CONTENTS

WELCOME TO POLAND  5
Location and Area  6
Natural Conditions  7
Climate and Weather  7
Landforms and Landscapes  8
Transport  8
Air Transport  8
Road Transport  8
Rail Transport  8
Useful Information  9
Currency  9
Accommodation  9
Telecommunication  10
Visa Regulations  10
Public Holidays  10

Silesia  20
Wielkopolska  22
Pomerania  24
Western Pomerania  26
Lubelskie  28
Kujawsko-Pomorskie  30
Lubuskie  32
Opolskie  34
Podkarpackie  36
Podlaskie  38
Świętokrzyskie  40
Warmińsko-Mazurskie  42

SHOOTING PERMITS  45
Shooting Permits – FAQ  46

LOCATIONS  11

Lower Silesia  12
Łódzkie  14
Małopolska  16
Mazovia  18

Companies  52
Freelancers  53

LOCATION SCOUTING  51
WELCOME TO POLAND
Poland is situated at the very centre of Europe and has borders with seven countries; Russia, Lithuania, Belarus, Ukraine, Slovakia, the Czech Republic and Germany. The northern border runs along the coast of the Baltic Sea.

In terms of area, Poland ranks seventieth in the world and ninth in Europe. The country lies within the Central European (CET) time zone (UTC + 01:00). Between March and October, Central European Summer Time (CEST; UTC + 02:00) applies.

A three-tier administrative division operates in Poland. The highest level is the voivodship (województwo; 16), followed by the powiat (powiat; 380) and then the commune (gmina; 2 479).
NATURAL CONDITIONS

Climate and Weather

The climate in Poland is predominantly temperate, passing gradually from maritime to continental. In the north and west of the country, temperate maritime conditions prevail; the winters are mild and damp and the summers cool, with a fairly considerable precipitation. Severe winters and hot, dry summers are more a feature of the country’s eastern regions. Marked year-to-year variability in the weather is also a typical feature of the Polish climate.

Given the preponderance of westerly winds, the greatest precipitation occurs on the western sides of the mountains and elevations, reaching maximum levels during the summer months.

As a rule, the winds in Poland are light to moderate. Strong winds, high winds and gales occur by the sea and in the mountains, where they can even reach speeds of thirty metres (one hundred feet) per second.

AVERAGE DAY LENGTH IN POLAND, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SUNRISE</th>
<th>SUNSET</th>
<th>AVERAGE DAYLIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>07:36–07:16</td>
<td>15:56–16:37</td>
<td>7h 47min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>07:15–06:30</td>
<td>16:39–17:23</td>
<td>9h 29min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>06:28–06:26</td>
<td>17:24–19:10</td>
<td>11h 26min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>06:24–05:27</td>
<td>19:12–19:54</td>
<td>13h 39min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>05:25–04:46</td>
<td>19:56–20:35</td>
<td>15h 39min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>04:45–04:43</td>
<td>20:36–20:50</td>
<td>17h 0min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>04:43–05:13</td>
<td>20:50–20:25</td>
<td>16h 47min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>05:15–05:56</td>
<td>20:23–19:30</td>
<td>15h 12min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>05:58–06:39</td>
<td>19:28–18:27</td>
<td>13h 6min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>06:40–06:26</td>
<td>18:25–16:27</td>
<td>10h 58min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>06:27–07:11</td>
<td>16:25–15:51</td>
<td>7h 54min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>07:13–07:36</td>
<td>15:50–15:55</td>
<td>7h 32min</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SELECTED WEATHER CONDITIONS IN POLAND, 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>VII</th>
<th>VIII</th>
<th>IX</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>XI</th>
<th>XII</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>average air temperature (°C)</td>
<td>max. 2</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>-6</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>average air temperature (°F)</td>
<td>max. 35.6</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>48.2</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>73.4</td>
<td>66.2</td>
<td>62.6</td>
<td>53.6</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>21.2</td>
<td>26.6</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>37.4</td>
<td>42.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>51.8</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>39.2</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total precipitation (mm)</td>
<td>max. 80</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>450</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total precipitation (inches)</td>
<td>max. 3.15</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>17.72</td>
<td>5.12</td>
<td>17.72</td>
<td>9.06</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>4.33</td>
<td>2.76</td>
<td>5.91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>0.93</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hours of sunlight</td>
<td>max. 80</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>340</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>180</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Transport**

**Air Transport**

Poland can be reached by air from every major city in Europe in a mere two to three hours. There are thirteen civilian airports providing domestic and international passenger transport services. The largest and most important is the Fryderyk Chopin Airport, formerly known as Okęcie Airport. Located in Warsaw, it maintains direct routes with other cities in Poland, as well as with more than thirty countries in Europe and around the world.

**Road Transport**

Poland has more than 412 thousand kilometres (256 000 miles) of public roads, including over 3 000 kilometres (1 864 miles) of motorways and trunk roads / expressways. There are major communication routes running from north to south and from Eastern to Western Europe. A litre of petrol or diesel costs around 4.6 zloty (EUR 1.07) in Poland and a litre of LPG / autogas, approximately 2.2 zloty (EUR 0.5).

**Rail Transport**

The average density of Poland’s railway network is one of the highest in the world; the total length is around 20 thousand kilometres (12 500 miles). It is possible to travel all over the country by rail, as well as on international routes; there are direct rail links to Amsterdam, Berlin, Budapest, Cologne, Hamburg, Kiev, Lviv, Minsk, Moscow, Nice, Prague, Paris, Vienna and Vilnius.
USEFUL INFORMATION

Currency

1 zloty (PLN) = 100 groszy / grosze (singular: grosz)
coins: 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 grosz, 1, 2 and 5 zloty
banknotes: 10, 20, 50, 100 and 200 zloty

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SELECTED CURRENCY</th>
<th>CURRENCY CODE</th>
<th>AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE (=PLN)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>euro</td>
<td>1 EUR</td>
<td>4.2623</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
<td>1 USD</td>
<td>3.5072</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pound sterling</td>
<td>1 GBP</td>
<td>5.4648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indian rupee</td>
<td>1 INR</td>
<td>0.0554</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese yuan</td>
<td>1 CNY</td>
<td>0.5662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF Special Drawing Rights</td>
<td>1 XDR</td>
<td>5.0768</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Average exchange rate for selected currencies; data as at 31.12.2014, www.nbp.pl

Accommodation

Poland’s hotel infrastructure consists of more than 2 300 facilities of various categories. They include hotels belonging to some of the global hospitality sector giants, such as Accor, Hilton and Radisson Blu, as well as smaller-scale and more intimate Polish hotels ranging from two- to five-star. The wide choice of accommodation includes luxury boutique hotels, wellness and spa centres, apartments, private rooms, motels, hostels and mountain shelters.
Telecommunication

Internet access is universal in Poland. The telecommunication services market is divided between four main operators and the GSM 900 and GSM 1800 standards apply.

www.orange.pl  
www.t-mobile.pl  
www.plus.pl  
www.play.pl

Visa Regulations

Poland belongs to the Schengen Area. In order to enter the area, citizens of third countries must hold a valid travel document and, if required, a visa.

Before submitting an application for a Schengen or national visa, the application must be registered electronically at a Polish Consular Office. This can be done at https://secure.e-konsulat.gov.pl.

Poland belongs to the Taxation and Customs Union together with the other European Union Member States and goods brought into, and taken out of, the country from within the EU are not liable for duty. Poland is also a signatory of the Convention on Temporary Admissions. ATA Carnets are thus honoured, making the transportation of film equipment over the border a simpler matter.

Public holidays

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st January – New Year’s Day</td>
<td>1st January – New Year’s Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th January – Epiphany</td>
<td>6th January – Epiphany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th April – Easter</td>
<td>27th March – Easter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th April – Easter Monday</td>
<td>28th March – Easter Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd May – Constitution Day</td>
<td>3rd May – Constitution Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24th May – Pentecost</td>
<td>15th May – Pentecost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th June – Corpus Christi</td>
<td>26th May – Corpus Christi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15th August – Assumption of Mary Holiday</td>
<td>15th August – Assumption of Mary Holiday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1st November – All Saints’ Day</td>
<td>1st November – All Saints’ Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25th December – Christmas</td>
<td>25th December – Christmas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26th December – Christmas</td>
<td>26th December – Christmas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
LOWER SILESIA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Wrocław; population: ca. 633 000

MAJOR CITIES
Wałbrzych, Legnica, Jelenia Góra

1. WROCŁAW, THE CENTENNIAL HALL
2. THE STOŁOWE MOUNTAINS
3. KARPACZ, THE WANG CHURCH
ARChITECTuRE:
• included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  – the Centennial Hall, Wrocław, in the expressionist style;
  – the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica;
• over 300 castles and palaces, more than any other region in Poland, ranging from medieval castles like Książ, Czocha and Chojnik to 19th- and 20th-century palaces such as the Dolina Palaces and Gardens Complex in Kotlina Jeleniogórska;
• the Cistercian Trail, featuring Baroque monastery and church complexes in Henryków, Krzeszów, Lubiąż and Trzebnica;
• historical health and spa resort towns, including Cieplice Zdrój, Świeradów Zdrój, Kudowa Zdrój, Łądek Zdrój, Polanica Zdrój and Szczawno Zdrój;
• the highland health and spa resorts: Szklarska Poręba, Karpacz and Międzygórze;
• Kłodzko Fortress.

NATURE:
• the Karkonosze National Park, featuring the Karkonosze Mountains, Mount Śnieżka, at 1 602 m / 5 256 ft above sea level, and the Kamieńczyk, Szklarka and Podgórna waterfalls;
• the Stołowe (Table) Mountains National Park, featuring Mount Szczeliniec Wielki at 919 m / 3 015.09 ft above sea level and the Errant Rocks labyrinth;
• Milicz Ponds, Europe’s largest complex of fish ponds, together with an ornithological reserve;
• the Odra, Barycz, Bystrzyca and Bóbr river valleys;
• the Lower Silesian Wilderness forest complex.

INDUSTRIAL:
• the Industry and Railway Museum in Jaworzyna Śląska;
• the Pilchowice dam and the dam on Lake Bystrzyckie;
• the stone railway viaducts in Bolesławiec, Zgorzelec and Lewin Kłodzki;
• the gold mine in Złoty Stok;
• wind farms, power stations, former sugar mills, steel works and mines;
• former Red Army facilities: an airfield, barracks and a hospital.

CHArACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:
mountains, foothills, river valleys, castles and palaces, small towns, diverse Central European architecture reflecting Czech, Austrian, German and Polish styles.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:
the World War II underground cities in Głușzyca and Walim; the Srebrna Góra (Silver Mountain) fortress, Europe’s largest mountain stronghold; the Wang Church in Karpacz; the Tyrolean houses in Mysłakowice and Sosnówka; the Africarium complex of African water ecosystems at Wrocław Zoo.
ŁÓDZKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Łódź; population: ca. 700 000

MAJOR CITIES
Piotrków Trybunalski, Pabianice, Bełchatów

1. ŁÓDŹ, THE POZNAŃSKI PALACE
2. ŁÓDŹ, THE UNIONTEX FACTORY
3. ZGIERZ, NORTH OF ŁÓDŹ
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

post-industrial landscapes; rural landscapes and tracts of plains beyond the built-up areas; forests; palaces and villas, once the residencies of the great industrialists; manufacturing facilities and workers’ quarters; the sacral buildings of various faiths; historical wooden architecture.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

The World War II railway bunkers in the village of Konewka; the Nagórzyckie Caves, excavations left by the former sand mine in Tomaszów Mazowiecki; Góra Kamieńsk (Kamieńsk Mountain), a landscape feature formed by the spoil from the Belchatów Lignite Mine; the underground canals in Łódź.

ARCHITECTURE:

- the post-industrial facilities and former workers’ districts in Łódź;
- Oprów Castle (15th century), Uniejów Castle (14th century, modernised in the 15th century);
- the early 20th-century Poznański Palace, Biedermann Palace and Kinderman Villa in Łódź, the 18th-century manor house in Gienzów, the 18th-century palace in Walewice, the 18th- and 19th-century palace complex and Arkadia (Arcadia) Park in Nieborów;
- the 18th-century monastery in Smardzewice, the 12th-century Cistercian abbey in Sulejów, the 18th-century Great Synagogue in Piotrków Trybunalski, the 18th-century palace in Walewice, the 18th- and 19th-century palace complex and Arkadia (Arcadia) Park in Nieborów;
- the 18th-century city halls in Łódź, the 18th- and 19th-century palaces in Łódź, the 18th-century Orthodox Alexander Nevsky Cathedral in Łódź;
- the open-air, ethnographic museums in Sieradz and Łęczyca; the Łowicki Ethnographic Park in Maurzyce;
- the Old Town in Piotrków Trybunalski; ulica Piotrowska (Piotrowska Street) in Łódź, a showcase street, one of the longest commercial thoroughfares in Europe.

NATURE:

- the Łódź Hills Landscape Park, including Łagiewniki Forest, one of Europe’s largest forest complexes located within a city’s boundaries; post-glacial landscapes; mires;
- the Pilica River drainage basin in the Commune of Wielgomłyny, where the river channel meanders through pine forests and boundless meadows;
- Lisowice Reservoir on the Mroga River, in the village of Tworzyjanki, surrounded by forests;
- the Załęcze Landscape Park, featuring the Warta River channel, forests and Jurassic rock formations;
- the Sulejów and Jeziorisko reservoirs.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the open-cast lignite mine and power station in Bełchatów;
- the workers’ district of Księży Młyn (Priest’s Mill) and the former Uniontex factory complex, now featuring lofts and manufacturing facilities;
- the Manufaktura (Manufactory) commercial and entertainment centre, formerly a factory complex;
- the dams on the Pilica and Warta rivers.
MAŁOPOLSKA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Krakow; population: ca. 760 000

MAJOR CITIES
Tarnów, Nowy Sącz, Oświęcim, Zakopane

1. THE TATRA MOUNTAINS, HALA GĄSIENICOWA
2. KRAKOW, THE MAIN MARKET SQUARE
3. NOWY SĄCZ, THE GALICIAN TOWN
ARCHITECTURE:

- Wawel Royal Castle in Krakow, seat of the kings of Poland (14th century), Pieskowa Skała Castle (14th century), Książ Wielki Castle (16th century), Niedzica Castle (14th century), Nowy Wiśnicz (14th century);
- the palaces and manor houses in Brzesko, Balice, Paszkówka, Gorlice and Branice;
- included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  - the Historic Centre of Krakow, encompassing, inter alia, the Main Market Square, one of the largest in Europe, at around 4 ha / 9.88 acres and the former Jewish quarter of Kazimierz;
- wooden architecture: around 250 historical structures, including 130 small churches and more than 50 Orthodox churches; open-air museums;
- highland architecture, featuring wooden cottages with steeply sloping roofs, the Zakopane style and folk motifs;
- contemporary architecture: Krakow Arena; the ICE (International Conferences and Entertainment) Krakow Congress Centre; the Małopolska Garden of the Arts (Małopolski Ogród Sztuki);
- social realism: the Nowa Huta district of Krakow.

NATURE:

- high and medium mountain ranges, foothills and massifs, including the Tatrański (Tatra), Pieniński (Pieniny), Ojcowski (Ojców), Babia Góra (Old Wives’/Witches’ Mountain), Gorczański (Gorce) and Magura national parks;
- forests cover around 30% of the region;
- rivers: the Vistula, the Dunajec, the Poprad;
- highland lakes: Morskie Oko (the Eye of the Sea); Dolina Pięciu Stawów (Five Ponds Valley);
- the Czorsztyń and Dobczycki reservoirs;
- Błędów Desert, known as the ‘Polish Sahara’, the only desert in Europe.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the revitalised, post-industrial Zabłocie district of Krakow, including Oskar Schindler’s Enamel Factory;
- the steelworks in Krakow, the second largest in Poland, at 750 ha / 853 acres;
- included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  - the Wieliczka and Bochnia Royal Salt Mines; Wieliczka boasts nine levels;
  - quarries and mines.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

Krakow, with over a dozen higher education institutions, a number of forts and the Kościuszki, Piłsudski and Krakus mounds; Zakopane, set amidst the High Tatras, with a wealth of ski trails; small towns with well-preserved, traditional urban layouts and castle ruins; rural landscapes; Galician railway stations.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

the Auschwitz-Birkenau Memorial and Museum; the Chabówka Rolling-Stock Heritage Park; the Galician Town section of the Sądecki Ethnographic Park; Krakow Commons, one of Europe’s largest city-centre meadows; the state-of-the-art Alvernia Studios complex.
MAZOVIA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Warsaw, the capital of Poland; population: ca. 1.7 million

MAJOR CITIES
Radom, Płock, Siedlce, Ostrołęka
ARCHITECTURE:

- the Royal Castle in Warsaw, reconstructed after World War II, Czersk Castle (14th-15th century), Ciechanów Castle (14th century);
- the palaces in Wilanów (17th century), Guzów (18th century) and Starawieś (16th century); the 17th-century Palace on the Water in Warsaw's Łazienki (Royal Baths) Park;
- Warsaw:
  - included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  - the Historic Centre of Warsaw;
  - contemporary: skyscrapers, with around twenty buildings more than 100 m / 328 ft high; POLIN, the Museum of the History of Polish Jews; the National Stadium, seating 58 500; the Copernicus Science Centre; the cable-stayed, Świętokrzyski Bridge;
  - socialist realism: the Palace of Culture and Science, 237 m / 777 ft tall; the Marszałkowska Residential District;
  - green spaces cover 25% of the city;
- dispersed, low-built buildings surrounded by greenery in the garden-cities of Podkowa Leśna, Milanówek and Komorów and the historical, early 20th-century villa districts of Konstancin-Jeziorna;
- the open-air, Mazovian rural museum in Sierpc; the open-air rural museum in Radom.

NATURE:

- lowland landscapes; forest wildernesses;
- the Kampinoski National Park;
- untouched stretches of the Bug, Pilica, Narew and Bzura rivers; the wild bank of the Vistula in the centre of Warsaw;
- the Zegrzyński Reservoir.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the former textile mill in Żyrardów, once the largest in Europe, now converted into lofts;
- 19th-century factories in the Praga and Wola districts of Warsaw, now adapted to residential and functional purposes;
- the oil refinery in Płock; the power station in Kozienice;
- Modlin Fortress.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

agricultural landscapes, arable lands and orchards; picturesque small towns; the metropolitan landscapes of Warsaw, the nation’s administrative centre, with several dozen higher education institutions, districts built in the social realist style and the reconstructed Old Town.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

Warsaw: the Keret House, currently the narrowest house in the world, measuring 152 cm / 60 inches at its widest point; the stunning, 1 ha / 2.47 acres garden on the roof of Warsaw University Library; numerous original murals; the Museum of Motorisation in Otrębusy, with a collection of 300 historical vehicles; the Sochaczew narrow-gauge railway; the Świdermajer style seen in the wooden, summer houses with open-work decoration in the Otwock area; the graduation tower in Konstancin.
SILESIA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Katowice; population: ca. 303 000

MAJOR CITIES
Dąbrowa Górnicza, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Bielsko-Biała, Wisła
ARCHITECTURE:
• Będzin Castle (15th century), Olsztyn Castle, near Częstochowa (14th century);
• the Classical, 18th-century Mieroszewki palace; the 18th-century, Neo-Baroque Schön Palace in Sosnowiec; the Neo-Baroque Castle Museum in Pszczyna, featuring original fittings and furnishings;
• contemporary architecture: the Silesian Museum, National Radio Symphony Orchestra and Academy of Music, all in Katowice;
• the Technological History Trail, encompassing 36 sites, including the Queen Luiza Mining Heritage Park and the Guido Coal Mine in Zabrze, with the possibility of descending 170 and 300 m / 558 and 1050 ft underground; the Historical Silver Mine and Black Trout Adit in Tarnowskie Góry;
• post-war Modernism: the Spodek (Saucer) sports and entertainments arena in Katowice and the city’s Millennium district, featuring corn-cob shaped buildings;
• the Wooden Architecture Trail, encompassing 93 buildings;
• sacral buildings; Roman Catholic cult sites: the 16th-century monastery complex on Jasna Góra (Luminous Mount) and the 18th-century Basilica Minor in Pszów.

NATURE:
• the Silesian Beskids, with the highest peaks, Skrzyczne and Barania Góra (Ram Mountain), at 1 257 m / 4 124 ft and 1220 m / 4 003 ft above sea level, respectively;
• the Żywiec Beskids, the second-highest chain of mountains in Poland;
• the Krakow-Częstochowa Jurassic Upland, featuring limestone inliers and outcrops, caves, hills and valleys;
• forests cover more than 30% of the region;
• a number of landscape parks;
• largest rivers: the Wisła, the Odra and the Warta;
• bodies of water: the Goczałkowice, Dziećkowice and Żywiec reservoirs.

INDUSTRIAL:
• the region is the industrial heart of Poland and features coal mines, steelworks, power stations and heating and power plants;
• the mechanised military factory in Siemianowice Śląskie; the automotive plants in Tychy and Gliwice; the breweries in Tychy and Żywiec;
• Tresna dam.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:
lowland, upland and mountain landscapes; abundant and varied flora and fauna, industrial and post-industrial buildings; spoil heaps; garden cities and towns; extensively urbanised; the most densely populated region in the country, with a powerful mining tradition.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:
the Błędów Desert; Gliwice Radio Station, the world’s highest wooden construction; the Superjednostka (Mega-Unit), one of the largest residential high-rises in Poland, containing 760 apartments; the phenomenon of the gravity hill on a stretch of road on Żar (Ember) Mountain.
WIELKOPOLSKA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Poznań; population ca. 550,700

MAJOR CITIES
Kalisz, Konin, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Piła
ARCHITECTURE:

- the Imperial Castle (20th century) and Royal Castle (13th century) in Poznań, Kórnik Castle (15th century), the Górka family castle in Szamotuły (15th century), Osieczna Castle (15th century), Gołuchowo Castle (16th century);
- the 18th-century palaces in Rogalin and Śmiełów; the 19th-century palace in Kobylniki;
- the historical buildings in Poznań: the Old Market Square, the Town Hall, the cathedral complex on Ostrów Tumski (Cathedral Island);
- the monumental Basilica in Licheń Stary;
- the Classical Teatr Wielki (Grand Theatre) in Poznań, featuring a richly ornate interior;
- Okręglak (Rotunda), a Modernist, cylindrical high-rise building, housing office and services and featuring a central stairwell;
- the Citadel Park in Poznań, featuring military cemeteries and extensive, well-preserved remains of Fortress Poznań amongst the greenery;
- Poznań International Fair; 16 exhibition halls spread over a surface area of 11 ha / 27.18 acres and 81 state-of-the-art conference rooms;
- the Open-Air Folk Architecture Museum in Wolsztyn.

NATURE:

- Wielkopolska National Park and part of the Drawa National Park; 12 landscape parks; 97 nature, forest, landscape, archaeological and floral reserves;
- more than 700 lakes, the largest being Lake Powidzkie; lakes in Poznań: Lake Kierskie, Lake Strzeszyńskie and the artificial Lake Malta;
- largest rivers: the Warta; the Noteć, the Wełna and the Odra;
- forests cover 25% of the region; pine forests such as the primaeval Nadnotecki Forest.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the Old Slaughterhouse, the Old Gasworks, the Old Brewery, the Old Printing Works and the Old Power Station in Poznań, all given a new lease of life as public arts, culture and business facilities;
- the Poznań Rolling-Stock Repair Works, abbreviated as ZNTK in Polish; the Steam Locomotive Depot in Wolsztyn;
- the Lech Brewery in Poznań;
- the H. Cegielski Poznań metal works;
- the pink salt mine in Kłodawa, the largest working salt mine in the country;
- the wind farm in Margonin, with 160 windmills.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

lowland landscapes; extensive arable land; expansive lakes; well-preserved manor houses and palaces; the Piast Dynasty Trail, named after Poland’s first ruling dynasty and encompassing historical sites dating back over more than a millennium to the origins of the Polish state; equestrian centres; canoe and kayak trails.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

the Bimba Café, located in a tramcar, and the ski slope, both in Poznań; the car and motorcycle race track in Przeźmierowo; the Morasko Meteorite Reserve, featuring seven meteorite craters; the 12th-century Gniezno Doors, cast in bronze and leading into the city’s ancient cathedral basilica.
REGIONAL CAPITAL
Gdańsk; population: ca. 457 000

MAJOR CITIES
Gdynia, Sopot, Słupsk
ARCHITECTURE:

- Malbork Castle, built by the Knights of the Teutonic Order between the 13th and 15th centuries, Gniew Castle (13th–15th century), Lębork Castle (14th century);
- the 19th-century palace in Rzucewo; the manor houses in Prusewo, Rekowo Górne and Bychowo;
- the Gothic and Baroque architecture of Gdańsk; the bourgeois townhouses on the city’s ul. Długi Targ (Long Market Street) and ul. Mariacka (St. Mary’s Street); the townhouses and tenement houses in Lębork;
- Gothic cathedrals;
- the monumental, modernist townhouses and tenement houses, dating from the 1920s and 1930s, in Gdynia;
- the eclectic and Secession buildings and coastal health resort architecture in Sopot and Ustka;
- the arcaded houses built by Dutch settlers in the Żuławy region;
- the luxury hotel complexes in Jurata and Sopot;
- the racecourse in Sopot;
- the Kaszubian Ethnographic Park; the Slavonic Open-Air Rural Museum in Kluki; the village of Swołowo.

NATURE:

- the Baltic Sea coast, with swathes of wide, sandy beaches;
- 37% of the region is covered by forests, often coniferous; the flora of sand dunes; marshes; aquatic birds, seals, bats;
- the Słowiński National Park; the Bory Tucholskie (Tuchola Coniferous Forest) National Park;
- Swiss Kaszubia, a region of picturesque, undulating hills, forests and lakes;
- ten large lakes with a surface area of more than 500 ha / 1 235 acres; the Vistula delta lowlands of the Żuławy region;
- major rivers: the Wda, the Brda, the Nogat, the Vistula delta.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

- Sandy beaches; sand dunes; coastal ports; fishing villages such as Chłopy; summer seaside resorts; lakelands, numerous canoe and kayak trails; water-sports facilities such as the one in Chałupy; lighthouses; thickly forested areas; the landscapes of the plains.

INDUSTRIAL:

- Gdynia port and marina;
- the ORP Błyskawica (Lightning), a World War II destroyer; the SV Dar Pomorza (Gift of Pomerania), a full-rigged sailing ship;
- Gdańsk shipyard;
- the Wisloujście Fortress in Gdańsk; the German coastal fortifications in Ustka.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

- the Shifting Dunes in Łeba; the unique cliff in Orłowo; the Hel Peninsula, a narrow, sandy strip of land thrusting 34 km / 21.13 miles out into the Baltic Sea; the wooden pier in Sopot, the longest of its kind in Europe, at 500 m / 640.42 ft; the Upside-Down House in Szymbark; the Crooked House (Krzowy Domek) in Sopot; the Shipwrecks’ Graveyard in Rewa.
WESTERN POMERANIA

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Szczeceń; population: ca. 408 000

MAJOR CITIES
Koszalin, Stargard Szczeciński, Kołobrzeg
ARCHITECTURE:

- the Renaissance Pomeranian Dukes’ Castle in Szczecin;
- sacral Gothic architecture, including the remains of 14th- and 15th-century Cistercian monasteries at a number of sites, such as Bierzwnik, Recz and Kołbcz;
- the monumental basilica in Szczecin, measuring 110 m / 360.9 ft at the highest point;
- the historical, working lighthouses in Kołobrzeg, at 26 m / 85.3 ft, Darłowo, at 22 m / 72.2 ft and Świnoujście, at 64 m / 210 ft;
- the health and spa resorts of Międzyzdroje, Połczyn-Zdrój and Kołobrzeg;
- the contemporary philharmonic building in Szczecin, often referred to as the ‘iceberg’.

NATURE:

- around 150 km / 93.2 miles of sandy beaches featuring dunes and cliffs, often surrounded by forests;
- the Wolin National Park and the Drawa National Park; 5 landscape parks; numerous nature reserves;
- forests, moraine hills, river valleys, marshes and mires;
- Szczecin Lagoon, lying on the Polish-German border at the mouth of the Odra River;
- the Drawa and Insko lakelands;
- the Isle of Wolin, featuring the highest cliff on Poland’s Baltic coast, Wzgórze Gosań (Gosań Hill), at 95 m / 311.7 ft above sea level.

INDUSTRIAL:

- numerous commercial, passenger, yacht and fishing ports, with the largest ports located in Szczecin, Kołobrzeg and Świnoujście; a number of shipyards;
- the open-air maritime museum in Kołobrzeg, featuring a naval patrol ship, the ORP Fala (Wave);
- the breakwater in Świnoujście, with a 19th-century windmill at its furthermost point;
- the remainders of numerous wars in the form of fortifications and defensive structures, including the Pomeranian Wall, also known as the Pomeranian Line; the 19th-century fortress in Świnoujście.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

- sandy beaches, often shielded by forests; islands; a large concentration of various bodies of water; canoe and kayak trails; sailing routes; wind- and kitesurfing; golf courses; promenades; summer, spa and health resorts; historical Cistercian sites; borderland country.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

- the 40 km / 24.5 miles, narrow-gauge railway in the Koszalin and Gryfice areas;
- the Cistercian Trail; the Lighthouse Trail; the Slavonic and Viking Heritage Centre on the Isle of Wolin; the Crooked Forest, a grove of pine trees bowed at 90-degrees at the base of the trunk, with the bend in every tree facing north; the ruins of the church swallowed by the sea on the eroding cliff in Trzęsacz; the hornbeam maze in Dobrzyca, the largest of its kind in the world, at 1 ha / 2.74 acres.
LUBELSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Lublin; population: ca. 344 000

MAJOR CITIES
Biała Podlaska, Chełm, Zamość

1. ZAMOŚĆ, THE OLD TOWN
2. KAZIMIERZ DOLNY, KORZENIOVY DÓŁ GORGE
3. KOZŁÓWKA, THE ZAMOYSKI PALACE
ARCHITECTURE:

- the Royal Castle in Lublin (12th century), Krupe Castle (16th century), Kazimierz Dolny Castle (13th century);
- the 18th-century palace and park complexes in Kock, Radzyń Podlaski and Kozłówka; the 17th-century palace and park complex in Puławy, dubbed the ‘Polish Athens’;
- the Old Town in Lublin and the mediaeval market square in Chełm;
- included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  — the Old City of Zamość, a perfect example of a late-16th-century, Renaissance town;
- Kazimierz Dolny, a town beloved of artists and filmmakers; Włodawa, a town of three cultures, Jewish, Eastern Orthodox and Roman Catholic;
- sacral: St. Onuphrius’ monastery, a 15th-century, Eastern Orthodox complex in the village of Jabłeczna; the 17th-century Sanctuary in Kodeń; the Holy Trinity chapel in Lublin Castle, with outstanding Byzantine-Rus wall paintings; the 16th-century Archdiocesan Cathedral in Lublin;
- Lublin Rural Museum, an open-air exhibition of historical wooden and masonry architecture and ethnographic artefacts;
- the spa resort of Nałęczów and the garden-town health resort of Krasnобрódl, set in a landscape park.

NATURE:

- lowland landscapes crisscrossed by rivers; the Polesie region features numerous marshes and mires, such as Krowie Bagno (Cow’s Marsh); ponds and shallow lakes, with a complex of 68 shallow lakes, all of a surface area under 3 km² / 1.16 miles²;
- tundra and forest tundra stretching further to the west than at any other point in Europe;
- the Polesie National Park; the Roztoczański National Park;
- fauna: wolves, beavers;
- larger rivers: the Vistula, the Bug, the Wieprz, the Krzna, the Bystrzyca and the Huczwa; the longest irrigation canal in Poland, at 140 km / 87 miles;

INDUSTRIAL:

- the chemical industry in Puławy;
- the construction materials and transport industries in Lublin and Świdnik;
- Dębin fortress, a 19th-century, pentagonal fort-cum-citadel.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

lowland landscapes featuring unspoiled nature, mires and marshes, with more than 23% of the region covered in greenery; borderland country, where cultures and religions have met and intermingled; stud farms; cycling, horse and water trails; lordly residencies; small towns; hop and tobacco cultivation.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

the 2 500 ha / 177 acres stud farm breeding Arab horses in Janów Lubelski; the historical, underground labyrinth in the chalk mine in Chełm; the ‘church on the water’ in Zwierzyniec; the former Nazi concentration camps of Majdanek and Sobibór.
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITALS
Bydgoszcz; population: ca. 358,000
Toruń; population: ca. 200,000

MAJOR CITIES
Włocławek, Grudziądz, Inowrocław

1. TORUŃ, THE OLD TOWN
2. BYDGÓSZC CANAL
3. INOWROCŁAW, THE GRADUATION TOWER
ARCHITECTURE:

- Golub-Dobrzyń Castle (13th-14th century); Świecie Castle (14th century); Bierzgłowski Castle (13th century); the castle ruins in Radzyń Chełmiński; the tower in Brodnica (14th century);
- the palace and park complexes in Ostromecko (14th century), Skłudzewo (17th century) and Lubostroń (18th century);
- included on the UNESCO World Heritage list:
  - the Mediaeval Town of Toruń, built in Gothic brick;
  - Artus Court, a monumental, 19th-century building on the Old Town Square in Toruń; the remains of the city’s defensive walls;
- the surviving 2.27 km / 1.41 mile-long stretch of the mediaeval defensive walls in Chełmno;
- the massive, 14th-16th century, brick-built granaries in Grudziądz;
- Gothic brick churches: Toruń Basilica (12th-13th century); Bydgoszcz Cathedral (15th century); Chełmża Co-Cathedral (13th-14th century);
- Opera Nova, a modernist building situated by Bydgoszcz canal.

NATURE:

- forests, including the ancient and dense Bory Tucholskie pine forest, cover 23% of the region, which also features steppe vegetation and mires;
- numerous species of amphibians, water birds, bats and fish occur;
- larger rivers: the Vistula, the Drwęca, the Brda, the Wda, the Noteć; numerous canals;
- numerous small bodies of water, including more than a 1000 lakes, with Lake Gopło, Lake Głuszyńskie and Lake Żnińskie Duże being the largest.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the graduation towers in the health resorts of Inowrocław and Ciechocinek;
- the 19th-century aqueduct in Fojutowo, at the intersection of two waterways;
- the Kopernik (Copernicus) confectionery factory in Toruń, manufacturer of gingerbread, a regional speciality;
- the 19th-century Toruń Fortress, an historical military complex consisting of more than 150 structures, including 15 large forts;
- the Citadel, part of the 19th-century Grudziądz Fortress, a working military facility; access by arrangement.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

lowland country, numerous post-glacial lakes, waterways, sacral and defensive Gothic architecture, castles erected by the Teutonic Knights, health and spa resorts.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

- the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age archaeological site in Biskupin; the Planetarium in Toruń and the Observatory at the Toruń Centre for Astronomy in the village of Piwnice; St. Nicholas’ Church in the village of Gąsawa, a 17th-century, wooden building with unique Baroque wall paintings.
LUBUSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITALS
Zielona Góra; population: ca. 119,000
Gorzów Wielkopolski; population: ca. 124,000

MAJOR CITIES
Nowa Sól, Żary


TABLE OF CONTENTS
ARCHITECTURE:

- the 19th-century palace in Mierzęcin;
- Koźuchów Castle (12th-13th century), known as the Lubuskie Carcassonne;
- Mużakowski Park; at around 700 ha / 1730 acres, the largest park created in the English style in Poland;
- the Gothic-Baroque Cistercian Abbey in Gościkowo-Paradyż;
- the Old Town in Zielona Góra, featuring townhouses dating from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries and a wide pedestrian boulevard;
- the Market Square in Bytom Odrzański, featuring 18th- and 19th-century bourgeois townhouses;
- the open-air museum of rural architecture in Ochla; 13 ha / 32.12 acres featuring more than sixty historical buildings;
- the open-air museum of rural technology in Wieliszewice;
- the 17th-, 18th- and 19th-century wooden windmills in Lubięcin;
- the Trail of the Wooden Churches;
- the Zielona Góra and Gorzów Wielkopolski stadiums, both with cinder tracks.

NATURE:

- 49% of the region is covered in dry coniferous, cowberry pine and heather forests; there are numerous mires, ponds, marshes and inland dunes;
- interesting specimens of fauna such as fallow deer, European pond turtles and white-tailed eagles;
- the Drawieński National Park and the Ujście Warty (Warta Estuary) National Park;
- larger rivers: the Odra, the Warta, the Bóbr and the Nysa Łużycka, all largely navigable;
- the ‘land of five hundred lakes’, including Lake Sławskie, with a surface area of 8.28 km² / 3.2 miles², Lake Łagowskie and Lake Niesłysz.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the Międzyrzecki Fortified Region, abbreviated in Polish as MRU; several hundred reinforced concrete bunkers, creating a labyrinth 30 km / 18.64 miles long;
- the tourist port and vertical-lift bridge in Nowa Sól;
- a network of river ports;
- the abandoned thread factory in Nowa Sól;
- the iron railway bridge over the Odra in the village of Stany; built in 1905, it has a 642 m / 2 106 ft span.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

- lowland landscapes; Tuscanesque views created by the region’s Stara Winna Góra, Kinga, Ingrid, Julia and Miłosz vineyards; apiaries; forest wildernesses and coniferous forests rampant with undergrowth; leisure facilities, agritourism farms and smallholdings; rivers and lakes abounding in fish; canoe and kayak trails.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

- the amusement park in Nowa Sól, featuring the largest dwarf in the world, at 5.5 m / 18 ft tall; the skatepark in Olkusz; the 36 m / 118.11 ft figure of Christ in Świebodzin; the Nietoperek bat reserve.
OPOLSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Opole; population: ca. 122 000

MAJOR CITIES
Kędzierzyn Koźle, Nysa, Brzeg

1. THE MOSZNA CASTLE
2. ST. ANNE’S MOUNTAIN PARK, THE AMPHITHEATRE
3. OPOLE
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

- lowlands; remains of mediaeval fortifications; stud farms and riding centres; historical technological sites such as steel works, factories, brickworks, watermills and windmills.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

- the pyramid-tomb, standing 9 m / 29.5 ft high in Rożnów; the Gasworks Museum in Paczków, with more than 3 000 exhibits; the Modernist Gliwice Canal, featuring six locks; the Kłodnica 'Siphon', a two-level construction where the Kłodnica River and the Gliwice canal intersect; the Polish-Czech Centre for Training in Chivalry in Byczyna.

ARCHITECTURE:

- Brzeg Castle (13th century), dubbed ‘the Wawel of Silesia’, residence of the Silesian branch of the Piast dynasty, Moszna Castle, ‘of ninety-nine spires’ (19th century), Otmuchów Castle (12th century);
- the former, 17th-century palace in Kamień Śląski, now St. Hyacinth of Poland’s Sanctuary, the 16th century palace in Rogów Opolski, the 19th-century palace in Niewodniki;
- the Renaissance-style town halls in Opole, Brzeg, Głubczyce and Paczków;
- the Gothic cathedral in Nysa;
- the Baroque monastery complex and calvary on St. Anne’s Mountain, a Roman Catholic pilgrimage destination;
- the Trail of the Sacral Wooden Buildings, including 17th- and 18th-century structures;
- Opole Open-Air Rural Museum; 10 ha / 24.71 acres featuring more than 50 examples of historical, rural buildings, complete with fixtures, fittings and furnishings;
- well-preserved, mediaeval defensive constructions; the town walls in Paczków and Byczyna, the Ziębicka Gate Tower in Nysa, the Wróblia Gate Tower in Otmuchów and the fortified towers in Krapowice and Strzelce Opolskie.

NATURE:

- the Opawskie Mountains, with Biskupia Kopa, the highest peak, at 889 m / 2 917 ft above sea level; a low range stretching into the Czech Republic, with panoramic views across the border;
- deciduous-coniferous forests cover 25% of the region;
- game animals: red deer, fallow deer, roe deer and boar;
- larger rivers: the Odra, the Mała Panew, the Nysa Kłodzka;
- bodies of water: Lake Nyskie, Lake Otmuchowskie and Lake Turawskie, which offers water sports and angling.

INDUSTRIAL:

- the coke plant in Zdzieszowice;
- a well-preserved system of fortifications covering 230 ha / 568.34 acres;
- the historical water towers in Opole, Nysa, Krapkowice, Głogówek and Grodków;
- the 18th- and 19th-century breweries in Namysłów and Głubczyce, respectively; the 19th-century distilleries in Goświnowice and Kopice and the 20th-century facility in Księży Las;

TABLE OF CONTENTS

OPOLSKIE 35
PODKARPACKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Rzeszów; population: ca. 185 000

MAJOR CITIES
Krosno, Przemyśl, Tarnobrzeg, Sanok

TABLE OF CONTENTS
**ARCHITECTURE:**

- Krasicznyc Castle (16th century), Łańcut Castle (17th century), Baranów Sandomierski Castle (14th–17th century);
- numerous wooden, Orthodox churches;
- the ethnographic park in Sanok, featuring more than 100 wooden domestic, farm and sacral buildings dating from the 17th to the 20th centuries, along with a village school, an inn, a watermill, windmills and smithies;
- Przemyśl, the second-oldest city in Southern Poland, set on seven hills and featuring an extensive system of Austrian forts;
- the health and spa resorts of Iwonicz Zdrój, Polańczyk, Rymanów Zdrój and Horyniec Zdrój.

**NATURE:**

- the gentle and picturesque Bieszczady Mountains, with Mount Tarnica, the highest peak, at 1346 m / 4416 ft above sea level; a wealth of *fauna*, including bison, bears, lynx, wildcats and red deer; abundant *flora*, predominantly deciduous forests and mountain pastures of grasses and low vegetation in the high-lying areas;
- the Lower Beskid Mountains, with gentle, forested slopes featuring a rich cultural landscape of the remains of deserted villages;
- the Strzyżowsko-Dynowskie, Przemyskie, Bukowskie and other foothills, a low range of between 350 to 500 m / 1148 to 1640 ft above sea level, criss-crossed with rivers;
- the Magura and Bieszczady national parks;
- three major rivers; the San, the Wisłok and the Wiśłoka;
- larger bodies of water: Lake Solińskie, Lake Tarnobrzeskie and the fishponds in Buda Stałowska and Starawa.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:**

remote, deserted and desolate spaces; tracts of wilderness; mountains; forests; untouched nature; small towns and villages; wooden, Orthodox churches; stud farms; bicycle, ski, horse and water trails.

**SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:**

- the Bieszczady narrow-gauge, forest railway; the Polish-Ukrainian, transborder oilfield trail; Lake Duszatyńskie, a barrier lake; the collection of horse-drawn vehicles in Łańcut Castle.

**INDUSTRIAL:**

- Aviation Valley; an aerospace industry cluster;
- sandstone quarries; the former sulphur mine in Tarnobrzeg; the glassworks in Krosno and Jarosław; the power stations in Rzeszów and Solina-Myczkowce; the wind farms in Hnatkowice-Orzechowce and Łęki Dukielskie; oil and natural gas refining; the bus factory in Sanok;
- Solina dam.
PODLASKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Białystok; population: ca. 300,000

MAJOR CITIES
Łomża, Suwałki

1. Białystok, the Branicki Palace
2. The Biebrza Swamp
3. Wasilków, Białystok Country Museum
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:

- Submontane terrain and lakeland plains;
- Unique, virgin nature; ancient forest wildernesses; the largest marsh in Central and Eastern Europe; very sparsely populated; ethnic and religious diversity; borderland country; historical villages, often featuring wooden architecture; numerous bicycle, canoe, kayak and horse trails; diving sites.

SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:

The Podlaskie Tatar Trail, winding through an area known as the ‘Polish Orient’; Grabarka Holy Mountain, a cult site of the Orthodox Church, featuring a convent, three Orthodox churches and more than 7,000 votive crosses; the Orthodox monastery and Icon Museum in Supraśl; the Bug River Fortified Settlements Trail, including ancient settlements, tumuli and prehistoric burial sites.

ARCHITECTURE:

- The 17th-century Branicki Palace in Białystok, the 18th-century Starzeński Palace in Strabla;
- Diverse sacral architecture, including:
  - The 17th-century Great Synagogue in Tykocin;
  - The 17th-century Camaldolese monastery complex, set on an island on Lake Wigry, featuring a courtyard lined with hermitages;
  - The contemporary, Orthodox church in Hajnówka; numerous old, Orthodox churches in the south and east of the region;
  - The active mosques and Muslim cemeteries in Bohoniki and Kruszyńiany;
- The Białystok open-air rural museum;
- The small, sleepy towns of Tykocin, a jewel of the Polish Baroque, Drohiczyn, Sejny and Augustów, set amidst six lakes.

NATURE:

- Included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  - The Białowieża National Park; the best-preserved, primaeval forest in Europe, it is the largest bison habitat in the world and is also home to numerous other species, including elk, wolves, lynx and beavers;
  - The Biebrza and Narew floodplains, known as the ‘Polish Amazonia’;
  - Numerous lakes, including Lake Hańcza, the deepest in the country, at 108.5 m / 356 ft and Lake Wigry, one of Poland’s largest, at 2115 ha / 5,226.28 acres;
  - The Biebrza Marshes; a complex of mires and bogs featuring an abundance of flora and bird breeding grounds;
  - More than 30% of the region is covered in forests rich in reed-bed and marsh vegetation and avifauna.

INDUSTRIAL:

- Included on the UNESCO World Heritage List:
  - The 19th-century Augustów Canal, a unique feat of engineering, 100 km / 62.14 miles long, incorporating natural rivers and lakes and featuring 18 locks;
  - The 19th-century, Imperial Russian, Osowiec fortress;
  - Three 19th-century forts, connected by a system of ramparts and moats, in the village of Piątnica Poduchowna.
ŚWIĘTOKRZYSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Kielce; population: ca. 200,000

MAJOR CITIES:
Ostrowiec Świętokrzyski, Starachowice, Skarżysko-Kamienna
**ARCHITECTURE:**

- Krzyżtopór Castle (17th century), Chęciny Castle (14th century), Sandomierz Castle (16th century);
- the 17th-century Palace of the Bishops of Krakow;
- historical sacral architecture, including the 17th-century church and monastery complexes in the villages of Karczówka and Święta Katarzyna and on Łysa Góra (Bald Mountain), also known as Święty Krzyż (Holy Cross) Mountain;
- numerous wooden architecture complexes, particularly churches, including those in Mnichów, Obiechów and Świniary;
- the Tokarnia Ethnographic Park;
- the health and spa resorts of Busko-Zdrój and Solec-Zdrój;
- the cathedral city of Sandomierz, featuring Renaissance market square and picturesque townhouses.

**NATURE:**

- the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) Mountains, featuring steep slopes and deep valleys, with Łysica (Bald Pate), also known as St. Catherine’s Mountain, the highest peak, at 612 m / 2 008 ft above sea level;
- the Świętokrzyski National Park; 9 landscape parks and nature reserves;
- large swaths of forest, including the primaeval Jodłowa Forest, habitat to numerous species of plants and animals;
- Paradise Cave, a complex of passages and chambers measuring 240 m / 787.4 ft and featuring hundreds of stalagmites and stalactites;
- Kadzielnia, a limestone excavation left by a former quarry, with Lake Szmaragdowe (Emerald) at its foot;
- main rivers: the Wisła, the Pilica, the Nida and the Nidzica.

**INDUSTRIAL:**

- the metals and machine industries in Skarżysko-Kamienna, Starachowice and Kielce;
- historical technology sites: the 19th-century rolling mill and nail factory in Maleniec; the remains of the former steel furnaces in Nowa Słupia; the 19th-century industrial facility in Sielpia; the historical smithy in Stara Kuźnica, complete with bellows and hammer; the Museum of Nature and Technology in Starachowice;
- the accessible underground dungeons in Opatów and Sandomierz.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:**

upland landscapes; rocky mountains, interspersed with valleys; primaeval forests; caves; numerous wooden churches; historical technological sites; formidable castles; archaeological attractions; underground tourist routes; spa and health resorts; bicycle and horse trails.

**SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:**

the reconstructed dinosaurs in the Bałtów Jurassic Park; the ‘Bartek’ natural monument, an oak tree dating back between 600 and 1 200 years; Łysa Góra as the site of an ancient, pagan cult; the stone runs in the Świętokrzyskie Mountains.
WARMIŃSKO-MAZURSKIE

REGIONAL CAPITAL
Olsztyn; population: ca. 175,000

MAJOR CITIES
Elbląg, Elk, Ostróda

1. WILKASY, MARINA
2. STAŃCZYKI, THE RAILWAY AQUEDUCT
3. LIDZBARK WARMIŃSKI CASTLE
**ARCHITECTURE:**

- a network of bishops’ castles: the 14th-century Lidzbark Warmiński Castle, Jeziorany Castle, Reszel Castle and Orneta Castle ruins; the 13th-century Braniewo Castle;
- thirty 14th-century castles built by the Knights of the Teutonic Order, including Nidzica Castle, Giżycko Castle, Barciany Castle and Ostróda Castle;
- the Neo-Gothic palace in Sorkwity; the Neo-Baroque palace in Galiny;
- 14th- and 15th-century town halls and churches, including those in Frombork and Elbląg;
- the Baroque churches in Święta Lipka, Stoczek Klasztorny, Krosno and Chwałęcin;
- historical wooden architecture: Roman Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox churches, roadside shrines and cottages;
- the domestic and farm buildings, churches and windmills constructed by the Mennonite settlers in the Żuławy region;
- the Show Gardens in Marcinkowo, 3 km² / 1.16 miles² of themed gardens in a variety of styles.

**NATURE:**

- the Land of a Thousand Lakes; more than 2 000 bodies of water and Poland’s largest complex of lakes linked by canals;
- Lake Śniardywy and Lake Mamry, the largest lakes in Poland, with surface areas of 113.8 km² / 43.94 miles² and 104.4 km² / 40.31 miles², respectively;
- a waterway network comprising numerous lakes, rivers, canals and part of the Vistula Lagoon;
- rivers: the Krutynia, the Łyna, the Drwęca and the Pisa;
- wetland and marsh vegetation at sites such as the Nietlickie Bagno Nature Reserve;
- 8 landscape parks and more than 100 nature reserves;
- more than 30% of the region is forested and includes the remains of primaeval forests such as the Piska and the Borecka;
- an abundance of flora and fauna, including numerous species of fish.

**INDUSTRIAL:**

- the 36 m / 118.11 ft rail aqueduct in Stańczyki;
- the German Land Army Quarters in Mamerki, featuring 30 reinforced concrete bunkers, a watchtower and reconstructed interiors;
- the 19th-century Boyen Fortress in Giżycko;
- the Elbląg canal, the longest navigable canal in Poland;
- the narrow-gauge railway in Ełk.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REGION:**

hills and plains crisscrossed with post-glacial lakes and river valleys; an extensive waterways infrastructure including sailing, canoeing and kayaking; forests and untouched nature; interesting Gothic and wooden architectural remains in the Żuławy region; a highly popular holiday destination.

**SOME OTHER SITES OF PARTICULAR INTEREST:**

the remains of Adolf Hitler’s secret, Eastern Front headquarters, the Wolf’s Lair; Mikołajki, known as the Venice of the North, the hub of the region’s navigation routes, featuring a picturesque marina; Grunwald Battlefield, the site of one of the largest battles in mediaeval Europe.
SHOOTING PERMITS – FAQ

Please note that the information provided in this section is only a general outline and guideline. When considering a specific location, it is always best to contact a local fixer or the film commission for the region in question in order to ascertain what regulations are applicable.

1. Do I need permission to film in Poland?

No, it is not necessary to have a permission if you will be filming in public places such as streets or squares, will not be occupying a traffic lane or pavement or using tripods and will be working with a small crew of two to three people. Nonetheless, even in those circumstances, we recommend that you contact Film Commission Poland or the relevant regional film commission to check the status of your chosen location.

YES, if the land, building or structure has an owner. The owner might be:

• the State Treasury; permits are issued by the Ministry of Treasury;
• a local authority; permits are issued by the relevant department of the authority in question;
• a denominational group or religious order; permits are issued as follows:
  – for the Roman Catholic Church: the bishop or archbishop;
  – monasteries and convents: the abbot, prioress or mother superior;
  – synagogues: the local Jewish Commune;
  – mosques: the local Muslim Commune;
• private owners: a signed agreement setting out the rights and obligations of the parties during filming is required.

2. Do I need a permit in order to film on a road?

YES, two procedures are obligatory; a permit must be obtained for occupying a traffic lane (zajęcie pasa drogowego) and for the specific use of a road (wykorzystanie drogi w sposób szczególny). In order to obtain permission to film, it is necessary to apply to the offices responsible for the type of road in question:

• national roads:
  General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways
  Generalna Dyrekcja Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad
  00-874 Warsaw, ul. Wronia 53

3. Do I need a permit in order to film in green spaces?

YES, if you want to film in:

• municipal parks, forests, urban green spaces, then you will need to obtain a permit from the local authority’s department of the environment and green spaces (wydział środowiska, wydział ochrony środowiska, zarząd zieleni miejskiej);
• state forests, then the local State Forests inspectorate (nadleśnictwo) is responsible for issuing the permit.

General Directorate of State Forests
Dyrekcja Generalna Lasów Państwowych
02-124 Warsaw, ul. Grójecka 127
tel. +48 22 589 81 00, fax +48 22 589 81 71
sekretariat@lasy.gov.pl, www.lasy.gov.pl

Agricultural Property Agency
Resource Management Unit
6. Do I need a permit in order to film at historical sites?

**YES**, permission from the owner or managing authority is required. This is generally the Ministry of Culture although cultural institutions may be involved at a more local level. In some cases, the consent of the local historical conservation office will also be needed. The possibility of photographing and filming museum collections and exhibits may be covered by separate regulations. Shooting in historical buildings or at historical sites, particularly in the case of ruins, often involves the necessity of meeting additional insurance requirements.

Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
Monuments Preservation Department
Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego
Departament Ochrony Zabytków
00-328 Warsaw, ul. Kopernika 36/40
tel. +48 22 55 15 750, fax +48 22 55 15 783
doz@mkidn.gov.pl, www.mkidn.gov.pl
7. Who issues permits for filming at the following types of site?

MILITARY FACILITIES:
the commanding officer of the unit to which the facility belongs.

Ministry of National Defence
Administration Department
Ministerstwo Obrony Narodowej
Departament Administracyjny
00-911 Warsaw, Al. Niepodległości 218
tel. +48 22 684 00 32, fax +48 22 687 41 89
da@mon.gov.pl, www.mon.gov.pl

General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces
Sztab Generalny Wojska Polskiego
00-904 Warsaw, ul. Rakowiecka 4A
tel. +48 22 687 03 35, fax +48 22 687 04 72
www.sgwp.wp.mil.pl

Military Property Agency
Real Estate Management and Marketing Unit
Agencja Mienia Wojskowego
Zespół Gospodarki Nieruchomościami
i Marketingu
00-911 Warsaw, ul. Nowowiejska 26A
tel. +48 22 314 97 68
zbigniew.prokopczyk@amw.com.pl
www.amw.com.pl

POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS:
the commanding officer of the unit to which the facility belongs.

Ministry of Internal Affairs
Office of Finance and Administration
Ministerstwo Spraw Wewnętrznych
Biuro Administracyjno-Finansowe
02-591 Warsaw, ul. Stefana Batorego 5
tel. +48 22 646 08 27, fax +48 22 845 62 67
baf.sekretariat@msw.gov.pl, www.msw.gov.pl

National Police Headquarters
Police Logistics Office
Komenda Główna Policji
Biuro Logistyki Policji
02-542 Warsaw, ul. Domaniewska 36/38
tel. +48 22 601 18 65, fax +48 22 601 18 74
blpkgp@policja.gov.pl, www.policja.pl

National Headquarters of the
State Fire Service of Poland
Logistics Office
Komenda Główna Państwowej Straży Pożarnej
Biuro Logistyki
00-463 Warsaw, ul. Podchorążych 38
tel. +48 22 523 34 36, fax +48 22 523 33 18
www.kgpzp.gov.pl

COURTS AND PENAL FACILITIES:
Poland’s courts and penal institutions are overseen by the Minister of Justice. Property belonging to the ministry is managed by the Administration and Finance Office. Penal facility buildings are run by the Quartermaster’s and Property Development Office of the Central Authority of the Prison Service.

Ministry of Justice
Administration and Finance Office
Ministerstwo Sprawiedliwości
Biuro Administracyjno-Finansowe
00-950 Warsaw, Al. Ujazdowskie 11
tel. +48 22 521 25 72, fax +48 22 521 22 45
www.ms.gov.pl

Central Authority of the Prison Service
Quartermaster’s Office and Property Development Bureau
Centralny Zarząd Służby Więziennej
Biuro Kwatermistrzowsko-Inwestycyjne
02-521 Warsaw, ul. Rakowiecka 37A
tel./fax +48 22 640 85 11, +48 22 640 85 12
bkw@sw.gov.pl, www.sw.gov.pl
**SHOOTING PERMITS**

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

**AIRPORTS:**
- Permits to film at an airport are issued by the director. If the work or workstations of other services present at the airport, such as the Polish Border Guard, the Customs Service or the Airport Security Guard will also filmed, then the consent of the headquarters of those services is required as well.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>City</th>
<th>Website</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lotnisko-chopina.pl">www.lotnisko-chopina.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.modlinairport.pl">www.modlinairport.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bydgoszcz</td>
<td><a href="http://www.plb.pl">www.plb.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gdańsk</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airport.gdansk.pl">www.airport.gdansk.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katowice</td>
<td><a href="http://www.katowice-airport.com">www.katowice-airport.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krakow</td>
<td><a href="http://www.krakowairport.com">www.krakowairport.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lublin</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airport.lublin.pl">www.airport.lublin.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Łódź</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lotnisko.lodz.pl">www.lotnisko.lodz.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poznań</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airport-poznan.com.pl">www.airport-poznan.com.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rzeszów</td>
<td><a href="http://www.rzeszowairport.pl">www.rzeszowairport.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Szczecin</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airport.com.pl">www.airport.com.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrocław</td>
<td><a href="http://www.airport.wroclaw.pl">www.airport.wroclaw.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zielona Góra</td>
<td><a href="http://www.lotnisko.lubuskie.pl">www.lotnisko.lubuskie.pl</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RAILWAYS:**
- Most of Poland’s railway stations and rail infrastructure is owned by the Polish State Railways Joint Stock Company (Polskie Koleje Państwowe S.A.; PKP S.A.) In this case, the producer’s partner will be the company’s Real Estate Operation Department (Departament Eksplotacji Nieruchomości), which issues shooting permits and enters

---

**SCHOOLS AND UNIVERSITIES:**
- State establishments may be under the permanent management of a commune, powiat or voivodship, but they might also be managed by the institution itself. Educational establishments are overseen by the Minister of Science and Higher Education.

  Ministry of Science and Higher Education
  Department of Budget and Science
  Ministerstwo Nauki i Szkolnictwa Wyższego
  Departament Budżetu i Finansów
  00-529 Warsaw, ul. Hoża 20
  tel. +48 22 628 85 79, fax +48 22 529 23 51
  jaroslaw.oliwa@nauka.gov.pl, www.nauka.gov.pl

  Ministry of Culture and National Heritage
  Department of Art and Culture Education
  Ministerstwo Kultury i Dziedzictwa Narodowego
  Departament Szkolnictwa Artystycznego i Edukacji Kulturalnej
  00-071 Warsaw, ul. Krakowskie Przedmieście 15/17
  tel. +48 22 421 04 63, fax +48 22 826 14 70
  dep@mkidn.gov.pl, www.mkidn.gov.pl

**CLINICS AND HOSPITALS:**
- Both public and private medical establishments operate in Poland. State establishments may be under the permanent management of the local authorities, but they might also be managed by the institution itself.

  Ministry of Health
  Director General’s Office
  Ministerstwo Zdrowia
  00-952 Warsaw, ul. Miodowa 15
  tel. +48 22 634 92 47, fax +48 22 634 94 67
  kancelaria@mz.gov.pl, www.mz.gov.pl

**POST OFFICES:**
- Permits to film in a post office facility are issued by the manager (naczelnik) of the facility in question. The post offices belong to the Polish Post Office.

  Polish Post Office
  Press spokesperson
  Poczta Polska
  Rzecznik
  00-940 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2
  tel. +48 22 656 54 28
  rzecznik@poczta-polska.pl, www.poczta-polska.pl

---

**POST OFFICES:**
- Permits to film in a post office facility are issued by the manager (naczelnik) of the facility in question. The post offices belong to the Polish Post Office.

  Polish Post Office
  Press spokesperson
  Poczta Polska
  Rzecznik
  00-940 Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2
  tel. +48 22 656 54 28
  rzecznik@poczta-polska.pl, www.poczta-polska.pl
into the relevant agreements. Depending upon what kind of PKP facility will be used as a location, the producer’s first point of contact will be the spokesperson for the respective departments and companies which comprise the PKP Group:
- railway stations: Real Estate Operation Department (Departament Eksplataacji Nieruchomości);
- carriage of passengers: PKP Intercity;
- railway lines: PKP Polskie Linie Kolejowe,
- freight transport, sidings, spur lines and logistics centres: PKP Cargo.

Before filming begins, it is also necessary to contact the headquarters of the Railway Guards.

Railway Guards Headquarters
Komenda Główna Straży Ochrony Kolei
00-081 Warsaw, ul. Chmielna 73A
tel. +48 22 474 41 62, fax +48 22 474 41 57
sok.komenda@plk-sa.pl, www.plk-sa.pl

PKP Intercity
Press spokesperson
Rzecznik
00-848 Warsaw, ul. Żelazna 59A
tel. +48 22 474 28 32, +48 697 044 484
rzecznik@intercity.pl, www.intercity.pl

**URBAN TRANSPORT SYSTEMS:**
urban transport services such as trams, buses, trolley buses, and water buses are provided both by private companies and by enterprises and facilities belonging to the urban communes (zakład komunikacji miejskiej, miejski zakład komunikacji, miejskie przedsiębiorstwo komunikacyjne). In order to obtain a shooting permit, it is necessary to apply to the owner or managing authority of the mode of transport required.

Urban communications are overseen by an organisational unit of the municipal authority (zarząd komunikacji, zarząd transportu). There is only one metro, in Warsaw. It is managed by Metro Warszawskie (Warsaw Metro).

8. What documents are required in order to obtain a permit?

In every case, it is worth preparing documents containing the following information:
- the title of the film and the names of the director and producer;
- the film budget;
- production insurance;
- type of production: feature film, documentary, television, commercial and so forth;
- the shooting date and number of filming days;
- a description of the scene or scenes to be shot;
- the composition of the crew: names and ID numbers, as well as the number of vehicles involved;
- a description of the equipment: lights, generators, cranes, dollies and so forth.

9. How long does it take for a permit to be issued?

It depends on the type of location and the owner. The earlier an application is submitted, the greater the chance that it will be reviewed positively and processed in good order. In the majority of cases, particularly for locations within town and city boundaries, the administrative procedures require an application for a permit to be submitted at least two weeks before shooting begins. In some instances, contacting the local film commission can accelerate the procedure.
## COMPANIES

### A+MEDIA
02–796 Warsaw
ul. Wąwozowa 6 lok. 82
tel. +48 608 791 416
aplusmedia@op.pl
www.aplusmedia.pl

### AKSON STUDIO
00–672 Warszawa
ul. Piękna 44a
tel. +48 22 840 68 30
akson@aksonstudio.pl
www.aksonstudio.pl

### ANAGRAM FILM
90–062 Łódź
ul. Piotrkowskiego 8 lok. 36
tel. +48 605 075 181
oliviya@counterpoint.pl
claudia@counterpoint.pl
www.counterpoint.pl

### APETITE PRODUCTION
31–153 Krakow
ul. Szlak 65 lok. 803
tel. +48 607 816 342
info@locationspoland.com
www.locationspoland.com

### BANK OF LOCATIONS
50–001 Wrocław
ul. Gwara 17 lok. 2
tel. +48 604 070 457
+48 531 900 055
hello@bankoflocations.com
www.bankoflocations.com

### BEST PROPERTY
tel. +48 22 224 58 93
+48 602 377 770
fax +48 22 615 57 92
office@bestproperty.pl
www.bestproperty.pl

### COUNTERPOINT
03–477 Warszawa
ul. Szymańskiego 8 lok. 36
tel. +48 605 075 181
+48 605 075 197
oliviya@counterpoint.pl
claudia@counterpoint.pl
www.counterpoint.pl

### DAUL
30–732 Krakow
ul. Płk. Dąbka 2
tel. +48 12 643 25 12
00–724 Warszawa
ul. Chełmska 21 block 4A lok. 513
tel. +48 22 851 10 69
+48 509 726 225
daul@daul.pl
lokacje@daul.pl
www.daul.pl

### FILMLOCATIONS
31–128 Krakow
ul. Karmelicka 45 lok. 8
00–321 Warszawa
ul. Bednarska 23 lok. 51
tel. +48 691 162 731
contact@filmlocations.com.pl
www.filmlocations.com.pl

### FILM POLSKA PRODUCTIONS
30–219 Krakow
ul. Koło Strzelnicy 12
tel. +48 604 428 940
film@film Polska.pl
www.filmpolska.pl

### GRUPPA RAFAŁ WIDAJEWICZ
53–133 Wrocław
ul. Kamienica 11
tel. +48 604 770 218
widaj@gruppa.pl
www.gruppa.pl

### HOUSE MEDIA COMPANY
00–724 Warszawa
ul. Chełmska 21 block 21
tel. +48 22 840 50 56
biuro@housemedia.com.pl
www.housemedia.com.pl

### KRAKOW FILM COMMISSION
31–513 Krakow
ul. Olszańska 7
tel. +48 12 424 96 61
+48 501 051 605
office@film-commission.pl
www.film-commission.pl

### LAVA FILMS
91–012 Łódź
ul. Gandhiego 7 lok. 30
tel. +48 602 132 222
agnieszka@lavafilms.pl
www.lavafilms.pl

### LIPSTICK FILM
05–075 Warszawa
ul. Słowackiego 28
tel. +48 509 623 408
kajaderceville@gmail.com

### LOCATION SCOUT
tel. +48 601 168 868
+48 602 377 770
urszula.onopa@locationscout.pl
katarzyna.koszosza@locationscout.pl
www.locationscout.pl

### ŁÓDŹ FILM COMMISSION
90–926 Łódź
ul. Piotrkowska 102
tel. +48 42 638 55 46
+48 42 638 59 29
glowackam@uml.lodz.pl
w.szuster@uml.lodz.pl
www.lodzfilmcommission.pl

### MAZOVIA WARSAW FILM COMMISSION
00–139 Warszawa
ul. Elektoralna 12
tel. +48 22 586 42 58
info@mwfc.pl
www.mwfc.pl

### NO SUGAR FILMS
02–672 Warszawa
ul. Domaniewska 47 lok. 10
tel. +48 603 486 287
nosugarfilms@nosugarfilms.com
www.nosugarfilms.com
OPUS FILM
90-554 Łódź
ul. Łąkowa 29
tel. +48 42 634 55 00
+48 42 634 55 01
opus@opusfilm.com
02-541 Warsaw
ul. Narbutta 16 lok.8
tel. +48 22 646 02 63
+48 22 646 58 46
warszawa@opusfilm.com
www.opusfilm.com

POZNAN FILM COMMISSION
61-767 Poznań
ul. Masztalarska 8
tel. +48 61 852 88 33 ext.35
m.gramacki@poznanfilmcommission.pl
www.poznanfilmcommission.pl

SILESIA FILM COMMISSION
40-008 Katowice
ul. Górnicza 5
tel. +48 698 353 147
p.mlynarczyk@silesiafilm.com
www.silesiafilmcommission.eu

SKWER KORPORACJA
05-827 Grodzisk Mazowiecki
ul. J. Kasprowicza 8
tel. +48 501 376 553
skwerkorporacja@interia.pl
rfeluch@poczta.onet.pl

STARS IMPRESARIAT
FILMOWY
00-514 Warsaw
ul. Marszałkowska 84/90
lok. 200
tel. +48 22 314 69 20
31-056 Krakow, ul. Józefa 26
tel. +48 12 290 69 40
zlecenia@stars-impressariat.pl
www.stars-impressariat.pl

V-FILM
50-015 Wrocław
ul. Karkonoska 10
tel. +48 601 728 631
v@v-film.com
www.v-film.com

WILD POLAND TOURS
30-383 Krakow
ul. Obozowa 41A lok.8
tel. +48 793 082 752
office@wildpolandtours.com
www.wildpolandtours.com

WROCŁAW FILM COMMISSION
50-020 Wrocław
ul. Piłsudskiego 64A
tel. +48 71 793 79 72
+48 601 386 192
rbubnicki@wroclawfilmcommission.pl
www.wroclawfilmcommission.pl

KONRAD NADOWSKI
tel. +48 512 317 250
konrad.nadowski@gmail.com

ANNA PALKA
tel. +48 606 879 275
annapalka@gmail.com

OLIVIA PRZECHERSKA
tel. +48 605 075 181
oliwka@counterpoint.pl

KACPER SIDEROPULOS
tel. +48 501 616 192
k.sideropulos@gmail.com

AGATA SIKORA
tel. +48 694 268 211
agathasikora@gmail.com

PAULINA SUCHECKA
tel. +48 530 092 092
suchecbka.paulina@gmail.com

MICHAŁ ŚLIWKIEWICZ
tel. +48 666 606 506
michal.slwkwiewicz@hotmail.com

ROBERT TAMBOROWSKI
tel. +48 660 440 606
rtamborowski@wp.pl

GRZEGORZ TURZAŃSKI
tel. +48 506 048 899
grzegorz.turzanski@wp.pl

FREELANCERS

PATRYK BYĆ
tel. +48 691 041 401
patrykbyc@gmail.com

MARCIN KORZYŃ

MICHAL BYSTRY
tel. +48 509 165 083
mich.bystry@gmail.com

MAGDALENA HOŁDUN
tel. +48 519 520 117
magda.holdun@gazeta.pl

DARIusz KŁODOWSKI
tel. +48 531 072 000
dariusz.klodowski@gmail.com

MICHAŁ KORYNEK
tel. +48 501 509 847
mkorynek@gmail.com

TOMASZ ŁUCZEWSKI
tel. +48 501 589 765
tomasz.luczewski@wp.pl

KATARzyna KGERVOS

MICHŁA ŚLIWKIEWICZ
tel. +48 666 606 506
michal.slwkwiewicz@hotmail.com

ROBERT TAMBOROWSKI
tel. +48 660 440 606
rtamborowski@wp.pl

GRZEGORZ TURZAŃSKI
tel. +48 506 048 899
grzegorz.turzanski@wp.pl

KATARzyna KGERVOS

tel. +48 501 642 048
k.kgervs@gmail.com

KoRZYSzTOF WIECH
tel. +48 604 210 350
wiech.film@gmail.com

JULIA ZWIERZEWSKA
tel. +48 501 642 048
juliazwiezewska@gmail.com
CREDITS

The photographs used in this publication appear thanks to the kind assistance and permission of the following:

LOCATION GUIDE POLAND

Cover – The Bieszczady Mountains: Jan Włodarczyk - Autorskia Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 4 – Gdynia, Cliff in Orłowo: Jan Włodarczyk - Autorskia Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 12 – Wrocław, The Centennial Hall: WP Hala Łużowa sp. z o.o., photo by Stanisław Klimek
The Stołowe Mountains: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
Karpacz, The Wang Church: © borzywoj - Fotolia.com

p. 18 – Warsaw, The Palace of Culture and Science: © Photocreo Bednarek - Fotolia.com
Rural landscape: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Mazowieckiego
Modlin Fortress: Mazovia
Warsaw Film Commission, photo by Marek Jakuczek

p. 20 – Będzin Castle: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor
Świętochłowice: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor

p. 22 – Poznań, The Old Market Square: Poznan Film Commission
Lake Wolsztyn: @ Radosław Maciejewski - Fotolia.com
Poznań International Fair: MTP

Gdańsk, The Long Embankment: @ Marcin Krzyżak - Fotolia.com
Malbork Castle: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 26 – Świnoujście, Lighthouse: © Maciej Błędowski – Fotolia.com
The Isle of Wolin: @ jaromaj66 - Fotolia.com
Szczecin, Wały Chrobrego: © Mike Mareen – Fotolia.com

p. 28 – Zamość, The Old Town: © thomas – Fotolia.com
Kazimierz Dolny, Korzeniowy Dół Gorge: © ottoflickr - Fotolia.com

p. 32 – Stara Wieś, The Kinga Vineyard: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marcin Oliva Soto Łęknicz, The Mużakowski Castle: Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa, photo by Paweł Kobek
Pniewo, The Międzyrzecz Fortification Region: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marek Pych

p. 34 – The Moszna Castle: Robert Kostrzewa
St. Anna’s Mountain Park, The Amphitheater: Marek Thiel

Opole: © M.Dalach – Fotolia.com
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski
Komańcza, Eastern Orthodox Church: @ graphia – Fotolia.com
The Krasicznyn Castle: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj.
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski

p. 38 – Białystok, The Braniicki Palace: Archiwum Urzędu Miejskiego w Białymstoku
The Biebrza Swamp: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Podlaskiego,
photo by T. Tomaszewski
Wasilków, Białystok Country Museum: Wojciech Konopka – Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 40 – Ujazd, The Krzyżtopór Castle: Regionalna Organizacja Turystyczna Woj. Świętokrzyskiego, photo by Szymon Pawlak

Łódź, The Uniontex Factory: Łódź Film Commission, photo by Witold Bączyk
Zgierz, North of Łódź: Łódź Film Commission, photo by Witold Bączyk

p. 16 – The Tatra Mountains, Hala Gąsienicowa: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
Krakow, The Main Market Square: © M.R. Swadzba - Fotolia.com
Nowy Sącz, The Galician Town: Archiwum Krakow Film Commission, photo by Paweł Mazur

p. 14 – Łódź, The Poznański Palace: Łódź Film Commission, photo by M. Kawczyński

Bytom, The „Krystyna” Mine Shaft: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor

Kolberg, The Zamoyski Palace: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 20 – Będzin Castle: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor

p. 26 – Świnoujście, Lighthouse: © Maciej Błędowski – Fotolia.com
Szczecin, Wały Chrobrego: © Mike Mareen – Fotolia.com

p. 28 – Zamość, The Old Town: © thomas – Fotolia.com
Kazimierz Dolny, Korzeniowy Dół Gorge: © ottoflickr - Fotolia.com
Kolberg, The Zamoyski Palace: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 30 – Toruń, The Old Town: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
Bydgoszcz Canal: © Roman Milert – Fotolia.com
Inowrocław, The Graduation Tower: Miasto Inowrocław

p. 32 – Stara Wieś, The Kinga Vineyard: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marcin Oliva Soto Łęknicz, The Mużakowski Castle: Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa, photo by Paweł Kobek
Pniewo, The Międzyrzecz Fortification Region: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marek Pych

p. 34 – The Moszna Castle: Robert Kostrzewa
St. Anna’s Mountain Park, The Amphitheater: Marek Thiel

Opole: © M.Dalach – Fotolia.com
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski
Komańcza, Eastern Orthodox Church: @ graphia – Fotolia.com
The Krasicznyn Castle: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj.
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski

p. 38 – Białystok, The Braniicki Palace: Archiwum Urzędu Miejskiego w Białymstoku
The Biebrza Swamp: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Podlaskiego,
photo by T. Tomaszewski
Wasilków, Białystok Country Museum: Wojciech Konopka – Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 40 – Ujazd, The Krzyżtopór Castle: Regionalna Organizacja Turystyczna Woj. Świętokrzyskiego, photo by Szymon Pawlak

Łódź, The Uniontex Factory: Łódź Film Commission, photo by Witold Bączyk
Zgierz, North of Łódź: Łódź Film Commission, photo by Witold Bączyk

p. 16 – The Tatra Mountains, Hala Gąsienicowa: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
Krakow, The Main Market Square: © M.R. Swadzba - Fotolia.com
Nowy Sącz, The Galician Town: Archiwum Krakow Film Commission, photo by Paweł Mazur

p. 18 – Warsaw, The Palace of Culture and Science: © Photocreo Bednarek - Fotolia.com
Rural landscape: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Mazowieckiego
Modlin Fortress: Mazovia
Warsaw Film Commission, photo by Marek Jakuczek

p. 20 – Będzin Castle: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor
Świętochłowice: Silesia Film Commission, photo by Joanna Myszor

p. 22 – Poznań, The Old Market Square: Poznan Film Commission
Lake Wolsztyn: @ Radosław Maciejewski - Fotolia.com
Poznań International Fair: MTP

Gdańsk, The Long Embankment: @ Marcin Krzyżak - Fotolia.com
Malbork Castle: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 26 – Świnoujście, Lighthouse: © Maciej Błędowski – Fotolia.com
The Isle of Wolin: @ jaromaj66 - Fotolia.com
Szczecin, Wały Chrobrego: © Mike Mareen – Fotolia.com

p. 28 – Zamość, The Old Town: © thomas – Fotolia.com
Kazimierz Dolny, Korzeniowy Dół Gorge: © ottoflickr - Fotolia.com
Kolberg, The Zamoyski Palace: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 30 – Toruń, The Old Town: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
Bydgoszcz Canal: © Roman Milert – Fotolia.com
Inowrocław, The Graduation Tower: Miasto Inowrocław

p. 32 – Stara Wieś, The Kinga Vineyard: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marcin Oliva Soto Łęknicz, The Mużakowski Castle: Narodowy Instytut Dziedzictwa, photo by Paweł Kobek
Pniewo, The Międzyrzecz Fortification Region: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Lubuskiego,
photo by Marek Pych

p. 34 – The Moszna Castle: Robert Kostrzewa
St. Anna’s Mountain Park, The Amphitheater: Marek Thiel

Opole: © M.Dalach – Fotolia.com
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski
Komańcza, Eastern Orthodox Church: @ graphia – Fotolia.com
The Krasicznyn Castle: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj.
Podkarpackiego, photo by Krzysztof Zajączkowski

p. 38 – Białystok, The Braniicki Palace: Archiwum Urzędu Miejskiego w Białymstoku
The Biebrza Swamp: Urząd Marszałkowski Woj. Podlaskiego,
photo by T. Tomaszewski
Wasilków, Białystok Country Museum: Wojciech Konopka – Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 40 – Ujazd, The Krzyżtopór Castle: Regionalna Organizacja Turystyczna Woj. Świętokrzyskiego, photo by Szymon Pawlak
Sandomierz, The Market Square: © Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna
The Jodłowa Forest: Regionalna Organizacja Turystyczna Woj. Świętokrzyskiego, photo by K. Peczalski

p. 42 – Wilkasy, Marina: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

p. 44 – The Karkonosze Mountains: Jan Włodarczyk – Autorska Agencja Fotograficzna

PRODUCTION GUIDE POLAND

Cover – Kick dir. Sajid Nadiadwala: Film Polska Productions, photo by Maciej Stankiewicz


p. 24 – Alvernia Studios from the air: Alvernia Studios

p. 25 – Sound stage: ATM Group

p. 26 – Sound stage: WFDiF

p. 38 – Niewinne (Agnus Dei, 2016) dir. Anne Fontaine: Aeroplan Film, photo by Anna Włoch


p. 73 – Arizona w mojej głowie (They Chased Me Through Arizona, 2014) dir. Matthias Huser: Lava Films, photo by Sylwester Kaźmierczak

PRODUCTION GUIDE LOCATION GUIDE POLAND

Film Commission Poland

Editor: Iwona Burzyńska, Anna E. Dziedzic

Editorial team: Dana Pohl, Tomasz Dąbrowski

English translation and language editing: Caryl Swift

Graphic design: Joanna Górska, Homework

Film Commission Poland would like to thank the following people for their support and advice: Ewa Borguńska, Alicja Grawon-Jaksik, Michał Jaksik, Marta Habior, Wojciech Hoflik, Izabela Kiszka-Hoflik, Karol Makowski, Ewa Puszczyńska, Krzysztof Sołek, Joanna Szymańska, Mariusz Włodarski, Maciej Żemojcin.

The resources of the www.audiowizualni.pl and www.filmpolski.pl databases were used as references in preparing Production & Location Guide. Poland

Warsaw 2015

TABLE OF CONTENTS