

Piła grew out of an old fishing village situated among forests on the Gwda River. It was granted city rights as early as in the 15th century, which was confirmed in 1513 by King Sigismund the Old. Disasters and wars did not spare the city. In 1626 the town was completely burnt down. Rebuilt, it did not resist the Swedish army during the Northern War, and the Seven Years' War brought the greatest destruction. After the first partition of the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth, Piła became part of the Prussian partition. In 1755, the city's most eminent citizen, Stanisław Staszic, was born in the town on the Gwda River. This distinguished representative of the Enlightenment, priest, writer, statesman and philosopher, became famous as a geologist and creator of the geological map of Poland.

After the First World War, Piła remained within the borders of the Reich. During World War II, the city became an important center of the German armaments industry and a place for the evacuation of the German population from the industrial districts of the Reich bombed by the Allies. At the beginning of 1945, Piła was proclaimed a city - fortress, being part of the fortifications of the Pomeranian Wall. As a result of heavy fights, Piła was destroyed. It was the last terrible disaster in the history of the city to be rebuilt, almost from scratch.

Today, Piła is the largest city in Northern Greater Poland, an important economic and academic centre of the sub-region, an excellent place to invest, live and relax.

It is a picturesquely situated town on the Gwda River, on the border of Western Pomerania and Greater Poland. More than half of its area is covered by forests and green areas filling the areas between modern residential districts. The lakes, parks and nature reserves add beauty. The surroundings of the castle are areas of unspoiled nature and beautiful landscapes that encourage active recreation. A significant part of the city has been classified as Natura 2000 sites, including the "Puszcza nad Gwdą" area (special bird protection area) and the special habitat protection area ("Ostoja Piłska").

Thanks to well-thought-out urban solutions, the residential, relaxation and industrial zones are coherently connected in Piła.

Piła changes every day. What it looks like today is due not only to the actions of the authorities, but above all the pilans who show us the direction by actively participating in consultations, submitting their proposals in the civic budget, and taking care of the immediate surroundings. This includes thanks to their commitment, we realise the vision of Piła - a modern city of the future. Cities worth investing, learning, relaxing and living in.