so they are so called micro – enterprise class. The share of such entities is almost 94% of the total number of enterprises. The interesting fact is that in every segment size a significant part of the total number of companies are those in rural areas. This means, that beside the micro sector, other sectors also develop in these areas which shows the potential of rural areas.

A significant part of the business entities which operate in the Ropczyce commune belong to the private sector and they are natural persons and that is 86% of the total ones. Among others one can distinguish 100 trade companies, which is only 5%, but with the comparison to other businesses they create the strong business corpus in the Ropczyce commune.

The most represented sector of the economy is the sector 3, which includes entities dealing with transport, telecommunication, public utilities, housing and trade. This sector accounts for 50% of all registered business entities. The leader in this sector are the companies dealing with retail and wholesome trade, and their number is 601 and their make 60% of its share.

The second sector is not so large, but still representing $\frac{1}{4}$ of all entities, largely dominated by construction, which has nearly 60% share in the number of entities classified in this sector.



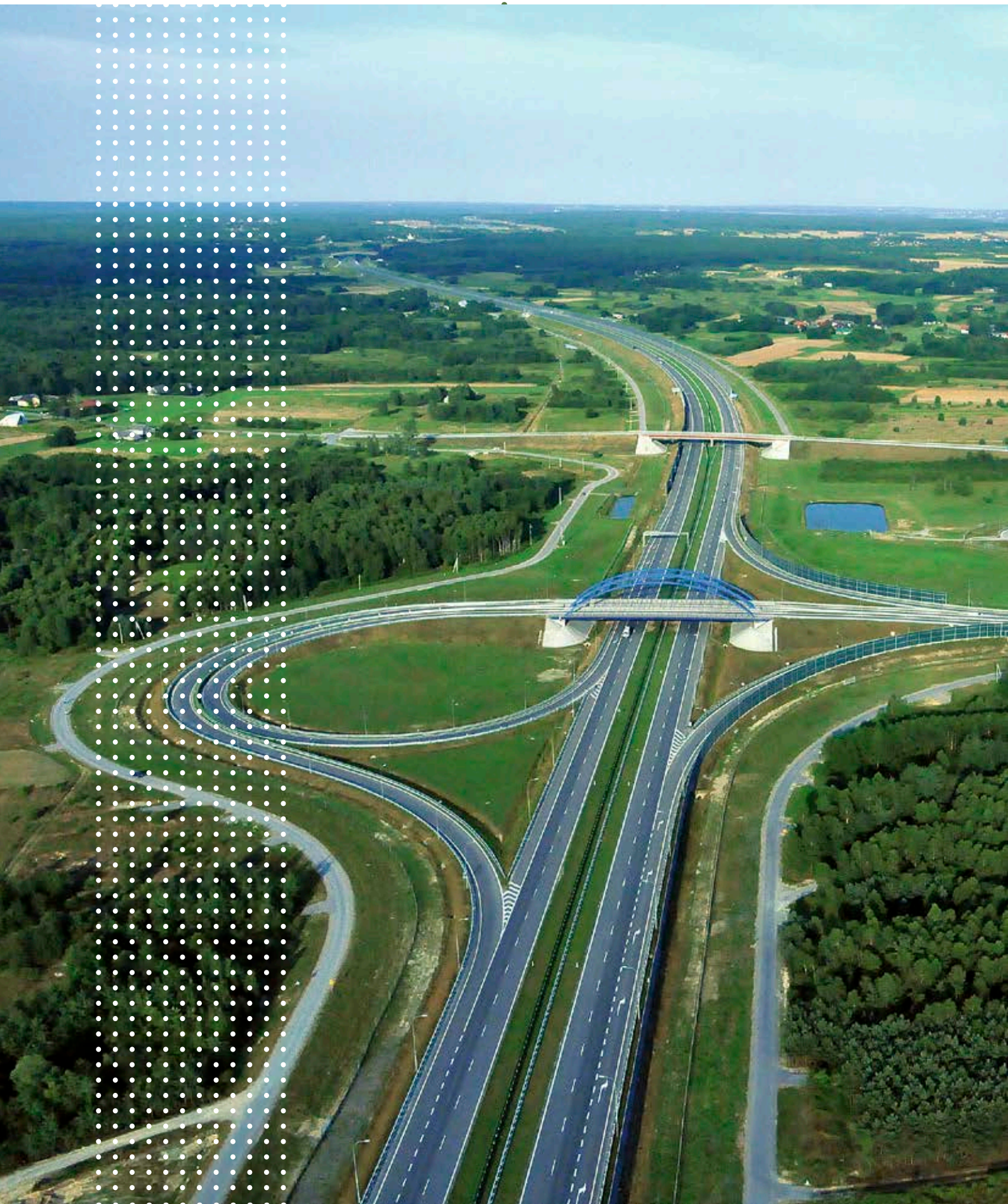
The panorama of the “St. Barbara” district and the industrial one



The background of the page is a photograph of a white building at dusk. The building has a dark roof and several windows, some of which are illuminated from within. The sky is a deep blue. In the foreground, there is a paved area and some greenery.

Sędziszów Młp.

commune



The panorama of the motorway A4 in Borek Wielki



Location

The Sędziszów Młp. commune is located in Podkarpackie Voivodship, in the Ropczyce – Sędziszów county, 25 km west of Rzeszów – the capital of the voivodeship. In the north it borders with the Kolbuszowa and Niwiska communes, and in the east with the Świlcza and Iwierzyce communes, and in the south with Wielopole Skrzyńskie commune, in the west with the Ropczyce and Ostrów communes.

Its administrative range includes Sędziszów Młp. and 15 sołectwo (subdivision of commune): Będziemyśl, Boreczek, Borek Wielki, Czarna Sędziszowska, Cierpisz, Góra Ropczycka, Kawęczyn Sędziszowski, Klęczany, Ruda Szkodna, Wolica Ługowa, Wolica Piaskowa, Zagorzyce Górne. On the day of December 31, 2013, the Sędziszów Młp. covers the area of 154 square km.

Sędziszów Młp. is well connected to all major economic centers and regions in the country. Through the commune area runs the international road E-40, the motorway A-4 and the railway line E-30, which is the part of the Paneuropean transportation corridor linking Germany, Poland and Ukraine. Near, just 40 km away there is the airport Rzeszów – Jasionka.

Nature

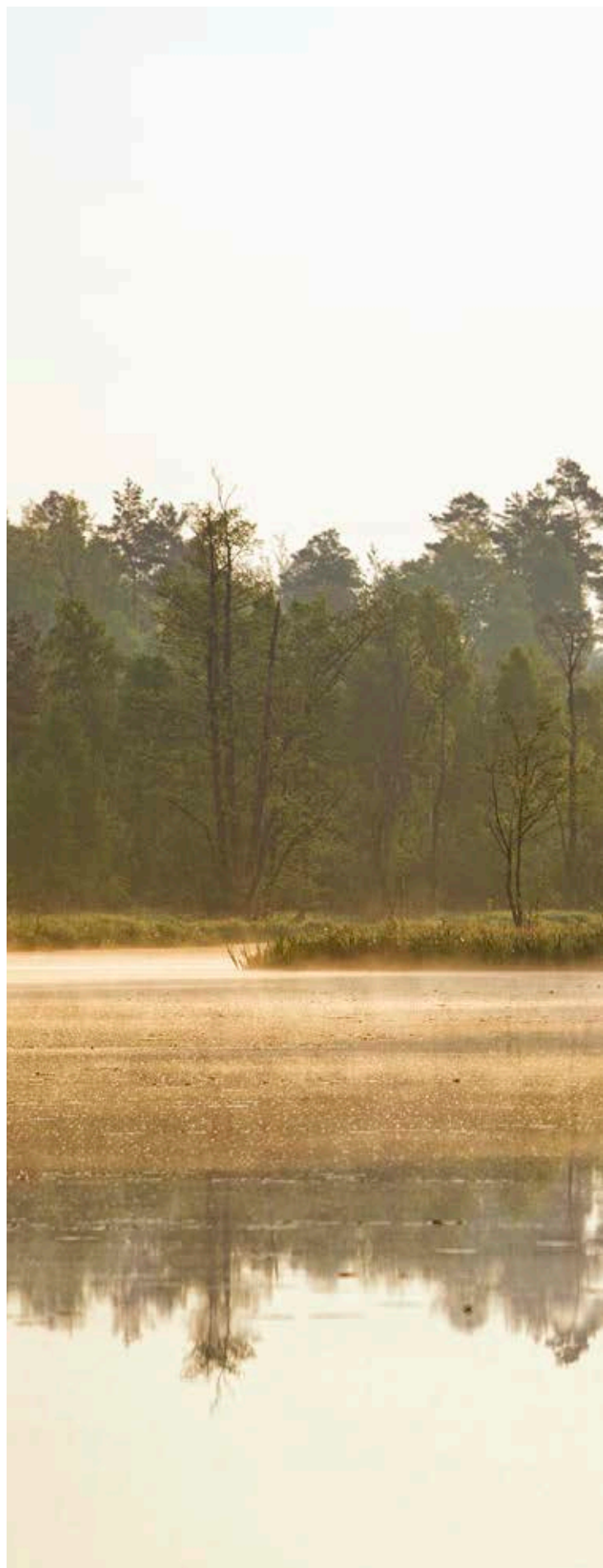
The Sędziszów Młp. commune is situated on the border between two great physical – geographical units, i.e. Sandomierz Basin and Carpathian Foothills. Therefore, the area of commune is characterized by diverse terrain. In the northern part there is a lowland with small, gentle and marshy valleys. The southern part of the commune is characterized by hilly landscape, and even piedmont. The northern part of the commune is characterized by sandy, plain area with high forest density. There flows the Tuszymka river, which is the tributary of Wisłoka river, by which there are two reservoirs in Cierpisz and Ruda. It is one of the cleanest rivers in Podkarpackie. Especially, in the summer lots of tourists visit the reservoir doing water sports and resting on the beach.

Furthermore, in the north – eastern part of the commune, there is the nature reserve “Zabłocie” with an area of over 680 hectares.

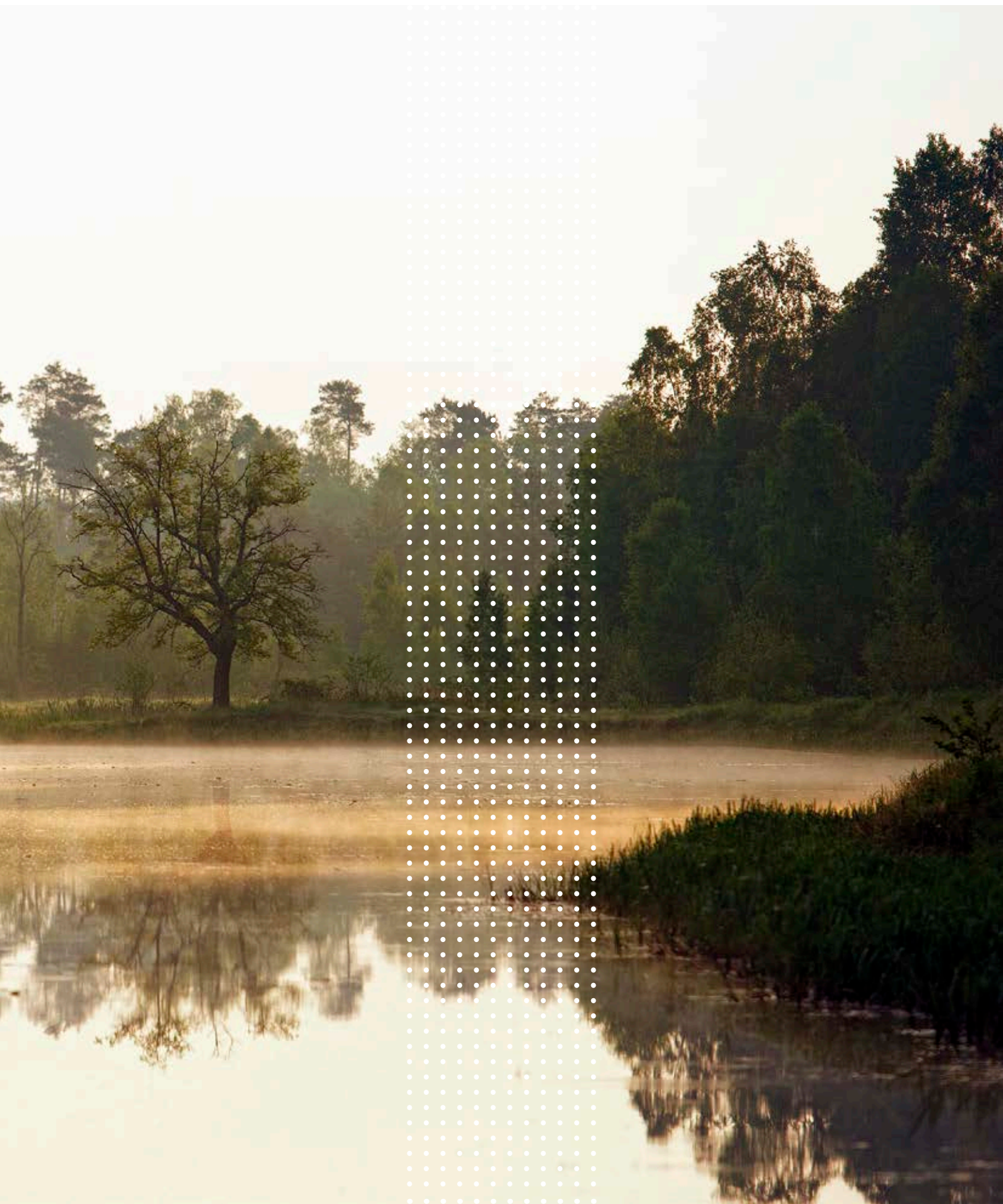
The southern part of the commune is on the terrain of Strzyżów Foothills. This area, with numerous hills, fir and oak forests, intersected by ravines and basins, and occurring here and there wet meadows is extraordinarily interesting landscape. This part of the commune is located in Strzyżów –Sędziszów Protected Landscape Area.

However, the most precious value of the Sędziszów Młp. commune nature are subterranean water resources, which are the source of water supply for the population and industry. Because within the commune terrain there is a fragment of the main subterranean reservoir GZWP-425.

In the Sędziszów vicinity there are significant resources of aggregates, which are exploited for the road industry. Within the commune there are five documented deposits of natural aggregates, there are high quality sands and gravel sands. At present, the following deposits are mined: “Czarna Sędziszowska – Stara Wieś”, “Czarna – Knieja”, “Wolica Piaskowa – Potok”. The deposits of natural gas were discovered: “Czarna Sędziszowska”, “Cierpisz”, “Nosówka – gaz”, “Góra Ropczycka”, “Zagorzyce”, and the resource is estimated at 1,6 billion m³. On the terrain of Wolica Ługowa, Krzywa and Czarna Sędziszowska there are peat deposits.



The reservoir in Cierpisz, at the sunrise



Inhabitants

By the end of 2013, 23 616 people registered for permanent residence live in the commune, out of which 7 510 live in Sędziszów Młp. Within the years 2007 – 2013 there was a slight, but steady increase in the number of commune inhabitants, both for the city and villages (2007 – 23 154 commune residents, 2014 – 23 616).

History

Every year February 28, Sędziszów Młp. celebrates its “birthday”. Then it is organized the ceremony which commemorates the event that happened more than five centuries ago, when the king Casimir Jagiellończyk allowed the ruski voivodship governor Jan Odrowąż from Sprowa to transform the Sędziszów village into the town. Keeping in mind the importance of this event, we must remember that the history of Sędziszów began much earlier.

Mentioned for the first time in the “Peter’s Pence” for the years 1325 -1327, Sędziszów was the seat of the parish with an area over 200 square km, located in the Dębica deanery. Sędziszów waited for its promotion to the city group until 1483. Jan Odrowąż from Sprowa received an appropriate privilege, which approved the new boundaries of the new urban center. Since the fifteenth century the Odrowąż house sign is the city coat of arms.

Along with taking over Sędziszów by Feliks and Krystyna from Lubomirscy Potoccy in 1661, began “the golden age” in the history of the city. Probably, at that time the city hall was erected, in the years 1694 – 99 the parish church was built. In 1702, Sędziszów was passed into the hands of Feliks’ oldest son, Michael, who completed the construction of the parish church and on his own initiative, brought to the city the capuchin fathers. He also ran the foundation activity, and the outcome is the Capuchins monastery and church, where in the basement the endower, who died in 1749, and his wife Marcjanna from the Ogiński, found a resting place.

In 1772 there was the partition of Poland, and along with it occurred a crisis in the history of Sędziszów. In the years 1856 – 1858 the railway line connected the city with Kraków and Lviv, which contributed to economic recovery.

The First World War resulted in a significant drop in city dwellers – up to 700 people. The first years of

independence did not change much in the city life. It was not until the late 1930’s when the improvement turned up. Setting up the Central Industrial Region between two rivers Wisła and San resulted in opening up in the city, in 1937, a company under the name “Sędziszów Młp. Industrial Plants” specializing in wood products.

One year later, another plant was opened “Auxiliary Industry COP”, producing fitting for cars, automotive tools, agricultural machinery parts, machine tools, gates, grilles, railings. In the 1950’s, in both plants the production profile was changed. The first one began to produce furniture, giving rise to present Furniture Factory in Rzeszów, the second started to manufacture car filters.

Unfortunately, the emerging opportunities for the economic development of the city were smashed by the outbreak of the Second World War. The German troops entered Sędziszów September 8, 1939. In the city actively operated “Szare Szeregi” (Grey Ranks) and Armia Krajowa (Home Army). Red Army marched into the city August 4, 1944. The retreating Germans blew up bridges, the station building and other objects of strategic importance. During the occupation, approx. 70% of the buildings were damaged, including the city hall, the parish church, school, post office, theater room, vicarage. Their lives lost 21 Polish nationality residents, 280 Jews (over 1000 lived there before the war), 9 died in prisons and camps, 10 died during the fighting in August 1944.

The first post-war years passed on the reconstruction of the city from the devastation. It was not until the decline of the 1950’s, especially, 1960’s and 1970’s when new investments appeared. Then were built: the culture center, firemen’s house, high school building, the primary school building was extended, a new stadium, residential district, and the ring road was built outside the city. These objects successfully help the inhabitants out till present day.

Among the most important historic buildings that have survived to this day are:

The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish Church – built between 1694 – 1699, designed by Tylman from Gameren, it is in the style of late baroque thanks to the Potocki Foundation, which was initiated by Felix and Christina Potocka, and continued their son Michael. It was destroyed by the fire in 1817 and was restored in 1870 with financial support from the middle class.



The Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary Parish Church in Sędziszów Małopolski

The monastery complex of the Capuchin Fathers – designed by Jan de Oppitz, consist of St. Anthony church and monastic buildings. The monastery was built in 1739 – 1741, and the church in the years 1741 – 1756. The founder was Michael Potocki – the owner of Sędziszów.

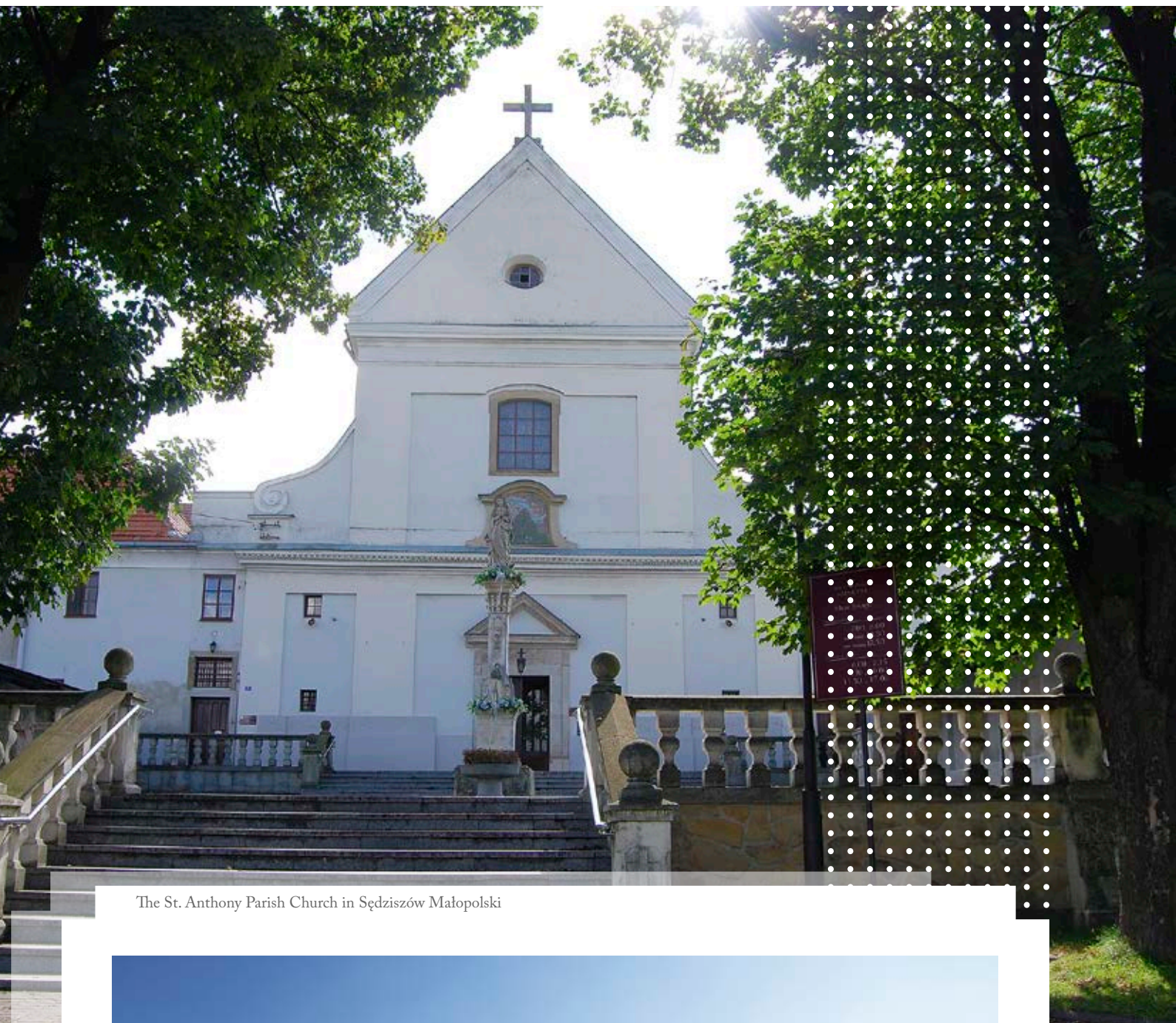
The city hall – was built before 1620.

Potocki Palace – the four-sided building with a courtyard that is called the barracks, built by Michael Potocki in the early eighteenth century, entirely preserved is southern wing until now.

The manor complex in Góra Ropczycka – includes mansion (built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century, rebuilt approx. 1938), barracks (built in 1866 for the Krakus regiment), farm complex (built before 1849).

The park complex in Góra Ropczycka with manorial ponds and the Starzeński burial chapel.

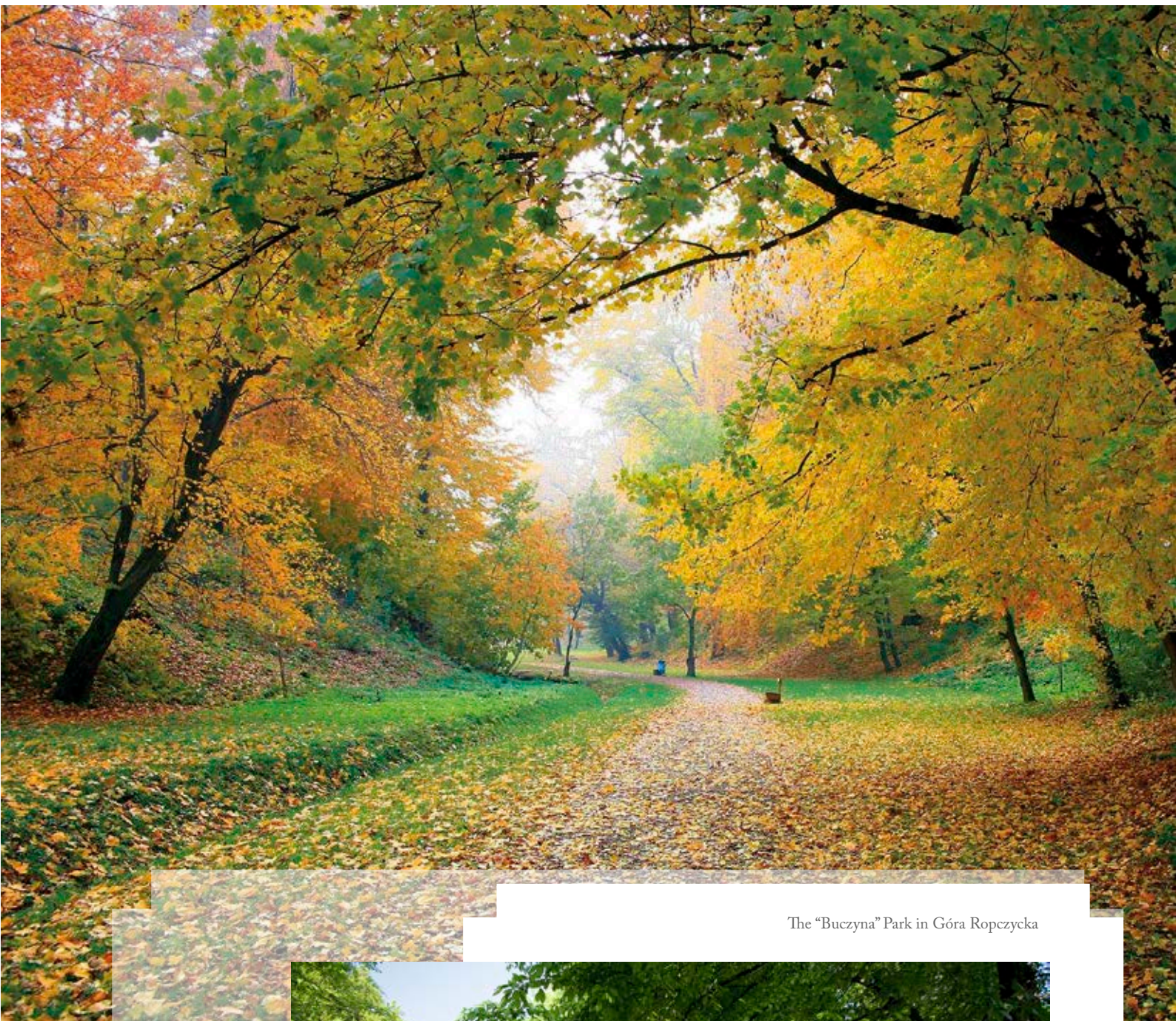




The St. Anthony Parish Church in Sędziszów Małopolski



The ruins of barracks in Góra Ropczycka



The "Buczyna" Park in Góra Ropczycka





The Municipal – Commune Culture Center in Sędziszów Małopolski

Culture

The Municipal – Commune Culture Center takes care about the urban and commune cultural live, it has its seat in a magnificent building built in 1957 and renovated in 2012. There are 6 artistic groups bringing together adults, adolescents and children.

Sędziszów Małopolski has its own ambassador, and it is founded in 1990 Song and Dance Ensemble “Rochy”. Promoting folklore of our region and the entire Poland. There are children, gymnasium, representative and ceremonial group.

For 18 years there has functioned Dance Ensemble “Blues”, promoting ballroom dance and disco. The team consist of 5 age groups.

Under the aegis of the Municipal – Commune Culture Center, works the ritual group from Zagorzyce, presenting traditional dance and ritual performances. In the culture center in Sędziszów also work: a youth theatre group “Sędziszek”, a folk band, a backyard band “Paka Sędziszka”.

Since 2002 Sędziszów Młp. has been one of the cities of the World Festival of Polish Folk Groups. On the square in Sędziszów performed Polish folk groups

from Australia, Canada, USA, UK, Romania, Lithuania, Brazil, France.

In the structure of the Municipal – Commune Culture Center also works the Municipal – Commune Public Library possessing 7 branches in the commune.

The Municipal – Commune Culture Center periodically organizes cultural events, such as:

- Podkarpackie Religious Poetry Contest
- The Prizewinners Concert of Podkarpacki Religious Poetry Contest
- The communal Historic Contest “From the history pages of the Sędziszów Land”
- National Mayor’s Cup Tournament
- Palms and Easter eggs Fair
- KRAJKA – Scout Song Preview
- The District Festival on the occasion of Children’s Day
- The Days of Sędziszów
- Theatre Autograph – VII Preview of Amateur Theatre Groups



- Street Running Race Sędzisz
- Miss Sędziszów
- Open Chess Tournament
- Sędziszów Młp. Mayor's Cup Fishing Competition
- Family Feast
- Bike Rally
- Folk Fair
- The Final Concert of Polish Bands (every 4 years)
- The Feast of Beech Park in Góra Ropczycka
- The Commune Harvest Festival
- Meeting with W. Siemaszkowa theater
- Mayor and the Director of Municipal – Commune Culture Center Cup Lightning Chess Tournament

Tourism

The Sędziszów environs are picturesque. The unique landscape values has the Zagorzyce and Szkodna plateau located in the Strzyżów – Sędziszów protected landscape area. There are ideal conditions for hiking – numerous gorges, valleys, ravines covered with dense vegetation. In the northern part of the commune there are conditions for water sports. In Ruda and Cierpisz by the river of Tuszyna there are reservoirs, which are used for recreation – sport purposes. In Ruda by the over approx. 9 ha reservoir there are resorts with the accommodation. Especially, in the summer plenty of tourists from different parts of Poland relax there. In the commune there are angling waters in: Czarna Sędziszowska, Sędziszów so called Skrzynczyna, and aforementioned Ruda and Cierpisz.

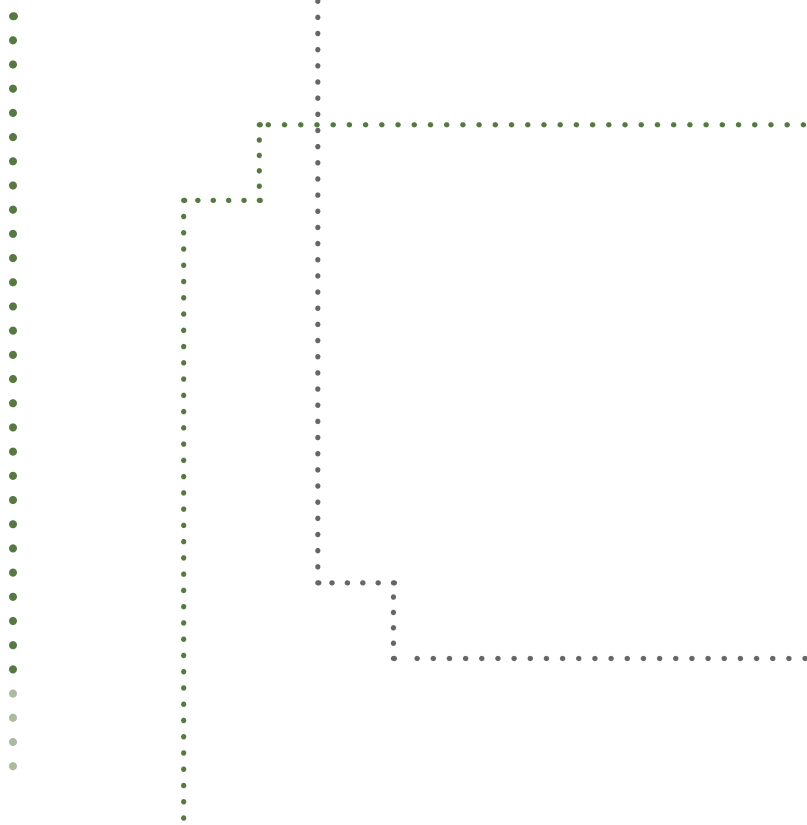
You can also find here a lot of historic buildings, e.g. Góra Ropczycka as a whole place has various cultural values. One of the most precious in Podkarpackie voivodship, and for sure in the Sędziszów commune is the palace – park complex with the farm and the park complex. The driveway alley embellishes two statues of saint bishops – Wojciech and Stanisław. The attractiveness of the landscape undoubtedly influences the presence of the historic park “Buczyna” (beech) – the area high landscapes values, with beautiful trees and historic chapel, nearby complex of ponds. Through the park and its vicinity guides the visitors educational nature trail.

Most of the tourist attraction lies on the route of the cycling trails, which allows to visit them by riding a bike. 5 cycling paths were set, i.e.: Fishing land, Memory does not die (it runs in the northern, plain part of the commune), Small loop, Medium loop and Large loop (for more advanced - it runs through mountainous, southern part of the commune).



REZERWAT PRZYRODY
ZABŁOCIE

The nature reserve "Zabłocie"



A tawny owl in the "Buczyna" Park

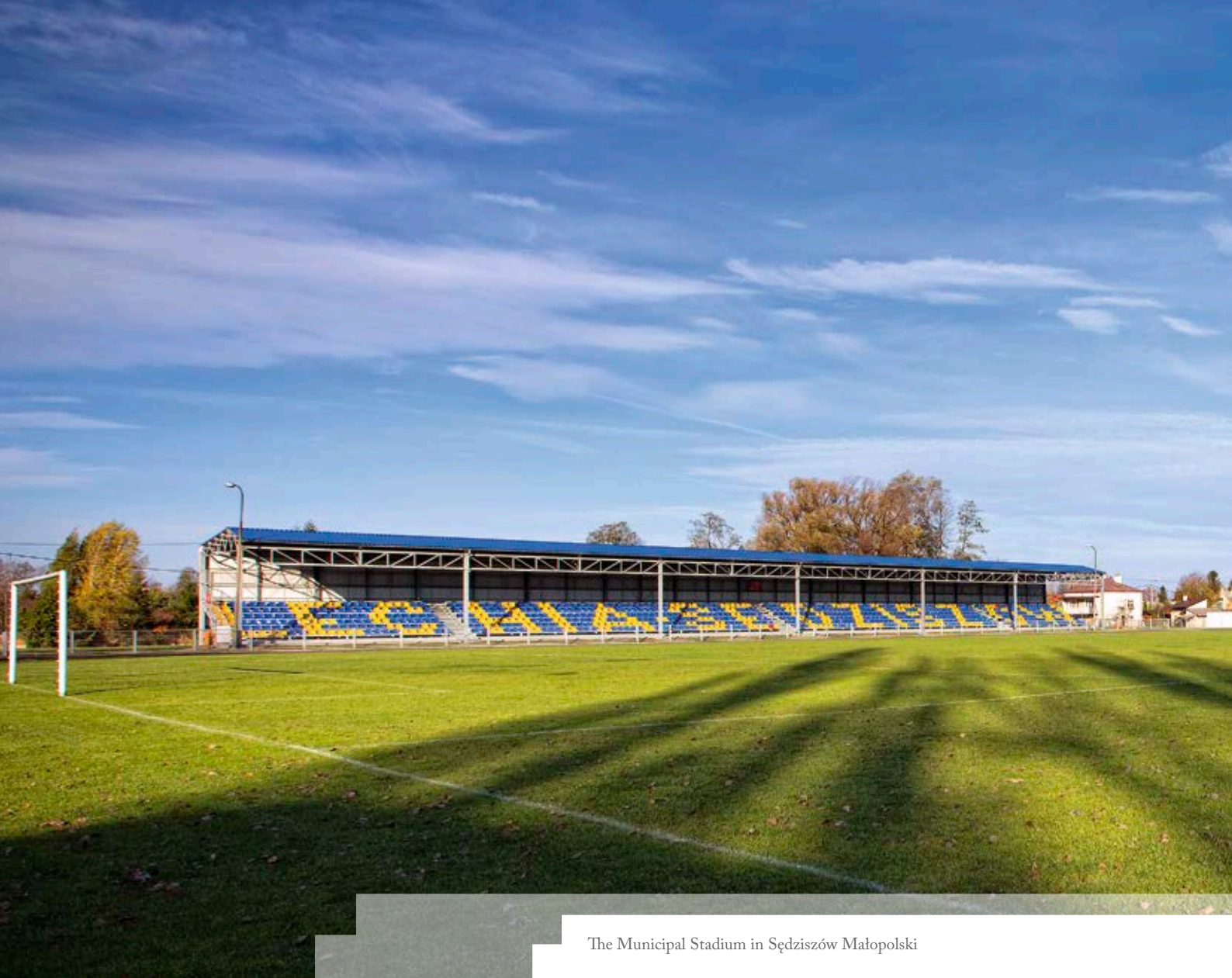


The St. James the Apostle in Góra Ropczycka





The St. Stanislaus the Bishop Parish Church in Czarna Sędziszowska



The Municipal Stadium in Sędziszów Małopolski



The sports hall at the gymnasium in Sędziszów Małopolski

Economy

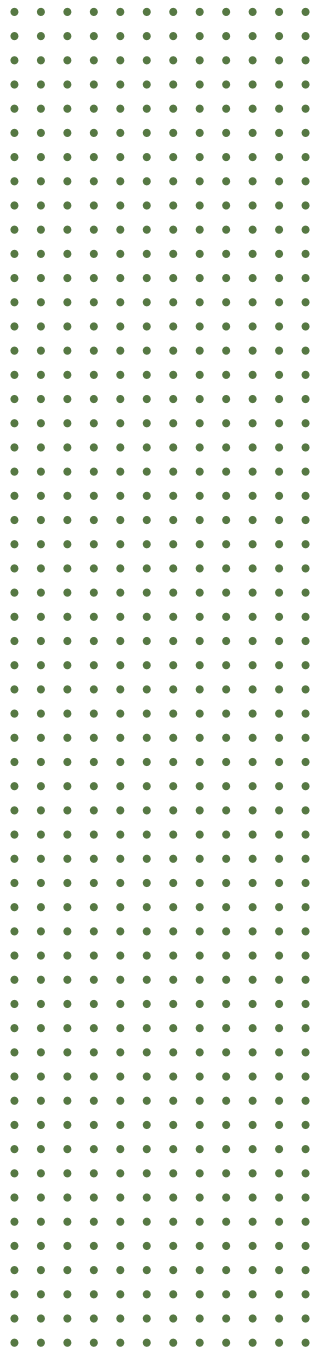
According to the state, by the end of 2013, in the Sędziszów commune there operated 1 433 business entities registered in the company registration number, out of which 97,3% belonged to the private sector. The firms run their business activities primarily they are transportation, manufacturing service and trade operating in various specialties, e.g. automotive, construction, locksmith, hairdressing, installation, consulting, etc. Among the biggest companies running their business in the commune there are: Hispano – Suiza Poland LLC (aviation industry), Filter Factory “PZL – Sędziszów (automotive), Paged Furniture Factory Rzeszów (furniture), Extrans Z. Szeliga transport services (transport), Cruzet – Poland (aviation), the Commune Cooperative “SCh” (commercial), ARRIVA (transport), Ultratech (aviation). Most of them are members of the largest and most known industrial cluster in Poland – “Aviation Valley”.



The sports and entertainment hall at the Secondary School in Sędziszów Małopolski



The beech forest in Szkodna



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5 COMMUNES PARTNERSHIP**



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