LOCATION GUIDE
POLAND

Please note photos for the publication have been compressed due to the file size. Pictures in better quality available upon request.
Why are film locations in Poland attractive? For a producer, distance and the availability of a specific location are crucial. Poland has everything which is of the essence to film production; efficient technical and logistical support and, at one and the same time, landscapes... scenic mountains, countless expanses of water, swathe of forest, stretches of desert and a coastline which, in many spots, calls to mind the beaches of Africa. And the critical thing... they are all within hand’s reach, with no vast distances between them, and they are all situated in places accessible to trucks and other heavy vehicles. Poland’s urban landscapes, guaranteeing exteriors from a wide range of eras and epochs, are another major attribute, as are her wealth of military structures and fortifications and her abundance of castles and palaces, all of which have enticed Polish and foreign filmmakers for many years.

The architecture of the Old Town and the unique Jewish quarter in the city of Piotrków Trybunalski has thus far hosted several dozen teams of filmmakers, cast and crew. It was there that director Agnieszka Holland shot a great many of the scenes for her wartime drama In Darkness (2011), an international production. The American producers of Peter Kassovitz’s Jakob the Liar (1999) recreated a Jewish ghetto of the Second World War there. The title role was played by Robin Williams, who came to the city to film and remarked that not even Los Angeles has the kind of sets that Piotrków has.

Similar location potential can be found in many another Polish city and town boasting historical urban architecture. Warsaw, particularly her right-bank Praga district, Wrocław, a city with a long history and tradition of cultural and religious diversity, Krakow, Legnica, Lublin and the ‘Tri-City’ of Gdańsk, Gdynia and Sopot; these are no more than a very few examples from amongst the many. The right-bank quarter of Warsaw was where director Roman Polański shot numerous scenes for his film The Pianist (2002). Set in the years of the Nazi occupation, the film, a French-German-British-Polish co-production, won three Oscars. The unique architecture of the Old Town in Krakow, with its ancient streets and bridges, its historical, post-industrial facilities, to say nothing of its environs, provided Steven Spielberg with the settings for his wartime drama Schindler’s List (1993), which garnered seven Academy awards.

One virtue of many of Poland’s cities and towns is their architectural variety, with medieval, Renaissance, Classical and Secession buildings lying within a short distance of one another. Such is the case, for instance, with the city of Legnica, where an historical apartment building was used by the German producers of Maks Färberböck’s Eine Frau in Berlin (A Woman in Berlin, 2008) to recreate the Berlin of the final days of the Second World War.

Likewise, foreign producers have availed themselves of the glories of Poland’s natural world. Filmmakers from the Walt Disney Studios set Polish landscapes into the Chronicles of Narnia series, where they featured in The Lion, the Witch and the Wardrobe (2005) and Prince Caspian (2008). Director Andrew Adamson took a definite liking to the distinctive rocky ledges of the Stołowe (Table) Mountains and presented them in true fairy-tale style in both films. Other picturesque and wild areas of Poland were also used in those tales of fantasy; Zalew Siemianówka (Lake Siemianówka), the Kamieńczyka waterfall, the primaeval Białowieża Forest and the Pieniny and Tatra mountain ranges.

The last two have also served as locations in numerous other well-known productions. The psychological drama Essential Killing (2010), with Vincent Gallo and Emmanuelle Seigner, a Polish-Norwegian-Irish-Hungarian co-production directed by Jerzy
As we go to press, there are a number of new foreign films either being made in Poland or in pre-production here. So come one, come all... it’s worth it!

Film Commission Poland

Skolimowski, was made on the gentle, forest-clad slopes of the Pieniny Mountains. A team of Bollywood producers filmed some of Kunal Kohli’s Indian blockbuster *Fanaa* (2007) amidst the alpine landscapes of Poland’s High Tatras. It was there that a number of challenging scenes involving snowmobiles and helicopters were shot. Bollywood was back in the region in 2010 in order to film key scenes for Prashant Chadha’s thriller *Aazaan* (2011), which were shot in historical Krakow, where the filmmakers came after they gave up on the notion of using Prague as a location.

The distinctive lands and limestone formations of the Krakow-Częstochowa Upland, also known as the Polish Jura, have acted as a spur to producers of films where the action is set in such parts of Southern Europe as the Sierra Morena mountain ranges in Spain, for instance. Wojciech Jerzy Has’ *Rękopis znaleziony w Saragossie* (*The Saragossa Manuscript*, 1964) is a case in point here.

Filmmakers from all over the world have also availed themselves of Poland’s historical architecture. In the Lower Silesian region, the mysterious Czocha Castle, which took form in the Middle Ages, has housed the creation of more than a dozen titles, including *Marion du Faouët* (Królowa złodziei / King of the Thieves, 1997), a French mini-series set in the times of Louis XV and *Dywersant* (*The Partisan*, 2007), a Russian mini-series. Modlin Fortress, which is situated not far from Warsaw, is one of largest historical fortifications in Europe. It has featured in numerous productions, some of them foreign. Some impressively striking scenes were shot there by the American producers of Darren O’Campbell’s thriller *The Foreigner* (2003), a Polish-American co-production starring Steven Seagal and there, too, the Japanese producers of Mamoru Oshii’s science-fiction drama *Avalon* (2001) made made their well-known film.
Welcome to Poland
Welcome to Poland

LOCATION AND AREA

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/region (województwo; 16), followed by the poviat (powiat; 379) and then the commune (gmina; 2 479). At the voivodship level, the central government representative is the voivod (wojewoda).

### Location:
Central Europe

### Area:
312,679 km² / 120,726.05 mi²

### Borders:
- Overall: 3,511 km / 2,181.63 mi
- Maritime boundary: 440 km / 273.40 mi
- Coastline: 770 km / 478.46 mi
- Russia: 210 km / 130.49 mi
- Lithuania: 104 km / 64.62 mi
- Belarus: 418 km / 259.73 mi
- Ukraine: 535 km / 332.43 mi
- Slovakia: 541 km / 331.66 mi
- Czech Republic: 796 km / 494.61 mi
- Germany: 467 km / 290.18 mi

### Time zone:
UTC+1, UTC+2
**POPULATION**

In terms of population size, the Poles constitute the world’s thirty-fourth largest nation.

The majority live in Poland’s nine hundred and eight cities and towns. The country’s most populous cities are Warsaw, with close to two million inhabitants, Krakow and Łódź, each with more than seven hundred thousand, Wrocław, with over six hundred thousand and Poznań, with above five hundred thousand.

Poland is relatively homogeneous as far as ethnicity and religion are concerned. The largest ethnic minorities are the Germans, Ukrainians, Russians and Romanies.

**NATURAL CONDITIONS**

**Landforms and Landscapes**

Poland is mainly a lowland country. A chain of lakes runs across the north, which abounds with natural and artificial expanses of water as diverse in size as they are in depth. The coastline offers a wealth of spits, coastal lakes, dunes and sandy beaches, as well as stretches of steep, craggy cliffs. The country has more than seven thousand lakes with a surface area of over a hectare (2.47 acres). In turn, the south comprises a strikingly diverse chain of mountains and uplands formed by the Sudetes and the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) and Carpathian ranges. The Polish Tatra Mountains feature seventy peaks towering above two thousand metres (6 561 feet), as well as countless caves. Waterfalls are a frequent sight in the Karkonosze (Giant) Mountains.

Unique on a Europe-wide scale, the unspoiled wilderness of many places in Poland is one of the greatest glories of her natural world. With their ancient, untouched scenery, the prævaeval Białowieża Forest, which is entered on the UNESCO World Heritage List, as well as the other forest complexes in the east of the country, are sites unlike any other on the continent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population: 38.5 million</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population density: 123 people per km² / 48 people per mi²</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

| Capital city: Warsaw, with a population of more than 1.7 million |
| Official language: Polish |
| Currency 1 złoty (PLN) = 100 groszy (also grosze; singular: grosz) |
| Average EUR exchange rate: 4.1472 PLN* |
| Average USD exchange rate: 3.0120 PLN* |
| International dialling code: +48 |
| Internet domain: .pl |

Climate and Weather

The climate in Poland is predominantly temperate, passing gradually from maritime to continental. In the north and west of the country, it is temperate maritime conditions which 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>SUNSET</th>
<th>AVERAGE DAYLIGHT</th>
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<td>I</td>
<td>07:45–07:19</td>
<td>15:34–16:21</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>07:18–06:25</td>
<td>16:22–17:13</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>06:23–06:14</td>
<td>17:15–19:08</td>
<td>11h 53min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>06:12–05:08</td>
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<td>13h 54min</td>
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<td>V</td>
<td>05:06–04:22</td>
<td>20:01–20:46</td>
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<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>04:21–04:18</td>
<td>20:47–21:01</td>
<td>16h 35min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>04:19–04:55</td>
<td>21:00–20:29</td>
<td>16h 8min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VIII</td>
<td>04:56–05:45</td>
<td>20:28–19:27</td>
<td>14h 37min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IX</td>
<td>05:46–06:34</td>
<td>19:25–18:17</td>
<td>12h 52min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X</td>
<td>06:36–06:29</td>
<td>18:14–16:10</td>
<td>10h 49min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XI</td>
<td>06:31–07:21</td>
<td>16:08–15:28</td>
<td>8h 52min</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>XII</td>
<td>07:22–07:45</td>
<td>15:27–15:32</td>
<td>7h 56min</td>
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SELECTED WEATHER CONDITIONS IN POLAND, 2013

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<th>I</th>
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<th>III</th>
<th>IV</th>
<th>V</th>
<th>VI</th>
<th>VII</th>
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<th>IX</th>
<th>X</th>
<th>XI</th>
<th>XII</th>
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<td>-1</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>20</td>
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<td>13</td>
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<tr>
<td>min.</td>
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<td>-8</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>17.6</td>
<td>17.6</td>
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<td>140</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>min.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>total precipitation (in)</td>
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<td>4.72</td>
<td>3.15</td>
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<td>6.30</td>
<td>5.51</td>
<td>6.69</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>hours of sunlight</td>
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<td>50</td>
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<td>200</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>290</td>
<td>350</td>
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<tr>
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<td>230</td>
<td>210</td>
<td>90</td>
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<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CURRENCY AND PRICES

Poland is a relatively inexpensive country; food, public transport and accommodation are all cheaper than in Western European countries. Currency can be exchanged in any one of the countless foreign exchange bureaus or banks. Polish banks are open from Monday to Friday. When it comes to shops, however, a great many are open seven days a week.

Visa and MasterCard debit and credit cards are accepted in Poland, as are American Express, Diners Club and JCB, although less widely. Wire transfers and Western Union transactions can be carried out and foreign cheques can be cashed.

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

AVGVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE FOR SELECTED CURRENCIES

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<tr>
<th>CURRENCY</th>
<th>CURRENCY CODE</th>
<th>AVERAGE EXCHANGE RATE (≈PLN)</th>
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<tr>
<td>euro</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>US dollar</td>
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<td>pound sterling</td>
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<td>Indian rupee</td>
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<td>Chinese yuan</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>IMF Special Drawing Rights</td>
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<td>4.6337</td>
</tr>
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</table>

data as at 31.12.13, www.nbp.pl

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.

Poland’s primary carrier is LOT Polish Airlines, a member of Star Alliance. Other renowned airlines also operate in Poland; Lufthansa, Emirate Airlines, and British Airways are just a few examples. A number of budget carriers, including Wizz Air, Ryanair and easyJet, are also a presence in the country’s air passenger transport sector.
Poland has more than 383 thousand kilometres (238 000 miles) of public roads, including 1 388 kilometres (862 miles) of motorways and 1 107 kilometres (688 miles) of trunk roads/expressways. More than 252 kilometres (157 miles) of motorways and 395 kilometres (245 miles) of trunk roads/expressways are currently under construction in the country.

Using the A1, A2 and A4 motorways incurs a toll; the amount to be paid depends on distance and vehicle type.

**WHEN TRAVELLING BY CAR IN POLAND:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IT IS OBLIGATORY TO:</th>
<th>IT IS AGAINST THE LAW TO:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• fasten your safety belt; this applies to the driver and all passengers;</td>
<td>• hold a telephone conversation without using a hands-free set while driving a vehicle;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• use dipped headlights or daytime running lights at all times of the day and night, throughout the year</td>
<td>• drive while under the influence of alcohol. The maximum permissible blood alcohol level is 0.2 per mille</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In addition, a toll is payable for the use of any of the country’s trunk roads/expressways by vehicles with a maximum permissible weight of more than 3.5 tons and by vehicles towing a trailer and with a combined weight in the same category. The payment of the toll must be made electronically through the viaTOLL system, at www.viatoll.pl.

A litre of petrol or diesel costs around 5.5 zloty (EUR 1.3) in Poland and a litre of LPG/autogas, approximately 2.5 zloty (EUR 0.6).

There is also a well-developed network of fast coach lines servicing domestic and international routes.

As far as car rental is concerned, the big international networks such as Hertz, Europcar and Avis operate in Poland, as do smaller, local companies which often offer a high-quality service at competitive prices.

www.express.pl
www.wypożyczalnia-aut24.pl
www.furgon.eu

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, Kiev, Lviv, Minsk, Moscow, Prague, Vienna and Vilnius.

Poland’s primary rail carrier is PKP Group (Grupa PKP; Polskie Koleje Państwowe / Polish State Railways). Tickets can be bought at railway stations and online.

www.intercity.pl

Maritime Transport

There are regular ferry crossings between Poland, Denmark and Sweden. Ferries sail from Świnoujście, Kołobrzeg, Gdynia and Gdańsk to Copenhagen and Nexø in the case of the former and Karlskrona, Nynäshamn, Trelleborg and Ystad in that of the latter. The routes are covered by several Polish operators, which offer cargo shipping in addition to passenger transport.

www.polferries.pl
www.stenaline.pl
www.unityline.pl
STAYING IN POLAND

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 most extensive selection of accommodation is found in the larger cities and the regions with a lively tourist industry. There is also a wide choice of standards and types, ranging from luxury boutique hotels and wellness and spa centres, via apartments and privately-run pensions and rooms, to motels, hostels and mountain shelters.

Telecommunications

The entire country has mobile phone coverage. The telecommunications services market is divided between four main operators offering 3G provision and, in the larger cities, 4G. They all offer prepaid options, the most convenient for people whose stay in the country will be short-term.

The GSM 900 and GSM 1800 standards apply in Poland.

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

Wi-Fi

Internet access is universal in Poland. Hotspots operate in public places in the large cities. Free Internet access is also available in the majority of hotels, clubs and restaurants.

Delivery Services

The Polish Post Office (Poczta Polska) runs the national postal service. It offers a range of services; however, the most important are the handling of letters, parcels and money orders. The InPost company also provides a full range of mail services.

Courier services in Poland are available not only from internationally renowned companies such as UPS, DHL and TNT, but also by way of the competitive offers of numerous local companies, the largest of which are K-Ex and Siódemka. Another alternative is sending letters and parcels via train conductors, a service offered by Poland’s railways. In the larger cities, bicycle courier services are also popular.

www.poczta-polska.pl
www.inpost.pl
www.k-ex.pl
www.siodemka.com
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. Travellers should also state the purpose of their journey.

Citizens of third countries to whom the visa requirement applies are obliged to hold one of the following documents:

- a uniform short-stay Schengen visa (C);
- a Polish long-stay national visa (D);
- a valid Polish C – or D-type visa;
- a Polish residence permit;
- a residence permit or national long-stay visa issued by another Schengen state.

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 www.e-konsulat.gov.pl

Further information:
www.filmcommissionpoland.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.

USEFUL INFORMATION

Diplomatic Missions in Poland

Up-to-date contact details for embassies and consular offices in Poland can be found on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs website, at:

www.filmcommissionpoland.pl

Emergency Telephone Numbers

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>997</td>
<td>Police</td>
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<td>National Fire Service</td>
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<td>999</td>
<td>Emergency Medical Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>Road Rescue Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>985</td>
<td>Marine and Mountain Rescue services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>Voivodship Crisis Management Centre</td>
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<tr>
<td>118 913</td>
<td>national directory enquiries</td>
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<tr>
<td>118 912</td>
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### PUBLIC HOLIDAY DATES

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### WINTER AND SUMMER SCHOOL HOLIDAY DATES

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<th>VOIVODSHIP</th>
<th>SCHOOL HOLIDAYS, WINTER 2014</th>
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LOWER SILESIA

Regional capital: Wrocław

LOWEr SILESIA WroCLaw, CENTrAL rAILWAY STATION
The Region

Lower Silesia is situated in south-west Poland and borders on Germany and the Czech Republic. The region is distinctive in the diversity of its landscapes, which include a number of unique features. It also has a wealth of remarkable historical sites and is known for its long tradition of filmmaking, which is now primarily associated with such film institutions as Odra-Film and the ATM Studio in Wrocław.

Landscape

The landscapes of Lower Silesia include the Karkonosze mountain range and the unique Stołowe (Table) Mountains in the south, both with national park status. Then there are the valleys of rivers such as the Odra and the Barycz, the Milicz Ponds and uplands of various altitudes. The Karkonosze National Park boasts not only stunning waterfalls, cliffs and precipices, but also bogs abundant with unique flora on the flat peaks. As its name suggests, the Stołowe Mountains National Park protects tablelands of exquisite beauty, rising in fissured strata of sandstone tiers. The mountains abound in spots which are the stuff of fairy tale and legend and the Errant Rocks, a rocky labyrinth stretching over twenty hectares, is one of the most mystic and magical of them all. More outstanding landscapes are provided by the Lower Silesian Wilderness, a vast swathe of forest.

Cities and Sites

The region has more than ninety cities, of which Wrocław, Legnica, Wałbrzych, and Jelenia Góra are the largest. Wrocław boasts the country’s largest agglomeration of sacred buildings, displaying the Gothic architecture of mediaeval Poland and a town hall which is considered to be one of the most impressive mediaeval structures in Europe. The city stands on the banks of five rivers, the longest of which is Odra, and has more than one hundred and twenty bridges and other crossings.

At different times over the centuries, Lower Silesia was part of Poland, the Czech Republic, Austria and Germany and its rich architectural diversity reflects this heritage. The region’s most famous sites include the Cistercian monasteries in Lubiąż, Henryków, and Trzebnica and the Churches of Peace in Jawor and Świdnica. It also encompasses the country’s largest concentration of castles and palaces, dating back to every era from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century. The castles of Chojnik, Książ, and Bolków are a must for every visitor, as are the palaces situated in the unique Valley of Palaces and Gardens in Jelenia Góra. In turn, the military history of the region is represented by the fortresses of Kłodzko and Srebrna Góra and, in the vicinity of Walim and Głuszyca, the ‘underground city’ of halls and corridors carved into the rock and used by the Nazis to house their underground armament factories. Modern times, on the other hand, are represented by post-industrial nineteenth and twentieth century architecture, the twentieth century modernist architecture of buildings such as the Centennial Hall in Wrocław and post-communist ‘monuments’ such as the residential districts built between 1945 and 1989 for the USSR troops stationed in Poland.

The remarkable diversity of Lower Silesia’s natural landscapes and the footprints left by human history in the region mean that it has already furnished excellent shooting locations for more than four hundred and fifty Polish films, the best known of which include Andrzej Wajda’s Popiół i diament (Ashes and Diamonds) and Wojciech J. Has’ Rękopis znaleziony w Saragossie (The Saragossa Manuscript), as well as numerous foreign productions such as Peter Greenway’s Nightwatching and Andrew Adamson’s The Chronicles of Narnia.
ŁÓDZKIE
Regional capital: Łódź

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The Region

The Łódzkie region lies mainly on the Central-Polish Lowland, rising to rolling hills in the south.

The regional capital, Łódź, is often spoken of as the film capital of Poland. It was there that the Film School in Łódź was established in the late nineteen forties. It went on to become the alma mater of Andrzej Wajda, Roman Polański, Krzysztof Kieślowski, Sławomir Ildziak and many another illustrious filmmaker. Known as ‘the Polish Hollywood’, the city hosts a number of annual film events and is home to the Museum of Cinematography.

Landscape

The Łódź region encompasses two distinct areas; a lowland and an upland. The northern and central areas predominantly feature large, almost flat plains, making them very different from the hilly lands which form the southern borders of the region. The notable diversity in the landscapes of the region can also be seen in its river valleys, particularly in the upper sections of the Warta and Pilica, where both rivers flow through deep, wide, beautiful valleys.

There are several strictly protected areas, which include reserves and landscape parks; the Park Krajobrazowy Wzniesień Łódzkich (Łódź Hills Landscape Park) is a case in point here. The region also encompasses unique peat bogs, marshes and examples of caves and caverns.

The Bełchatów brown coal mine, with its opencast pit, which is visible from the space, is the only man-made feature of its kind in Poland.

Cities and Sites

The largest city in the region is Łódź, which boasts almost one thousand, two hundred historical buildings. The entire city has an aura of history about it, since it is Poland’s best-preserved example of a nineteenth-century industrial centre. The oldest buildings date back to the eighteenth century and include the Franciscan Monastery in the city’s Łagiewniki district and the wooden Church of St. Joseph’s Church.

The most prized examples of relics from the industrial age include the palaces, mansions, villas and townhouses built by the great factory owners in the Renaissance Revival, Baroque and Art Nouveau styles. The city is home to nearly one hundred buildings of this kind, some of which have been painstakingly reconstructed or restored right down to the most minute of details. One of the city's best-known spots is Piotrkowska Street; at over four kilometres, it is one of the longest pedestrian thoroughfares in Europe.

Palace architecture can be seen elsewhere in the Łódzkie region, such as the palace complexes in Nieborów, Walewice and Wolbórz. The region also features manor house architecture, which can be found in Poddębice and Ożarów, for instance. There are fortifications in the form of medieval castle towns and castles and the World War II bunkers in Jeleń and Konewka. Then there are castles and their ruins in Oporów and Łęczyca, to say nothing of nineteenth century mills and sacred buildings in various styles, with some churches dating back to the twelfth century.

David Lynch is a true ambassador of the film industry in Łódź; fascinated by the city’s architecture, he shot his Inland Empire there and has plans to make it the site of his own film studio. Finally, like any self-respecting film capital, Łódź has its own Avenue of the Stars.
MAŁOPOLSKA

Regional capital: Krakow

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The Region

Małopolska is located in southern Poland, and borders on Slovakia in the south. Apart from its many manor houses, churches, castle ruins and picturesque villages, the region is also home to ancient forests, wild mountain rivers, breathtaking rock formations and alpine mountains.

Poland’s High Tatras featured as Kashmir in an Indian film, Fanaa, which was shot in a number of locations around Małopolska. The region and what is possibly its most picturesque area, the Krakow-Częstochowa Upland, also known as the Polish Jura, have also appeared in numerous Polish films. A great many of the sequences in Andrzej Wajda’s Katyn were filmed in Krakow. The city has also become a shooting location for a number of filmmakers from around the world, featuring in a list of titles which includes the Steven Spielberg feature, Schindler’s List, Petr Zelenka’s Karamazovi (The Karamazov Brothers) and Prashant Chadha’s Aazaan.

Cities and Sites

The largest of Małopolska’s sixty-one cities and towns are Krakow, Tarnów, Nowy Sącz, Nowy Targ, and Zakopane. The region is also home to half of Poland’s UNESCO World Heritage sites, including the historical centre of Krakow, the Wieliczka Salt Mine, the Auschwitz-Birkenau Concentration Camp, the Mannerist Architectural and Park Landscape Complex and Pilgrimage Park in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska and the Wooden Churches of Southern Poland, which are located in Binarowa, Dębno, Lipnica Murowana and Sękowa.

Other significant architectural sites include the Benedictine Monastery in Tyniec and the castles on Pieskowa Skała (Little Dog’s Rock) and near the village of Niedzica. Some of the most picturesque villages and smaller towns in the region are Porąbka Uszewska, Biecz, Krynica-Zdrój, Lanckorona and, perhaps most famously, Zakopane.

The best-known historical city in the region is Krakow. Wawel Hill, the city’s most acclaimed landmark, is home to the Royal Castle and Wawel Cathedral, both excellent examples of Renaissance architecture. Other key sites are located in and around the Główny Rynek (Main Market Square). They include the Sukiennice, the Old Town Hall and a Gothic basilica. The main square is surrounded by a number of historic townhouses. Kazimierz, Krakow’s former Jewish district, is famous for its narrow streets, old townhouses, shops, restaurants, and synagogues.

Landscape

The Małopolska region is a land of highlands and mountains. The highest summit in the region is Rysy, Poland’s highest mountain, which is located in the Tatra Mountains, themselves the highest between the Alps and the Caucasus. Małopolska is also home to the Pieniny Mountains, the picturesque Gorce and the gentle slopes of the Beskids. The mountains of the region abound in deep caves, the largest of which has a depth of eight hundred and twenty-four metres. The legendary Łokietek and Ciemna caves are located in the Jura region and form part of the Ojców National Park, which is also home to numerous other fascinating rock formations, some of them as much as one hundred and fifty million years old. Finally, the Małopolska region is the site of Poland’s only desert, Pustynia Błędowska (Błędów Desert).
MAZOVIA

Regional capital: Warsaw

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mff@mckis.waw.pl
www.mff.mazovia.pl

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info@mwfc.pl
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The Region

Mazovia is situated in central-eastern Poland and is known as the country’s heartland. There are over eighty cities and large towns in the region and Warsaw reflects its rich and turbulent history in a stunning medley of historical buildings, the Socialist Realist architecture of the communist era and all the features of a contemporary urban landscape, including thoroughly modern skyscrapers. At the same time, the sweeping Puszcza Kampinoska (Kampinos Forest) lies a mere twenty kilometres from the centre of the capital.

Of all the regions of Poland, Mazovia is undoubtedly the most popular amongst filmmakers. Though it has no shortage of interesting sites, a key factor is the proximity to Warsaw and its many production companies, including the renowned Documentary and Feature Film Production Company (Wytwórnia Filmów Dokumentalnych i Fabularnych). All the national film institutions are based in Warsaw, as is the greater part of Poland’s film industry and her broadcasting companies.

Landscape

The Mazovia region is dominated by flat lowlands, but also abounds in a variety of moraine hills, river valleys and sand dunes situated along the Vistula and Bug rivers and in the Równina Kurpiowska (Kurpie Lowland). The stretches along the Vistula River between the towns of Wyszogród and Płock are essentially wild, while the river itself is studded with islands which have become a habitat for rare species of birds. Although the region is not over-endowed with forests, several extensive forested areas apart from the Puszcza Kampinoska are worth noting, namely, the Puszcza Kurpiowska (Kurpie Forest), Puszcza Biała (Biała Forest) and Puszcza Kozienicka (Kozienice Forest).

However, Mazovia is also very much a land of rural areas, farms and smallholdings and its picturesque landscape reflects the many uses to which the fertile land is put in a glorious mosaic of ancient and modern crop cultivation techniques and sprawling orchards of an expanse rarely encountered across Europe.

Cities and Sites

Warsaw is home to the region’s greatest number of historical sites, the most prized of which are the Old Town, the Wilanów and Łazienki palace and park complexes and the Trakt Królewski (Royal Route), which is lined with numerous palaces, mansions and Baroque churches. The Old Town, which was razed to the ground during World War II and afterwards painstakingly reconstructed, has been granted the status of a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The city’s parks, gardens and open spaces make up twenty-one per cent of its total area.

Beyond the capital, Płock is famous for the complex of buildings featuring castle ruins and a Renaissance cathedral which stand on Wzgórze Tumskie (Tumski Hill). Gothic and Renaissance castles can be found in Czersk, Ciechanów, Liw, and Szydłowiec, as can well-preserved castle ruins. Some of the region’s most spectacular palaces are located in Stara Wieś, Jadwisin, Nieborów, and Teresin. The most beautiful of the dozens of manors in Mazovia are to be found in Chlewiska, Sucha and Czarnolas.

The town of Modlin is home to a fascinating example of military architecture; a fortress built by Napoleon. It was occupied and expanded by various armies; first the French, then the Russians, followed by the Germans and, finally, the Poles. As a result, it is now one of Europe’s largest and best-preserved military strongholds.
SILESIA
Regional capital: Katowice

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www.silesiafilmcommission.pl
The Region

The Silesia region is located in southern Poland, along the Vistula, Odra and Warta rivers. The region borders on the Czech Republic and Slovakia. Its picturesque landscapes make it an interesting destination for filmmakers. The region is also home to numerous industrial sites such as steelworks, coal mines, mining villages and workers’ residential quarters and estates, as well as a number of castles and post-industrial sites.

Landscape

Silesia is Poland’s most industrialised region and one of the foremost industrial areas in Europe. Yet it remains highly diverse in terms of landscape, with no want of mountains, uplands and lowlands. This diversity supports the enrichment of the local flora and fauna, even in densely populated areas. The region is home to sixty nature reserves, which were established to protect various forests, waterways and wetlands. Key natural attractions of the region include the forest-covered slopes of the Beskid Mountains and the picturesque landscapes of the Krakow-Częstochowa Upland, also known as the Polish Jura, which is renowned for its rock formations, deep valleys and caves.

Cities and Sites

Silesia is a region of seventy-one cities, the largest of which are Katowice, Częstochowa, Gliwice, Sosnowiec, Bielsko-Biała, Dąbrowa Górnicza, Zabrze, and Bytom. Katowice is located at the heart of Poland’s largest agglomeration. Its landscape is predominantly post-industrial, with working and disused industrial plants, as well as old mining villages and the residential districts which sprang up around the mines and factories. The largest of these are the districts of Nikiszowiec in Katowice, Kaufhaus in Ruda Śląska and Biskupice in Zabrze.

The region is also home to a number of castles and palaces which were used over the centuries mainly for defensive purposes or as formal residencies. One of the best-preserved is the castle complex in Pszczyna, built in the Neo-Renaissance style. The palace museum holds around eighty per cent of the original fin-de-siècle interior furnishings.

The castles which make up the Trail of the Eagles’ Nests may be smaller, but they are equally as fascinating. The trail consists of twenty-five castles located along a line stretching for one hundred and sixty-three kilometres. Many of them are in ruins. The most picturesque are the remains of the castle at Ogrodzieniec, near Zawiercie, and the castles in Olsztyn, Bobolice and Mirów.

Pustynia Błędowska (Błędów Desert), the largest area of inland drift sand in Poland, lies in the borderlands of the Silesian Upland. Used for military purposes during part of the twentieth century, the desert is now a protected area. It provided a filming location for Jerzy Kawalerowicz’s Pharaoh.

Tarnowskie Góry is home to two silver and lead mines, where the main attractions include a six-hundred-metre-long boat ride through the mine tunnels.

Zabrze is the site of a number of coal mining relics, including the Guido underground ethnographic museum, the Królowa (Queen) Luiza open-air ethnographic museum and the Coal Mining Museum.

The region is also home to one of Poland’s oldest narrow gauge railways. The track, which is twenty-three kilometres long, has been in use for more than one hundred and fifty years now.
WIELKOPOLSKIE

Regional capital: Poznań

POZNAN FILM FUND
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The Region

The Wielkopolska region lies in western Poland, in the lowland basin of three rivers, the Warta, the Noteć and the Prosn. It is held to be the cradle of Poland, for it was there that Polish statehood was forged and the region boasts a number of sites closely connected with the nation’s birth.

It is also linked with the country’s earliest ventures into the art of film. Poznań is home to Poland’s oldest working cinema, the Muza. The first screenings took place there less than a year after the Lumière brothers had launched their film in Paris. One of the first Polish films, which was recently discovered in the Bois d’Arcy film archive, dates back to 1908 and was filmed in Wielkopolska. That tradition has gone from strength to strength. In Biedrusk, near Poznań, Jerzy Hoffman filmed several scenes for his blockbuster Ogniem i mieczem (With Fire and Sword). The town of Kwilcz is home to the Rozbik (Castaway) Institute and foundation established by the Academy award-winning composer, Jan A.P. Kaczmarek and modelled on the Sundance Institute.

Landscape

Wielkopolska is dominated by lowlands which are accented by rolling, moraine hills, vast river valleys, post-glacial lakes, meadows, forests and wetlands. The lakes, almost eight hundred of them, lie mainly in the northern part and nearly twenty-six per cent of the region’s total area is forested. The most interesting natural sites include the Morasko Meteorite Nature Reserve, with its ancient meteor craters and Rogalin, Europe’s largest oak tree reserve.

Cities and Sites

There are one hundred and nine cities in Wielkopolska, the largest of which are Poznań, Konin, Ostrów Wielkopolski, Piła, Gniezno and Kalisz, Poland’s oldest city. Examples of pre-Romanesque and Romanesque architecture from the tenth century CE can be found in Poznań, Gniezno and Kalisz, as well as in archaeological reserves in Giecz and Ostrów Lednicki. Poznań is also home to Ostrów Tumski, an ancient fort on the Warta river which houses the tombs of the first Polish kings, a spectacular church and a Renaissance town hall. Other key sites in Poznań include the Castle quarter and the Art Nouveau townhouses in the Jeżyce district.

The entire region is studded with castles, palaces and manor houses dating from various periods and demonstrating a range of architectural styles. Rydzyna, with its Baroque castle and town layout, is unique to the country and one of only a few such sites in Europe. Wielkopolska is also home to a number of sanctuaries and monasteries, as well as significant examples of wooden architecture, both sacral and secular, including Poland’s only wooden town hall, which is located in Sulmierzyce. Other attractions in the region include the salt mine in Kłodawa, the old breweries in Poznań and Czarnków, the steam engine factory in Wolsztyn, the weavers’ houses in Chodzież and several narrow gauge railways.
POMERANIA

Regional capital: Gdańsk

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Gdańsk is home to what is arguably one of Poland’s most prized historical town centres. Most of the ancient sites are located in the Main Town and the Old Town. The Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary is the largest mediaeval, brick-built church in Europe. The decorative facades of the buildings in ulica Mariacka (Mariacka Street) are characteristic of the merchants’ houses of bygone times. The Gdańsk Fort, a vast and formidable, seventeenth-century Prussian edifice, also contributes to the city’s tangible historical atmosphere. One of the most interesting examples of industrial areas in the region is the Gdańsk shipyard, which played a crucial role in the history of the city, Poland and the whole of Europe.

The modern port of Gdynia was established at the beginning of the twentieth century. As Poland’s ‘window on the world’, it was intended to provide the country with access to the Baltic Sea and its maritime character is evident at every step.

Sopot, known as ‘the summer capital of Poland’, is a jewel-like resort situated between Gdańsk and Gdynia on the Bay of Gdańsk. Surrounded by forests and enjoying a unique microclimate, it features the captivating architecture of an historical Baltic spa town.

Kaszuby

Kaszuby is the area of Pomerania where the Kaszubs made their home, a people speaking their own language and nurturing their own culture and customs. True to their roots, they still live there today, in villages and hamlets set amidst the glorious scenery of the Kaszubian Lakeland and the Kaszubian ‘Switzerland’. The Kaszubski Ethnographic Park in Wdzydze Kiszewskie offers not only an abundance of traditional crafts, including that of amber-working, but also a genuine impression of the unique Kaszubian atmosphere. There are three castles not far from the park; in Bytów, Łapalice and Kiszewa.
WESTERN POMERANIA
Regional capital: Szczecin

WESTERN POMERANIAN FILM FUND – POMERANIA FILM
ZACHODNIOPOMORSKI FUNDUSZ FILMOWY POMERANIA FILM

Pomeranian Dukes’ Castle in Szczecin
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The Region

The Western Pomeranian region lies in north-west Poland, bordering on the Baltic Sea to the north and Germany to the west. The region’s picturesque landscapes have appealed to filmmakers from around the world. Szczecin was featured in Lars von Trier’s *Europa*, for instance, while Lake Dąbie and the Slavonic and Viking Heritage Centre on the Isle of Wolin have been seen in a History Channel project.

Landscape

The region’s two national parks and seven landscape parks are home to any number of sandy beaches, limpid lakes and forests spreading over the hills and teeming with wildlife. The Wolin National Park is renowned for its fifteen-kilometre stretch of cliffs. The remains of prehistoric settlements can also be found in the park, as can relics of the Second World War, including trenches, bunkers and V-3 launch pods.

Cities and Sites

Of the sixty-four cities in Western Pomerania, the largest are Szczecin, Koszalin, Stargard Szczeciński, Kolobrzeg and Świnoujście. The last of these is the only city in Poland to be built on dozens of islands and is also one of Poland’s largest sea ports. Szczecin is home to a number of historical buildings dating from periods ranging from the thirteenth to the eighteenth centuries. They include the Castle of the Pomeranian Dukes, the remains of the ancient town fortifications, Gothic churches and warehouses, and Baroque palaces. Several sites in Koszalin are part of the European Route of Brick Gothic.

The mediaeval urban layout of a number of towns in the region has been preserved, with an early parish church, thirteenth-century granite churches and monasteries and a number of churches dating from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Stargard Szczeciński, with its beautiful mediaeval layout, is worthy of mention. Other local attractions include the archaeological site of Manowo, with first and second century CE Goth barrows, as well as the ancient Slavonic settlements in Mielno.

The region is also encompasses Międzyzdroje, a seaside resort known for its three-hundred-metre-long pier and its Promenade of the Stars; a reflection of Hollywood’s Walk of Fame, it bears the handprints of prominent Polish film stars.
LUBELSKIE

Regional capital: Lublin

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The Region

The Lubelskie region is situated in south-eastern Poland. It encompasses the Puszcza Solska (Solska Wilderness), which is the second largest forest complex in Poland and the huge swathe of the Lasy Jankowskie (Jankowskie Forests) complex. The picturesque Roztocze Upland, with its rolling hills and tree-covered slopes, stretches from the town of Kraśnik in the south-west of the region, through the Puszcza Wilderness and into Ukraine.

Locations in Lublin have frequently appeared in feature and documentary films and television series and the city has played the role of Warsaw, Vilnius and Paris on the screen. It was there that the Stephen Daldry’s Academy Award-winning The Reader, featuring Kate Winslet, was filmed.

Landscape

Lublin is located in the picturesque region of the northern Wyżyna Lubelska (Lublin Upland) and stands on the banks of the Bystrzyca River. The Bystrzyca valley divides the city into two parts, which are somewhat diverse in terms of landscape. The left bank is characterised by deep valleys and loess gorges. Górki Czechowskie, a gorge complex with a number of rare plant species, is a key site for nature enthusiasts and plans are afoot to transform the area into a park and nature preserve in the near future. Other landscape features within the city limits include three forested areas and Zalew Zemborzycki, a water reserve on the Bystrzyca River.

Cities and Sites

Now five hundred and thirty years old, the Lubelskie region is one of clean, unpolluted nature protected in two national parks and seventeen landscape parks. It is a place of vivid rural traditions and crafts and unique, magnificent monuments of the past, including the subterranean chalk passages of Chełm, unmatched across Europe, the Museum of Palace Interiors in Kozłówka and the country’s oldest Orthodox monastery complex, near the village of Jabłeczna.

Lublin is a city with a history spanning seven hundred years. Its unique location played a key role in its growth as a multicultural centre. It boasts a number of architectural gems from different historical periods. The Old Town, with its townhouses, courtyards, gateways and alleys, is worthy of mention, as is the twelfth-century Royal Castle, which includes a Romanesque tower and a chapel decorated with original Russian Byzantine frescoes.

As is the case with most multicultural cities, Lublin is known for its numerous Orthodox churches and synagogues, as well as the cemeteries bound up with different religions. It is also home to the monumental Chamchei Lublin Yeshiva, once the world’s largest centre for Torah studies.

Zamość is a sleepy town which is gradually finding its feet in Poland’s new, free-market reality. What it offers is a treasure trove of stunningly beautiful architecture, a scattering of cosy bars and restaurants and locals who are friendlier than in the big cities. Highlights of the town include the Rynek (Grand Market Square), with its dazzling town hall and the houses once owned by Armenian merchants, which feature particularly ornate parapets; no. 30 now houses the charming town museum. Zamość also boasts several beautiful churches and one of the finest synagogues in Poland, although, tragically, the Jewish community is but a shadow of its once thriving self.
KUJAWSKO-POMORSKIE

Regional capitals: Bydgoszcz and Toruń
The Region

The Kujawsko-Pomorskie region is unique in Poland inasmuch as it is said to provide a double serving of natural, architectural and cultural delights. As the name indicates, it is two in one; it unites two distinctive historical and geographical areas, located on either side of the Vistula, the longest river in Poland. Thus everything is double, from the name of the province, via its regional capitals, to its cultural monuments and attractions of nature.

Landscape

The influences on the landscape of the Kujawsko-Pomorskie region have been twofold and it owes its form to the particular role played by two religious orders; the Teutonic Knights and the Mennonites, those mysterious and industrious emigrants. They were masters of hydraulic engineering and for more than two centuries they built anti-flood embankments, ditches, locks, bridges and causeways, as well as windmills and Lutheran churches. Even today, the remains of their buildings, structures and cemeteries are preserved along the Vistula Valley in the region.

The historical buildings of brick in which the region abounds are rather more the fruit of the labours of the Teutonic Knights. Their mighty castles and churches tower over many a small town, endowing them with a unique mediaeval atmosphere. Toruń and the lands around Chełm are particularly rich in sites of this kind, while one superbly preserved example of this architecture is the monumental castle in Golub-Dobrzyń.

When writing of Kujawsko-Pomorskie, there is no way that the twinned natural phenomenon created by a pair of rivers, the Brda and the Wda, can be omitted. At no great distance apart, they flow serenely onward through the picturesque surroundings of the Bory Tucholskie (Tucholskie Coniferous Forest) in the eastern part of the region, with the Brda carving out enchanting meanders and escarpments along its way.

Cities and Sites

Bydgoszcz and Toruń are the region’s two foremost cities. Located close to one another, they form a dual regional capital. Bydgoszcz is not only distinctive for its numerous parks, swaths of green and picturesque bridges leading over the Brda River to Mill Island (Wyspa Młyńska) and the quarter known as the Venice of Bydgoszcz. It is also a dynamically developing, thoroughly modern, industrial city. It is home to the region’s largest conference centre, which is located in the Nova Opera House, and it hosts the annual CAMERIMAGE International Film Festival of the Art of Cinematography.

Toruń is a prestigious university city and a centre of Gothic architecture. Its historical sites and remarkable Old Town, with its fourteenth century Town Hall, town houses and the remaining sections of its ancient walls, proved reason enough for it to be entered onto the UNESCO World Heritage List.

Then there is Biskupin, the archaeological site of an Iron Age fortified settlement and an open-air museum containing a reconstruction. Not to mention the spa town of Ciechocinek, which is home to a quite remarkable structure, the largest saline graduation tower in Europe. That, together with the town’s four parks, countless carpets of flowers and charming little cafés, all go to make up a wholly unique atmosphere.
LUBUSKIE

Regional capitals: Gorzów Wielkopolski and Zielona Góra
The Lubuskie region, often referred to as ‘the green area of Poland’, encompasses the lands around the Nysa Łużycka, Obra, lower Warta and central Odra rivers. To the west, it borders on Brandenburg and Saxony in Germany and, in Poland, it adjoins the voivodships of Western Pomerania, Lower Silesia and Wielkopolska.

Landscape

Lubuskie is a highly picturesque region, with swathes of dense forest and numerous rivers and lakes. Almost fifty per cent of the region is forested, ranking it the first in Poland in this respect. The landscapes of the Sława and Łagów lake districts are just as magnetic. In order to protect this precious natural heritage, numerous reserves, landscape parks and natural landscape complexes have been established, with charming trails that wander through the scenic surroundings.

The Nietoperek animal reserve located near Międzyrzecz is one of a kind in Europe, protecting the winter habitat of over thirty thousand bats in the underground fortifications there. Equally as unique is the aquatic birds’ reserve in the Warta Estuary National Park (Park Narodowy “Ujście Warty”). The Mużakowski Park (Muskau Park), which lies within the region, has been entered onto the UNESCO World Heritage list. Another pearl of interest in the Lubuskie region is the Międzyrzecz Fortification Region, one of the largest and most fascinating fortification systems in Europe.

Cities and Sites

Gorzów Wielkopolski is not only the largest city in the region, but also its centre, a true hub of administrative, economic, cultural and social activities. Its extraordinarily advantageous location can be seen at a glimpse. Set on the banks of the Warta River, it lies at the crossroads of international road routes running from Scandinavia to the Balkans and from Germany to the Baltic countries. Cities such as Berlin, Poznań and Szczecin lie within a radius of around one hundred kilometres.

Zielona Góra is a city of nearly one hundred and eighteen thousand inhabitants. The name means ‘green mountain’ and it lies in a ‘clearing’, so to say, surrounded on all sides by densely forested, sparsely populated lands. The city is famed for its time-honoured, centuries-old winemaking tradition. This glorious aspect of its history, past and present, springs to vivid life during the annual Zielona Góra Wine Fest. Despite the sometimes severe climatic conditions, several local vineyards produce distinctive wines with a unique flavour.
The Region

Opolskie is located in the south-western part of Poland, in the Odra river basin on the Silesian Lowland. To the south-west, the region is enclosed by the foothills of the Sudetes. The Racibórz Valley lies at the south-western extremity and the Chełm mesoregion of the Silesian Upland is located in the centre of the region, which borders on Wielkopolska, Łódzkie, Silesia and Lower Silesia in Poland and, to the south, with the Czech Republic.

Landscape

A large part of the region is covered by forests, with the Bory Niemodlińskie (Niemodlin Coniferous Forest), Lasy Stobrawskie (Stobrawa Forest), Lasy Lublinieckie (Lubliniec Forest) and Lasy Raciborskie (Racibórz Forest) numbering amongst the largest. There are four landscapes parks, as well as numerous protected natural areas and biosphere reserves.

The region features the diverse landscapes of the Wyżyna Śląska (Silesian Upland), the Nizina Śląska (Silesian Lowland), a section of the Sudet Foothills and the Oder Valley.

Cities and Sites

Opolskie is rich in places of historical and archaeological interest, with ancient sites originating in a range of eras, from Gothic-style fortified castles and Baroque mansions to small, nineteenth-century manor houses. The castle in Moszna, the ruins of the nineteenth-century mansion in Kopice, the castle of the Silesian Piast Dynasty in Brzeg and the Late Baroque mansion in Kamień Śląski are just a few of the region’s abundance buildings of considerable artistic and architectural interest. Large fragments of medieval town fortifications have survived in many of Opolskie’s towns and cities, with Paczków and Byczyna having the best-preserved medieval fortification complexes in Poland.

Opolskie also boasts an exceptionally large number of rural wooden churches which have survived through the ages. There are around seventy in total, concentrated, in particular, in the northern districts of Kluczbork, Namysłów and Olesno, where they form an interesting trail of wooden sacral buildings.
PODKARPACKIE

Regional capital: Rzeszów
The Region

The Podkarpackie region has always been a borderland. Its rich history and the centuries-old coexistence of different ethnic groups within its ambit gave rise to cultural qualities without compare in the other regions of Poland, enhanced by the wealth of the natural environment. Which is, perhaps, why it is such a favourite with people from Poland and Europe alike.

Landscape

The jewels of the Podkarpackie region are certainly the Bieszczady Mountains, a European oasis of nature more recently running wild and concealing almost five hundred years of material cultural remains associated with the Boykos, the Poles and the Jews who lived there. The Beskid Niski (Low Beskids) also have much to offer, especially the Higher Wisłok Valley, where the dominant ethnic group was once the Łemkowie (the Lemkos). The Pogórze Strzyżowsko-Dynowskie (Strzyżów-Dynów Foothills) and the Pogórze Przemyskie (Przemyśl Foothills) are famous for the qualities of their superb landscapes. In the northern area of the region, the Kotlina Sandomierska (Sandomierz Basin) and the neighbouring Roztocze Upland, with its rolling hills and tree-covered slopes, are surprisingly rich in cultural relics.

Cities and Sites

Rzeszów is an attractive, dynamic city of young, enterprising people. It is also the region’s administrative centre. A strong democratic tradition which stretches back to the mid-nineteenth century has had a significant influence on the nature of the city’s modern community. Combined with their hospitality, the openness of the people of Rzeszów to new ideas and ventures creates a friendly and fruitful atmosphere for investors and visitors coming to their home town.

Another of the Podkarpackie region’s important cities is Przemyśl. Situated at the foot of the Carpathians and vaunting a wealth of more than a thousand historical sites, it enchants us with an unforgettable landscape of steep, narrow streets, clustering historical buildings and old churches with towers that ascend ever higher.

On the central section of the river Vistula there lies a shining pearl of sixteenth-century Poland; the castle in Baranów Sandomierski. The castle and the adjacent Castle Hotel are surrounded by fourteen hectares of parkland charmingly set in the landscape of the Vistula plains. As a former seat of the Leszczyński dynasty, the castle is also known as ‘Little Wawel’.
PODLASKIE

Regional capital: Białystok
The Region

The Podlaskie region is a place of picturesque landscapes, primaeval forests, and numerous rivers and lakes. Its small towns give the entire region a unique charm, whilst both its natural environment and its location on Poland’s eastern borderlands shape its entire identity.

Landscape

The landscape of Podlasie is particularly impressive, owing largely to its vast forested areas, which are protected by four national parks. The region encompasses the Puszcza Białowieska (Białowieża Forest), Europe’s largest surviving natural, primaeval forest, which teems with fauna and flora. The trees, with an average age of one hundred and twenty-six years, form a habitat for the European bison, the continent’s largest mammal.

Another wonder of nature in the region is Lake Wigry, with its numerous islands, inlets, and peninsulas. Podlasie encompasses the basins of two rivers, the Biebrza and Narew. The area around the Biebrza is one of the most extensive and best-preserved natural lowland bog systems in Europe, with over two hundred species of birds, moose, beavers and otters still living there in the wild.

Cities and Sites

Podlasie has numerous small towns and villages, but no major urban agglomerations. The capital of the region is Białystok, a city which was built around the residence of the aristocratic Branicki family. The family’s Baroque-style palace continues to impress and is often referred to as the Versailles of Podlasie. Białystok is encircled by the Puszcza Knyszyńska (Knyszyński Forest). Nearby, the fifty-seven kilometres of the Szlak Tatartski (Tartar’s Trail) runs through an area long settled by the Lipka, or Polish, Tatars. The trail runs from the area’s main town of Sokółka and passes through the villages of Bohoniki and Kruszyniany, with their ancient, wooden mosques; in the case of the latter, the oldest in Poland. The historical, fortified town of Łomża, which stands on the banks of the Narew River and borders on the Puszcza Kurpiowska (Kurpiowski Forest), is one of the largest in the region.

The eastern part of Podlasie marks a cultural frontier, being settled mostly by Belarusians and Ukrainians. A defining characteristic of this part of the region is the large number of beautiful Orthodox churches and chapels, as well as the school of icon painting in Bielsk Podlaski. There is an interesting modern-day Orthodox church in the town of Hajnówka. The historical towns of Drohiczyn and Mielnik were built upon the steep banks and slopes of the Bug River and its valley, as was the nearby town of Siemiatycze. The village of Smolniki is known for its scenic views, reminiscent of mountain landscapes.

Thanks to the picturesque charm of its local towns, Podlasie has long been a key destination for filmmakers. Andrzej Jakimowski’s Zmruż oczy (Squint Your Eyes) was filmed in the area around Suwałki. Podlasie also welcomed the cast and crew of the Ranczo television series and Lake Siemianówka was featured in the Hollywood production The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch & the Wardrobe.
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The Region

In the Świętokrzyskie region, the ancient and misty past comes together with the present day, united by technology. Our distant forebears left us sites with clear traces of their copper-ore mining, sandstone cutting and iron smelting in the region and the evidence of human ingenuity continues, via the monuments of the great industrial age, to the metal and other industries which thrive there today. The fertile lands of the region have also been farmed since time immemorial and contemporary Świętokrzyskie is home to small farms employing traditional methods and thoroughly modern agricultural holdings alike. What makes Świętokrzyskie so special is that all of this inventive diligence has always been employed amidst magnificent natural surroundings.

Cities and Sites

The National Park also embraces the priceless remains of our ancestors’ early technological endeavours and includes a museum where the ancient techniques of iron smelting can still be seen in action.

Kielce is situated on the crossroads of a number of national transport routes. With a history stretching back over nine hundred years, it, too, unites past and present. It serves as the departure point for those tracing the region’s technological heritage in the Staropolska (Old Polish) Industrial Region. The city is home to some fascinating historical architecture, such as the Summer Palace of the Bishops of Krakow, a splendid Baroque cathedral and the picturesque and variegated Stary Rynek (Market Square), for instance. There is an aeroclub less than ten kilometres to the north-east, in the Commune of Masłów.

Spreading across several hills and a high escarpment from which a splendid view over the Vistula valley spreads forth, the town of Sandomierz boasts more than one hundred and twenty outstanding architectural monuments, most of them dating from the Middle Ages. On a hill of Devonian rock, the ruins of the Royal Castle loom over the town of Chęciny. A typical upland fortress, it is divided into two parts; the castle proper, with its cylindrical towers and the lower castle, which once housed the stronghold’s domestic offices and storerooms.

The Landscape

When it comes to landscape, the geographical location of Kielce makes it one of the best situated regional capitals in Poland. Outstanding views, unique, karst landforms, mountain ranges and glorious forests number amongst the city’s and region’s most important natural attributes. There are five nature reserves in various districts of Kielce itself; four of them protect geological features and one is devoted to a forest landscape.

The region also encompasses nine landscapes parks. Amongst the mountains protected by the Świętokrzyskie (Holy Cross) National Park is the highest range of the oldest mountains in Europe, the Świętokrzyskie Mountains. Known as the Łysogóry (Bald Mountains), the range includes the summits of Łysica (Bald Pate), at six hundred and twelve metres above sea level, Agata, at six hundred and eight metres and Łysa Góra (Bald Mountain, also known as Holy Cross Mountain), at five hundred and ninety-five metres.
WARMiŃSKO-MAZUROSKIE

Regional capital: Olsztyn
The Region

The Warmińsko-Mazurskie region is situated in north-eastern Poland. It encompasses three historic regions; Warmia, Mazury and Powiśle. Its extraordinary natural environment means that it is considered to be one of the most beautiful regions in the country. Warmińsko-Mazurskie may be known as the land of thousand lakes but, if truth be told, it encompasses twice that number.

Landscape

The region abounds in outstandingly beautiful landscapes which have been taken into protection under a complex of nature reserves and landscape parks which incorporates lakes, the sources and valleys of rivers, glacial erratics and a reserve protecting the mute swan, the Eurasian coot, the grebe, the corn crake and many other species of rare birds.

The beauty of the region’s natural landscapes is complemented by exquisitely preserved human footprints in the form of Gothic castles, churches, palaces and other residences.

Cities and Sites

It is not only Olszytn’s close proximity to nature which accounts for its indisputable charm, but also its rich and colourful history. This weaves an enchantment which unites a dynamic and lively everyday reality with a nostalgic echo of bygone ages.

One of the region’s most compelling sites is the field upon which the Battle of Grunwald was fought out. It was one of the greatest battles in mediaeval Europe and it saw the power of the Teutonic Knights routed once and for all by the allied forces of Poland and Lithuania. Like all great battlefields, Grunwald has its highly informed experts and enthusiasts and, every year, the anniversary of the battle is marked with a variety of soundly researched events such as knights’ tournaments, which introduce spectators not only to the spirit of Middle Ages, but also to both the reality of the knights’ lives and the spirit of chivalry. Another historical site of great interest is the Wolf’s Lair. Located in a forest near the village of Gierloż, close to the town of Kętrzyn, the Wolf’s Lair was Adolf Hitler’s first headquarters on the Eastern Front. Once a sprawling, top-secret complex, the bunkers now lie crumbling and eerie, semi-ruined in the forest. The Museum of Folk Architecture in Olsztynek, where cottages, outbuildings and entire homesteads from the various ethnographic regions of what was once a part of East Prussia have been collected, is another fascinating aspect of the region.

In Wojnowo, a Mazurian village situated on the Krutynia River, there is a molenna, a church bound up with the Old Believers of the Orthodox Church, as well as a former Old Believers’ monastery.

More than twenty towns and villages set alongside the Great Masurian Lakes serve as picturesque havens for those who take to the waters of the region. The Giżycko marina on Lake Niegocin appeared in Roman Polański’s Nóż w wodzie (Knife in the Water).
SHOOTING PERMITS
If land or a building or other structure is to be used as a shooting location or support facility, it is necessary to obtain a shooting permit from the owner or the authority responsible for managing the site in question.

Locations in Poland might belong to the State Treasury (Skarb Państwa), a local authority, a denominational group, a religious order or a private individual. 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.

Film Commission Poland can provide assistance with location scouting and obtaining the requisite permits, as can the regional film commissions operating in Poland’s largest cities and a number of companies specialising in the field.

For further information, please see:
Film Commissions section
Location Scouting section

**SHOOTING PERMITS: BY OWNERSHIP**

**State Treasury Property**

State Treasury property is managed by specially appointed agencies, such as the agricultural and military agencies, for instance, as well as by the local authorities, in other words, the urban, rural and urban-rural communes (gmina*), poviat offices (powiat) and voivodships (województwo). The management of State Treasury property not allocated to the special agencies, including lending and renting, is one of the tasks assigned to the leaders of the local authority units, in other words, the mayors (burmistrz), the city presidents (prezydent miasta), the leaders of the poviat executives and administration (starosta) and the voivods (wojewoda). Special departments operate within the offices of these authorities, namely the city/town offices (urząd miasta), commune offices (urząd gminy), poviat offices (starostwo powiatowe) and the executive offices of the voivodships (urząd marszałkowski). These departments (wydział gospodarowania nieruchomościami Skarbu Państwa, more often than not) are responsible for the management of state-owned property and are the place to apply for permits for its use in a film. State Treasury property is owned by the Ministry of Treasury.

* All the Polish terms provided in this section are given in the singular form


Ministry of Treasury
Department of Treasury Property
Ministerstwo Skarbu Państwa
Departament Mienia Skarbu Państwa
00–522 Warsaw, ul. Krucza 36
tel. +48 22 695 87 72, fax +48 22 628 32 99
dmsp@msp.gov.pl, www.msp.gov.pl

**Local Government Property**

The local authorities also manage their own property, which includes buildings, other architectural objects and land. Permits to
use them in a film are issued by the property management department of the local authority office in question.

The communes, poviats and voivodships may exercise permanent management over facilities transferred to them by government administration, hospitals and schools being cases in point here. They are very often authorised to issue permits and must only address a request to the body they report to in certain cases, which simplifies the production process in places at some distance from the administrative centres.

For a list of communes, poviats and voivodships, please see: www.administracja.mac.gov.pl/adm/baza-jst/mapa-administracyjna.html, www.samorzady.polska.pl

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**Property Owned by a Denominational Group or Religious Order**

The majority of sacred buildings in Poland are Roman Catholic. However, there are also Orthodox, Protestant, Jewish and Muslim places of worship and religious complexes. Shooting permits for Christian churches are issued by the head of the local diocese or archdiocese, namely the bishop (biskup) or archbishop (arcybiskup), respectively. In monasteries and convents, this is the responsibility of the prior, the abbot, the abess or the mother superior.

The offices of the local Jewish Community issues permits to film in synagogues, while the offices of the local Muslim commune handles shooting permits for mosques.

**Muslim Religious Union in the Republic of Poland**

**Governing Body**

*Muzułmański Związek Religijny w Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*

*Najwyższe Kolegium*

15–207 Białystok, ul. Piastowska 13F
tel./fax +48 85 732 40 23
mzr@mzr.pl, www.mzr.pl

For a list of monasteries, please see: www.zyciezakonne.pl/dzialy/informator/zakony-meskie
For a list of convents, please see: www.zyciezakonne.pl/dzialy/informator/zakony-zenskie

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**Private Property**

The use of private land and property in a film requires a signed agreement setting out the rights and obligations of the parties during filming.
SHOOTING PERMITS: BY PROPERTY TYPE

National, Voivodship and Municipal Roads

In terms of ownership, the roads in Poland are classified as national, voivodship, poviat or commune roads. Irrespective of the category, two procedures are obligatory; consent must be obtained for occupying a traffic lane (zajęcie pasa drogowego) and for a 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 proper to the particular type of road:

- national roads:
  General Directorate for National Roads and Motorways
  Generałna Dyrekcja Dróg Krajowych i Autostrad
  00-874 Warsaw, ul. Wronia 53
  tel. +48 22 375 88 88
  kancelaria@gddkia.gov.pl, www.gddkia.gov.pl

- voivodship roads; the Chief Executive’s Office (urząd marszałkowski)

- poviat roads and urban, rural and urban-rural commune roads; the poviat, city/town or commune offices.

Urban Green Areas, Forests and Farmlands

To obtain a shooting permit for municipal parks and other urban green spaces, or for forests located with the ambit of a city or town, it is necessary to apply to the local authority’s department of the environment and green areas (wydział środowiska, wydział ochrony środowiska, zarząd zieleni miejskiej, more often than not). State forests are managed by the General Directorate of State Forests and requests for permission to film should be submitted to the local inspectorate (nadleśnictwo).

General Directorate of State Forests
Dyrekcja Generalna Lasów Państwowych
02-362 Warsaw, ul. Bitwy Warszawskiej 1920 r. 3
tel. +48 22 589 81 00, fax +48 22 589 81 71
sekretariat@lasy.gov.pl, www.lasy.gov.pl

For a list of communes, poviat and voivodships, please see: www.administracja.mac.gov.pl/admin/baza-jst/mapa-administracyjna/278.mapa-administracyjna.html

Agricultural Property Agency
Resource Management Unit
Agencja Nieruchomości Rolnych
Zespół Gospodarowania Zasobem
00-215 Warsaw, ul. Dolańskiego 2
tel. +48 22 452 54 56, fax +48 22 452 54 57
anr@anr.gov.pl, www.anr.gov.pl

For a list of national parks, please see: www.filmcommissionpoland.pl

National Parks

There are twenty-three national parks, one hundred and twenty-two landscape parks and four hundred and eighty-one nature reserves in Poland. Filming within them requires a permit issued by the director of the park or reserve in question.

For a list of national parks, please see: www.filmcommissionpoland.pl
Aerial Filming

In Poland, no permission is needed to fly drones weighing up to twenty-five kilos or helicopters, provided the aircraft remains within the operator’s/pilot’s sight and the flight is not made over prohibited and excluded areas such as airports and airfields, refineries and military facilities. All other flights, including those made by drones over excluded zones, should be agreed with the Civil Aviation Authority.

Civil Aviation Authority
Customer Service Point and Post Room
Urząd Lotnictwa Cywilnego
Punkt Obsługi Klienta i Kancelaria
02-247 Warsaw, ul. Marcina Flisa 2
tel. +48 22 520 72 00
kancelaria@ulc.gov.pl, www.ulc.gov.pl

For an interactive map of the Polish Air Navigation Agency’s zones, please see: www.amc.pata.pl

Water

Filming on rivers, lakes and other bodies of water, as well as on dams and in hydroelectric facilities, requires a permit. This can be obtained from the owner or managing body. In the case of state-owned land, either the appropriate document is issued by the regional water authority (regionalny zarząd gospodarki wodnej) or authorisation is granted by the relevant department of the voivodship, poviat or commune offices (wydział gospodarki wodnej, wydział ochrony środowiska, zarząd melioracji, more often than not).

National Water Management Authority
Krajowy Zarząd Gospodarki Wodnej
00-844 Warsaw, ul. Grzybowska 80/82
tel. +48 22 372 02 60, fax +48 22 372 02 95
kzgw@kzgw.gov.pl, www.kzgw.gov.pl

For a list of communes, poviat and voivodships, please see: www.admistracja.mac.gov.pl/adm/baza-jst/mapa-admistracyjna/278/mapa-admistracyjna.html

SHOOTING PERMITS: BY THE NATURE OF THE PROPERTY

Historical Sites and Buildings

Filming in historical buildings or at historical sites requires the permission of the owner or managing body. In some cases, the consent of the local historical conservation office will also be needed. Buildings and sites of this nature are often home to museums, open-air ethnographical museums or cultural parks. 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
02-656 Warsaw, ul. Ksawerów 13
tel. +48 22 646 05 27, fax +48 22 848 53 53
doz@mkidn.gov.pl, www.mkidn.gov.pl

Military Facilities

Filming in military facilities requires the consent, on each and every occasion, of 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 22 848 53 53
da@mon.gov.pl, www.mon.gov.pl
Police and Fire Stations
Filming in facilities belonging to the police or fire brigade requires the consent, on each and every occasion, of 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 Głównej 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

For a list of Regional Police Departments, please see:
www.bjp.kgp.policja.gov.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
azamkowska@kgpsp.gov.pl, www.kgpsp.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 Administrative Division of its Bureau of Staff and Logistics. Penal facility buildings are run by the Quartermaster’s and Property Development Office of the Central Prison Service Management.

Schools and Universities
Education in Poland takes place in state or private nursery schools, kindergartens, primary, middle and secondary schools and higher education institutions (HEIs).

State establishments may be under the permanent management of a commune, poviat or voivodship, but they might also be managed by the school itself. Educational establishments are overseen by the Minister of Science and Higher Education.
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- **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.
  - **Warsaw:** www.lotnisko-chopina.pl
  - www.modlinairport.pl
  - **Bydgoszcz:** www.plb.pl
  - **Gdańsk:** www.airport.gdansk.pl
  - **Katowice:** www.katowice-airport.com
  - **Krakow:** www.krakowairport.pl
  - **Lublin:** www.airport.lublin.pl
  - **Łódź:** www.lotnisko.lodz.pl
  - **Poznań:** www.airport-poznan.com.pl
  - **Rzeszów:** www.rzeszowairport.pl
  - **Szczecin:** www.airport.com.pl
  - **Wrocław:** www.airport.wroclaw.pl
  - **Zielona Góra:** www.lotnisko.lubuskie.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**
  - **Spokesperson**
  - **Poczta Polska**
  - **Rzeczniak**
  - **00-940** Warsaw, ul. Stawki 2
  - **tel. +48 22 656 54 28**
  - rzeczniak@poczta-polska.pl, www.poczta-polska.pl

- **Railway Stations**
  - 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 Eksplatacji Nieruchomości), which issues shooting permits and enters 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 Operations Department;
- 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 Railways Guards.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>REGION (COVERAGE)</th>
<th>REAL ESTATE OPERATION DEPARTMENT, PKP S.A.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gdańsk: Gdańsk,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pomerania, Kujawsko-Pomorskie and Warmińsko-Mazurskie voivodships</td>
<td>Gdańsk, ul. Dyrekcyjna 2/4 tel. +48 58 721 49 00, fax +48 58 721 49 06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80–958 Gdańsk, ul. Zygmunta Augusta 7 tel. +48 52 518 34 00, fax +48 52 518 34 10</td>
<td><a href="mailto:j.andruszkiewicz@pkp.pl">j.andruszkiewicz@pkp.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85–082 Bydgoszcz, ul. Zgierska 34 tel. +48 58 677 54 00, fax +48 58 677 55 63</td>
<td><a href="mailto:noszyn@pkp.pl">noszyn@pkp.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10–302 Olsztyn, ul. Zientary Malewskiej 24B tel. +48 89 677 54 00, fax +48 89 677 55 63</td>
<td><a href="mailto:nolszyn@pkp.pl">nolszyn@pkp.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katowice: Katowice, Voivodship of Silesia</td>
<td>40–012 Katowice, ul. Dworcowa 3 tel. +48 32 710 63 40, fax +48 32 710 55 85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krakow: Kraków, Małopolska, Lubelskie and Świętokrzyskie voivodships</td>
<td>31–516 Kraków, Rondo Mogilskie 1 tel. +48 12 393 33 60, fax +48 12 393 11 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poznań: Poznań, Wielkopolska, Western Pomerania and Lubuskie voivodships</td>
<td>61–875 Poznań, Al. Niepodległości 8 tel. +48 61 633 55 44, fax +48 61 633 10 13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70–215 Szczecin, ul. Aleja 3 Maja 22 tel. +48 91 471 53 77, fax +48 91 471 54 18</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sekretariat.szczecin@pkp.pl">sekretariat.szczecin@pkp.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warsaw: Mazovia, Podlaskie and Łódzkie voivodships</td>
<td>01–266 Warsaw, ul. Armatnia 14 tel. +48 22 474 55 60, fax +48 22 474 51 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90–003 Łódź, ul. Tuwima 28 tel. +48 42 205 53 90, fax +48 42 205 55 40</td>
<td><a href="mailto:sekretariat.lodz@pkp.pl">sekretariat.lodz@pkp.pl</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrocław: Lower Silesia and Opolskie voivodships</td>
<td>50–525 Wrocław, ul. Joanna 13 tel. +48 71 717 33 64, fax +48 71 717 54 09</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Urban Transport Systems

Urban transport systems in Poland consist of trams, buses and, more rarely, trolley buses. Rapid urban railways, rapid tram services and even water buses operate in some cities. Urban transport services 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, more often than not). In order to obtain a shooting permit, it is necessary to apply to the owner or managing body of the selected mode of transport. Urban communications are overseen by an organisational unit of the municipal authority (zarząd komunikacji, zarząd transportu, more often than not). There is only one metro, in Warsaw. It is managed by Metro Warszawskie (Warsaw Metro).

For a list of communes, poviats and voivodships, please see: www.administracja.mac.gov.pl/adm/baza-jst/mapa-administracyjna/278/mapa-administracyjna.html

Metro Warszawskie
02-798 Warsaw, ul. Wilczy Dół 5
tel. +48 22 655 46 80, fax +48 22 655 46 81
s.awietjan@metro.waw.pl, www.metro.waw.pl
WROCLAW FILM COMMISSION
50-020 Wrocław
ul. Piłsudskiego 64A
tel. +48 71 793 79 72
+ 48 601 384 194
rbubnicki@wroclawfilmcommission.pl
www.wroclawfilmcommission.pl

STARS IMPRESARIAT
FILMOWY
00-514 Warsaw
ul. Marszałkowska 84 lok.92
tel. +48 22 314 69 20
fax +48 22 314 69 30
31-056 Krakow
ul. Józefa 26
tel. +48 12 290 69 40
40-004 Katowice
al. Korfantego 2 lok.200
zlecenia@stars-impresariat.pl
www.stars-impresariat.pl

STUDIO PANIKA
81-589 Gdynia
ul. Głogowa 40
tel. +48 58 620 05 39
+48 501 501 391
info@studiopanika.pl
www.studiopanika.pl

STUDIO TRÓJMIASTO
81-601 Gdynia
ul. Amona 36
tel. +48 602 384 412
+48 664 141 010
biuro@studiotrojmiasto.pl
www.studiotrojmiasto.pl

WILD POLAND TOURS
30-383 Krakow
ul. Obozowa 41A lok.8
tel. +48 663 910 818
office@wildpolandtours.com
www.wildpolandtours.com
| **actor** – aktor | **editor** – montażysta |
| **animated film** – film animowany | **end / closing credits** – napisy końcowe |
| **aperture, f-stop** – przesłona | **equipment** – sprzęt |
| **bit part, cameo** – epizod | **exposure** – ekspozycja |
| **camera** – kamera | **exterior** – plener |
| **camera assistant** – asystent operatora | **extra** – statysta |
| **camera tripod head** – głowica | **feature film** – film fabularny |
| **camera operator** – szwenkier | **film crew** – ekipa |
| **cast** – obsada | **film lab** – laboratorium |
| **cinema, movie theatre** – kino | **film processing** – wywoływanie |
| **close-up** – zbliżenie | **film set** – plan zdjęciowy |
| **colourist** – kolorysta | **film stock** – negatyw |
| **colour timing, colour grading** – korekcja barwna | **film transfer, film scan** – transfer filter – filtr |
| **compositing** – kompozycja | **focal length** – ogniskowa |
| **compression** – kompresja | **focus** – ostrość |
| **contrast** – kontrast | **frame** – kadr, klatka |
| **costume** – kostium | **front credits** – czołówka |
| **costume designer** – kostiumograf | **full shot** – plan pełny |
| **crane** – kran | **gaffer** – mistrz oświetlenia |
| **cut** – sklejka | **genre** – gatunek |
| **depth of field** – głębia ostrości | **hand-held photography** – zdjęcia z ręki |
| **detail** – detal | **interior** – wnętrze |
| **dialogue** – dialog | **internegative** – dupnegatyw |
| **directing** – reżyseria | **language version** – wersja językowa |
| **director** – reżyser | **leading role** – rola pierwszoplanowa |
| **director of photography** (DOP) – operator | **lens** – obiektyw |
| **documentary film** – film dokumentalny | **light meter** – siwiatomierz |
| **dolly** – wózek | **lighting** – oświetlenie |
| **dolly in / zoom in** – najazd | **line** – kwestia |
| **dolly out / zoom out** – odjazd | **location** – lokacja, obiekt zdjęciowy |
| **dolly tracks** – jazda | **long shot** – plan ogólny |
| **editing** – montaż | **make-up artist** – charakteryzator |
| **medium close-up** – półzbliżenie, plan bliski, plan średni | **medium long shot** – plan amerykański |
| **microphone** – mikrofon | **narrative** – narracja |
| **night-time photography** – zdjęcia nocne | **pan, tilt** – panorama |
| **perspective** – perspektywa | **point of view** – punkt widzenia |
| **positive** – pozytyw | **premiere** – premiera |
| **principal photography** – okres zdjęciowy | **print** – kopia |
| **printing** – kopiowanie | **production design** – scenografia |
| **production designer** – scenograf | **production designer** – scenograf |
| **production manager** – kierownik produkcji | **prop** – rekwizyt |
| **pyrotechnician** (powder man) – pirotechnik | **rehearsal** – próba |
| **resolution** – rozdzielczość | **scanning** – skanowanie |
| **screening** – projekcja | **scene** – scena |
| **screenplay** – scenariusz | **screenwriter** – scenarzysta |
| **script supervisor** – sekretarz planu | **sequence** – sekwencja |
| **set design** – dekoracja | **shooting** – kręcić |
| **shot / reverse shot** – plan/ kontrplan | **wrap** – koniec zdjęć |
| **shutter** – migawka | **sound** – dźwięk |
| **sound editing** – udźwiękowienie | **sound mixer, soundman** – dźwiękowiec |
| **sound stage** – hala zdjęciowa | **stuntman** – kaskader |
| **subtitle** – napisy | **supporting role** – rola drugoplanowa |
| **swish pan, whip pan** – szwenk | **take** – dubel |
| **telescine** – telekino | **tripod** – statyw |
| **viewer** – widz | **viewfinder** – wizjer |
| **voice-over** – lektor | **wrap** – koniec zdjęć |
The photographs used in this publication appear thanks to the kind assistance and permission of the following:

**LOCATION GUIDE POLAND**


City of Warsaw: Warsaw, Krakowskie Przedmieście Street, ph. by PZ Studio

Federico Film: Mój rower (My Father’s Bike, 2012), dir. Piotr Trzaskalski, ph. by Monika Skrzypczak/FabrykaObrazu.com

Filmforum in Radom: Radom, Old Town, ph. by Ewa Jasieńska

Krakow Film Commission: Krakow, Sukiennice, ph. by Marcin Ziembja; Krakow, Kazimierz District, ph. by Paweł Mazur; Three Crowns Peak, Pieniny Mountains, ph. by Andrzej Klimkowski

Łódź Film Commission: Łódź, Priest’s Mill District, ph. by Paweł Wojtyszka; Łódź, Hotel Double Tree; Łódź, Piotrkowska Street and Uniontex Factory ph. by W. Bączyk; Piotrków Trybunalski; Ida (2013), dir. Paweł Pawlikowski

Mazovia Warsaw Film Commission: Warsaw, Skyscrapers, ph. by Sylwia Ożdżyńska, Warsaw University Of Warsaw Library, ph. by Jadwiga Antoniak; Modlin Fortress, ph. by Marek Jakuczek; Bydgoszcz, Mill Island, ph. by Robert Sawicki

Polska Organizacja Turystyczna: Zakopane, Traditional Chalets; Wieliczka Salt Mine, St. Kinga’s Chapel; Kalisz, Old Town; Rogalin Palace; Gdańsk, Artus Court; Gdańsk Shipyard; Łeba, Shifting Dunes; Wolin Island; Zamość, Grand Market Square; Moszna Castle; Frombork, Cathedral

Poznan Film Commission: Poznań, Kościuszki Street; Poznań, Paderewski Street; Poznań Fortress, Fort VI

Silesia Film Commission: Katowice, Katowice, Nikiszowiec District, Bytom, District Court, Pławniowice Palace, Błędowska Desert all ph. by Joanna Myszor

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Dolnośląskiego: Srebrna Góra Fortress

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Kujawsko-Pomorskiego: Grudziądz, ph. by Paweł Gawle

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Lubuskiego: Stara Więś, Kinga Vineyard; Łęknicz, The Muskau Park, ph. by Ryszard Orzechowski

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Opolskiego: Opole, Młynówka River, ph. by Andrzej Nowak

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Podkarpackiego: Bieszczady Mountains and Iwonicz Zdrój, ph. by K. Zajączowski

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Podlaskiego: Marsh Beside The Narew River, ph. by Wiktor Wołkow; Landscape near Suwałki, ph. by Piotr Sawicki

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Pomorskiego: Kuźnica, Hel Peninsula; Malbork Castle

Urząd Marszałkowski Województwa Świętokrzyskiego: Sandomierz; Kielce, Cathedral, ph. by Krzysztof Pęczalski

**PRODUCTION GUIDE POLAND**


Alvernia Studios: Alvernia Studios, K3 Blue Screen

ATM Studio: sound stage

Krakow Film Commission: Aazaan (2011), dir. Prashant Chadha

MD4: W imię... (In The Name Of..., 2013), dir. Małgośka Szumowska, ph. by Anna Wawrzycka-Atach

Polski Instytut Sztuki Filmowej: W ciemności (In Darkness, 2011), dir. Agnieszka Holland; ph. by Marcin Kulakowski


WFDiF: sound stage

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