



TOURIST INFORMATION



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WELCOME TO CAMPING FORTECA

We are very glad to welcome you as our guest on our campsite.

Upon arrival at our campsite we would like to surprise you with a package with tourist information of the area. This way you can prepare for trips and activities you might want to do.

In this part of Poland there is so much to do and see that we might not have included an activity, you might encounter on your trips sights that are worth mentioning in this information or have any changes or suggestions, we would be happy to hear. This way we try to keep this information constantly up-to-date. For walking and cycling maps, fact sheets or additional information, please contact us.

Enjoy reading!

Anna & Jasmina & Mathijs van Dijk



BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The area where the campsite is located had entirely different function until the late nineties. Until then, this area has functioned as a sand quarry or sandpit, if you look closely you can see that the pond is actually an excavated hole. The spot where the lake is used to be a hill in the rolling countryside. Even before the war, this area was already in business. Concrete blocks were made and there was a cement mixer, with a train which transported sand material to the main road (the old 384) and loaded onto trucks. This we have learned from two former German employees who came to see where they have worked a long time ago. One of the German men also had a 'Arbeitszeugnis' with him in 1938. The trackers of the railway we ourselves have accidentally unearthed during the construction of the sewer drain.

After the late nineties, the quarry was closed and has been empty for several years. It was owned by the municipality of Dzierżoniów. In the meantime, Anna's father has had the property under its control to prevent that illegal waste was dumped there, etc. In 2003, the property was auctioned and we had the opportunity to buy it. When we bought the property there were still some old diggers, there was plenty of bulk waste and the terrain was quite impassable through the bushes and irregularities. The buildings were in very bad condition, we have put some buildings with anchors again together, roofs needed repair and we demolished many unnecessary buildings. Yet, with a little imagination, we saw the potential to start a campsite here and to convert the general workplace to a restaurant. The old canteen had showers that we could use the temporary campsite sanitary.

In good spirits we started in 2004/5 to make the area livable. First, we installed a fence to prevent people without supervision swimming or dump waste. An excavator made the terrain accesable. Then we provided soil, grass was sown, electricity installed, we landscaped gardens, planted trees, built a gazebo and created a small playground. Slowly but surely it was getting enjoyable to stay here as a camper and after an ad on a Dutch auctionsite we were suddenly in business when in July 2004 the first campers arrived. The primitive conditions did result in a fantastic atmosphere and it was a great season. The first guests were enthusiastic and even now regularly visit to our campsite. The enthusiastic feedback gave us the energy continue our work and also to give the restaurant shape.

The following years we have worked hard to develop the campsite:

2005 first official season, registered with the campingorganisations. The first website went online. Conversion of the guard house to plumbing with two showers. Mini zoo with sheep and chickens. Conversion of the workplace into a restaurant.

2006 opening of the restaurant in July 2006 with the Dutch consul and Polish television. Expansion of the campsite with 0,5ha

2007 construction of the current sanitarybuilding, purchase of almost 1ha land from the municipality. Horses on the campsite

2008 Construction of addition to the restaurant and kitchen. Opening of two guest rooms in a former garage, new website online

2009 four new rooms in use, the creation of paths, additional power points

2010 Jasmina born :), pedalboats purchased, building of the dock and brick BBQ.

2011 first woorden cabin, converting the cottage 'Góral'.

2012 construction of additional floor on the house, two more guestrooms. two cabins placed

2013 rearrangement of camping grounds, laid out new paths, fountain placed, pavement around the restaurant, observation tower built, relocated playground, extra gazebo and fourth cabin.

2014 new addition to the restaurant, wooden fence replaced by concrete posts

2015 purchase of 1ha of land, lampposts installed, new entrance gates placed, new camping spaces created and a terrace around the new restaurant hall

2016 The other 'half' of the campsite provided with lampposts, new gravel paths and additional water point. Extended fence around the newly purchased piece of land, expansion of the kitchen

Above all we want to remain a pleasant campsite. We woud like to further organize an orchard and a volleyball / football field to play, an additional toilet block.... and so on.

FORTECA RESTAURANT

We would like to welcome you to our restaurant. We offer a selection of meals that we freshly prepare ourselves. Every day (during high season) we try to create a menu-special with mainly Polish specialties. Besides dinner you can also enjoy a cup of coffee with fresh apple pie or ice cream. We also offer lunch and breakfast as well. Please let us know if you would like breakfast the day before. The kitchen of the restaurant is open every day from about 12:00 - 20:00. In the pre-and post season we are closed on Mondays. Due to the fact that our waitresses not always speak English, it is advisable to order at the bar, so the order comes through correctly and we can serve you faster.

In the high season we organize a BBQ every week (depending on the weather). The menu is stated on the door of the bathroom, you can register with Mathijs.

We also organize birthdays or other parties. If you are interested please let us know in advance. We order cake at the local bakery (at least 3 days in advance indicate).

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

- The campground is open from April 1 t / m October 1 (September we are on a holiday but campsite is open).
- In the pre-and post season we are closed on Mondays
- The restaurant is open from about 12:00
- Wifi is free of charge, without a password (log in at 'camp' or 'pokoje)
- Bread and rolls can be ordered. There is a list (from 15:00) on the door of the bathroom. Bread/rolls are delivered to your tent/caravan (except when it's raining)
- You can not pay by C/C and exchange money at the campsite. We accept only Polish zloties.
- ATM and currency exchange ia available in the center of Dzierżoniów. Take money from a bank ATM
- Grocery shopping can be done in Dzierżoniów at Tesco, Intermarche, Biedronka, Kaufland, Lidl or Aldi. The village has a small supermarket and bakery.
- On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday there's a market in Dzierżoniów.
- The gate will close around 23:00. You can still get the gate open yourself because it is not locked, but close it again please.
- Pedal boats are available for rent. Price is 10.00 zloty per boat for half an hour (max. 3 pers.).
- You can use water from the tap for making coffee, cooking, brushing teeth but not for drinking directly, buy mineral water in supermarkets (niegazowana = no bubbles)
- Laundry can be washed, put up to 5kg of laundry in a bag, drop off with Mathijs Anna and you get it back washed but wet. Cost 15,00 zlotys per wash.

THE COUNTRY OF POLAND & LOWER SILESIA PROVINCE

Why would you go to Poland on vacation ??? That question you have probably heard a few times when you told your friends that you are going to Poland on a vacation. The image of Poland makes people think like that, but once you have visited Poland you are most certainly convinced that the country has a lot to offer and is a good destination for spending your holiday. Nowadays Poland is a modern country in the European Union, with a robust economy, strong development in many areas and still largely undiscovered by tourism. Foreign tourists can have a lot of options, there are natural reserves in every corner of the country. There are mountains and hills, wetlands, the coast of the Baltic Sea, a thousand lakes in the northeast, a number of vibrant cities with great historical value, country houses and castles, and all this at a relatively short distance of 'Western Europe'.

In recent years, Poland is experiencing an increase in the number of tourists visiting the country. One of the reasons for this are the open borders (Schengen).

The hilly areas in the south of the country offer many opportunities for the western tourist. There are opportunities for cycling, hiking, rafting, mountain climbing, skiing etc. It's attractive to do these activities in Poland for its beautiful nature, often in its pure, original form. The province of Lower Silesia (Dolny Śląsk) in Poland is known for its natural beauty and rich history. This region is popular with tourists, which is evident in the various 'agroturystyka's. This is a collective term for tourist objects where one can spend the night in a rural area, work on the farm, fishing, camping and can try local cuisine.

The history of this area goes back to the 6th century BC. The region was inhabited by the Celts, who founded settlements and shrines around the Ślęża mountain. Several tribes, including the Silingi (hence Silesia), have populated the area until the 9th century. During the 9th and 10th century the area was conquered and belonged to the Czech Republic (Moravian and Bohemian occupiers). In 990, the area was conquered by the first king of Poland, King Mieszko I (featured on the 10 zloty notes and Mieszko chocolates). This event was the beginning of the Piast dynasty. The Piast is a European dynasty which origins from the 9th century and was close to the West Slavic tribe of Polans. The history of the Piast dynasty is clearly reflected in cities like Świdnica and Legnica who were situated on the important trade route. Over the centuries, Poland was divided among the Habsburgs, Prussians, Czechs, Russians and Germans. Since 1772 Poland has even not existed for 123 years. Only during the First World War, Poland was recognized again as a sovereign state.

The province of Lower Silesia was mainly German and Protestant until World War II . After World War II the Germans were expelled and Ukrainians (of Polish descent) took their homes and fields. This happened because the Russians conquered the area which used to belong to Poland, and Poland occupied the western area which used to be German. The country of Poland was actually partially shifted to the west. From that time on the province of Lower Silesia is Polish territory.

You can still see the German architecture in buildings. Sometimes you even see German words on façades of shops and businesses that were formerly based in those buildings.



DZIERZONIÓW

Dzierżonów, in German 'Reichenbach', is a medium sized town with 35,000 inhabitants four km from the campsite and is the nearest town where you can buy all your supplies. The town has a beautifully restored citycenter with nice terraces. Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday there is market next to the Intermarche with all kinds of products. Groceries can be done at Intermarche, Tesco, Lidl, Plus and Biedronka. The shops are open 7 days a week (except holidays). On Sunday the shops are open from 09:00.

By bike Dzierżonów is easily reachable by the bike path behind the large silos in Uciechów. See chapter 'cycling'.

Visit the Dzierżonów tourist info stand at the town hall, you will be helped enthusiastically. It may be that you also get a tour of the tower with panoramic views over the city (CIT, Rynek 1)



The city is named after John Dzierzon, the man was a beekeeper who Partenogenese (asexual fertilization) has been discovered in bees. In honor of his work the city Reichenbach was renamed Dzierżonów in 1946.

The city is characterized by three tall towers on a hill. Two of the towers are churches; Holy Saint George church (św. Jerzy) and the Holy Mother Mary church. (Maryi Matki Kościoła) The smaller tower is the town hall.

The entire city was once surrounded by a city wall from the late 13th century. The wall is still visible at the south-western part of the center.

The main events in Dzierżonów are the holy Saint George Fair in April with manual labor products, concerts and simulated fights between medieval knights.

The 'Day of Dzierżonów' (fair and concerts) in May, the Honey Festival (honey products, folk and concert) in August and the 'Dzierżonów presentations' in September.

Dzierżonów is known in Poland for the radio / television factory "Diora" that provided the whole of Poland and the former East Bloc with radios and TVs. The plant, however, was closed and demolished 25 years ago. On this site the store Kaufland is located. Dzierżonów offers some good entertainment, including a number of pizzerias and restaurants. For the youth there is Hilife, a nightclub and bowling (we can reserve a bowling lane for you). There is a dress code, shorts or holiday outfit are not allowed.

Today the city is doing economically not too bad. A new business park has opened and there are many building projects in the city. The road network in the center of the city is recently almost entirely renovated.

BICYCLE ROUTES from the campsite

For several years the network of bicycle tracks in this area has improved. Many countrytrails are paved so new cycle routes arose. Mathijs has a detailed map of the municipality of Dzierżonów which you can borrow, we can choose a route together which is compatible to your abilities. The routes are suitable for normal city bikes, the surrounding landscape is hilly but not steep.

Route 1 "Dzierżonów" (12,5km)

For a brief round of cycling, shopping or visiting the city:

Bike from the campsite on the sandy path towards the old road.

Drive to Uciechów along the former 384.

Cross the intersection straight on and take the last road in Uciechów right.

Beyond the silos you drive onto the cycle path towards Dzierżonów.

You'll end up at the premises of the city-heating building, continue straight.

Second roundabout left to the city center (continue straight) (on the right you see Lidl)

From the center drive back through the Ząbkowicki street - Okrzeistreet -

Cichastreet (hospital), via Relaksowa between the communal gardens towards Uciechów. You end up on the road between Uciechów and Dobrocin. When you turn left you'll see the campsite after 5 minutes.

Route 2 "Rural 1st option" (19km)

Drive the dirt road and after via the old road 384 towards Uciechów.

At the intersection turn left towards Jaźwina.

At the intersection in Jaźwina turn left (follow the sign Świdnica) - Kiełczyn - Tuszyn - Włoki.



In Kiełczyn turn to the left continuing on the main road

In Włoki turn left onto the cycle path to Uciechów and you completed the circle

Route 3 Rural Option 2 (26km)

Follow the newly paved road along the new 384 from the campsite

Be careful when crossing the intersection towards Dobrocin

Follow the directions towards Dobrocin but turn left just past the forest onto the bike path

Continue driving all the way to the village of Rostocznik. Keep left as you drive past the castle and keep the direction of the Słęża mountain driving towards the village of Kołaczów.

Here you cross the road 384.

Continue to Stoszów - Słupice

Go left in Słupice to Uliczno.

Drive from Uliczno to Jaźwina and from there back to Uciechów

Route 4 'Urban route' Dzierżoniów - Pieszyce - Bielawa (31km)

Drive from the campsite via Uciechów onto the cycle path to Dzierżoniów.

At the second roundabout in Dzierżoniów (right you'll see Lidl) go straight on towards the industrial park, go past the railway line and at the end of the road turn left. Here you will reach the main road Dzierżoniów - Pieszyce. Take the cycle path to Pieszyce. Visit the castle of Pieszyce and visit the ice cream shop (Kościuszki 25) for the best ice cream in the region.

Drive uphill towards the mountains, driving through 1-maja street and a gravel path to Bielawa. You end up at the artificial lake in Bielawa. It's a nice place to pause, there are benches and a wooden dock.

Drive through the town towards the center from Kasztanowa - Lipowa - and the 1-maja street completely. Drive through Romana Biskupa street and turn left and drive through the bike path along the 384 back to Dzierżoniów.

Drive through the Ząbkowickie - Cicha - Relaksowa street and after the communal gardens to Uciechów.

Route 5 'Arboretum Trail' (43km)

Bike to Dobrocin. Follow the signs Byszów. Drive all the way through Gilów, and the forest to the E67.

Carefully cross the E67 and drive to the center of Niemcza, passing the center follow the signs' Wojsławice - Arboretum.

This is a nice stop at the park, you can get a cup of coffee do some sightseeing.

Then you can bike the same way back (30km) -or you can continue by cycling to Podlesie and Przerzecyn Zdroj. Here you cross the E67 again. Drive through the Kwiatowastreet towards Piława Górna.

In Piława you turn the first road to the right and through the Kosmińska road you drive back to Gilów. You end up at the stables of Danone. Here turn left on the road back to Uciechów.

If you like mountain biking then there are a number of scenic routes you can bike through the Dębowa Góra (oak height). By bike you can ride to the Słęża-reserve, the top can be reached by bicycle (for advanced bikers). On the map we can show you some MTB routes.

From Bielawa (lake Sudety) there are some mountain bike trails that are well marked, there is also a map showing the routes (together more than 500km), called Strefa Sudety MTB.

Mountain bikes are available for rent at the company Dobraintegracja for 50.00 PLN per day (price in 2015).

WALKING from the campsite

If you like hiking there is plenty of possibility starting from the campsite. Along the other side (east) of the new 384 road there are many new hiking/biking roads. Using the map of the Dzierżoniów region there are beautiful trails to be discovered. Walking to the town of Dzierżoniów is easy by using the new road. To walk the dog we advise you to walk the sandy path and cross the old road straight over. There is a country track leading to the soccer and playground in Uciechów. Halfway you can also turn right towards the woods in Kołaczów and make a nice circle.

HIKING

The Owl Mountains are an excellent place for hiking. The top of the Owl Mountains is named the Great Owl (Wielka Sowa). Several routes lead to the top of the mountain range.

Short route: you drive by car to the town Rzecznka, you can park next to the restaurant 'Karczma pod Sową (50 ° 39'43.6 "N 16 ° 27'56.6" E). The trail to the Great Owl takes about 1 hour (5.5km) there and back.

Medium route: you park your car in the parking lot of Przełęcz Jugowska (50 ° 39'21.2 "N 16 ° 31'34.3" E). The route takes about two hours and 30 minutes back and forth and is 10.5km long.

Long Route: The route starts at the Przełęcz Walimska and walk to the top by following the signs. Park the car in the parking lot (50 ° 41'53.3 "N 16 ° 28'27.8" E). The route is 18km back-and forth and takes about 3.5 hours.



The Ślęża reserve offers a number of hiking trails to the summit.

Tapadła route: From the parking lot in Tapadła (50 ° 50'45.8 "N 16 ° 41'56.5" E), you can take up the yellow track and the blue route back. The blue route is a bit rocky. The trip lasts there and back about 2 hours and 15 minutes and is 6.5km long.

You can also just take the same yellow route back. It is easy to walk and will take about 1.5 hours.

Sobótka Zachodnia route: Park at the parking lot of restaurant 'Szczere Pole' (50 ° 53'31.3 "N 16 ° 44'27.3" E). From here there's the yellow trail up through 'Pod Wieżycą'. The trip takes about 3 hours there and back and is 10km long.

Radunia route: From the parking lot in Tapadła take the route to Radunia on the south side of the parking lot. The route lasts 2,15u and is 11km long. You end up on the mountain Radunia, a slightly lower mountain as the Sleza mountain.

THE ŚLĘŻA MASSIVE RESERVE

The hills that you see on the west side from the site belong to the Ślęża massif, one of the most distinctive natural features in the Lower Silesia province. The Ślęża mountain towers 718 meters above the landscape, the name Ślęża (it's pronounced as Slenza) is derived from an ancient Slavic word which means 'wet and foggy place'. In autumn and spring the peak of the mountain is often covered in fog and mist, so the name seems to be quite appropriate.

In the 6th century, this mountain was a sacred place for the 'Lusatian Hathen' and tribes. The mountain was also considered sacred by ethnic groups in the Christian era.

Mount Ślęża was the sanctuary of the original inhabitants of this area. They left enigmatic sculptures and stone circles on the mountain. There is an archaeological park in Będkowice (50 ° 52'19.8 "N 16 ° 45'01.7" E) where huts and a watchtower are recreated, you can still see the burial mounds. The reserve of 50ha, surrounded by ramparts. The place was a settlement from the 8th to 13th century.

A well-known attraction in the reserve is the wooden chapel in the town Sulistrowiczki (50 ° 50'45.2 "N 16 ° 43'35.0" E). The small church was built in 1999 in the style of the 'Góral' from the Tatra Mountains. The church is decorated with wood carvings and stained-glass windows. Two Ślęża bears serve as a platform for the altar. 100 meters away from the church (across the road) there is a source called the Polish Holy Swierada Source of Life, where you can get free water from a well, under the watchful eye of a Virgin Mary statue on a pole. The water is crystal clear and excellent for drinking, because of the various minerals very healthy as well.



During a day trip to Ślęża you can first climb to the top of the mountain (Tapadła route). Do not forget to climb the tower behind the church. You will have views over the Sudeten Foreland, Wrocław, Lake Mietków. The church itself is renovated, the building dates back to the 12th century when it was built as a convent for the Augustines, who are now located in Wrocław.

After a trip to the summit you can visit the chapel in Sulistrowiczki and to quench your thirst visit the source of life. Then drive to Będkowice to visit the archaeological reserve.

ŚWIDNICA

With 60,000 residents Swidnica is one of the larger cities in the region. The distance from the campsite to Świdnica is 22km (50 ° 50'34.0 "N 16 ° 29'16.1" E)

It's truly a beautiful city known for the UNESCO Peace Protestant Church, the Red Baron Villa and the monthly antiques market.

By taking the CityWalk tour you can walk by all the monuments of Świdnica. See www.citywalk.info. You can also visit the tourist information point at the market square (Węwnetrzna 2) where you can get more info about the CityWalk project. When visiting

Świdnica you can admire the Gothic central square and just off the main square the nearly four centuries old Peace Church is located which is also a World Heritage Site. The church, built in 1655, is

composed entirely of wood, no nail or screw was used. A prerequisite for building a Protestant church in the Catholic Hapsburg kingdom was, that the building could only be built with unsustainable materials such as wood, straw and



clay. By special techniques and architecture the protestants managed to build a church that withstood centuries of time despite the weak material. The church is open from 10.00h-13.00h and 15.00h-17.00h on Monday / Saturday. Sunday from 15.00h-17.00h

A large antiques market takes place every first Sunday of the month in Świdnica. This market is one of the oldest and largest antique markets in Poland where for 30 years antiques, memorabilia and relics are sold. When it's good weather it can be very busy and it could be hard to find a parking spot. If there is no place in the center you can park your car at the 'Galeria Swidnicka', the mall that you see when you enter Świdnica. It is advisable to set off early, around 9:30h it can be pretty busy.



Perhaps you ever heard of the Red Baron. The German pilot (Manfred von Richthofen) was a World War I hero because he brought down 80 planes in France in his bright red Fokker Dreidecker before he himself was shot by a machine gun from the ground. Since his 9th year he lived in Świdnica, until he began his military career at the age of 21. The family home is now inhabited by several families. A plaque (ul. Sikorskiego 19) is the only thing reminiscent of the Red Baron, the mausoleum which was founded in 1945 in the Sikorski park opposite the house is no longer recognizable. Recently in a side street near the family home a posh hotel / restaurant was opened named Red Baron as a reminder of the once famous resident of Świdnica.

Wojstawice - ARBORETUM

An arboretum is the Latin name for a collection of trees in a park. In the village of Wojstawice near Niemcza you can visit one of the most beautiful arboretums in Poland. Definitely not to be missed in the spring when the park blooms.

The park has been around since the 18th century (then a romantic garden), only since 1880 the park has developed into arboretum with various trees and plant species. Currently, the park has the largest collection in Europe of rhododendrons and lilies (Hemerocallis).



The founder of the arboretum was a known dendrologist, Fritz von Oheimb. After his death, his son took over his work, but after the war in 1946 the German family had to leave Poland. The park has fallen into disrepair and some plants -and tree species did not survive this episode. Since 1988, the park is managed by the Botanical Department of the University of Wrocław and has been restored, the park has even expanded. Each year the park is visited by thousands of visitors, especially on the weekends, the parking lot is full of buses from all over Poland.

You can park your car right in front of the park (50° 42'45.2" N 16° 51'22.8" E). The 63ha park is quite large and has an extensive network of hiking trails and is also lined with benches, there are free spaces with lawns. A new playground for the kids and a small-scale catering industry at the entrance of the park are the newest additions.

Giant Mountains - OWLS MOUNTAINS

The Giant Mountains (Sudetes) run 250 km from the German-Czech-Polish border along the Polish-Czech border. The area is divided into smaller regions, including the Owl Mountains stretching over 35km between Wałbrzych and Bardo. The highest point is the 'Great Owl' (Sowa Góra) with a height of 1015m.

There are two kinds of owls: the eagle owl and the tawny owl. Furthermore, a wide variety of wildlife lives in the woods such as red deer, roe deer, wild boars, badgers but also adders and grass snakes.

The Owl Mountains are world famous by the discovery of the "gold train" from the Nazi era between Mokrzeszów and Wałbrzych. More about this in the chapter "Riese" project.



The Owl Mountains are ideal for walking (see walk -hiking). The view at the top of the Great Owl is breathtaking. You can climb the tower and take a view of the valley with the help of binoculars. On a bright day you can see the towns Świdnica, Dzierżoniów and Bielawa and in the distance the Ślęza massif. If hike from 'Przełęcz Jugowska' (50° 39'21.2" N 16° 31'34.3" E) to the Great Owl runs you will pass the new viewing platform. You will see many Polish families on weekends to make campfires on the top of the mountain. They bring their own sausages to grill. In addition to the various hiking trails there are more attractions in the Owl Mountains. The area surrounding the Lubachow Bystrzyckie lake is worth a visit as is the Grodno castle that overlooks the lake.

The lake has been impounded by a dam 44 meters high, which was built in 1911. You can walk over the dam just past the restaurant Fregata (50 ° 45'25.4 "N 16 ° 26'01.1" E)

GRODNO

The Grodno castle is located on the mountain 'Choina (50 ° 45'01 "N 16 ° 24'39" E). The castle, which used to be called Kynsburg is a ruin that has been partially restored. The castle was probably built by the Prince of Schweidnitz Bolko I around the year 1270 as a defensive structure. The castle has been in private hands until 1776. After this, the castle has become dilapidated and turned into a ruin. An interesting detail is that in one of the dungeons lies the skeleton of chatelaine Margaret, who starved because she was locked up by her father after she had pushed her groom from the tower. The White Lady sometimes seen at the castle seems to be the young Margaret ...



FORT SREBRNA GÓRA

The fortress' Twierdza Srebrna Gora (Fortress Silverberg) was built in 1765 on the orders of the Prussian King Frederick II, as part of several bastions and fortresses in the region Świdnica, Bardo and Kłodzko to defend that area against the advancing Austrian army. Back then the fortress could house 4000 soldiers and the fort was one of the largest in its kind with 299 casemates (loopholes) and 54 ammunition warehouses. The fort consists of six fortifications of which Donjon is the largest, then Ostrog.

The fort was the only stronghold during the onslaught of Napoleon in 1807 in Silesia. In 1800, the then US ambassador to Germany, John Quincy Adams (later US President) visited the fort. Until 1867 the fort was in operation, after it was used as a training ground for soldiers when in 1939



was used as a prison for Polish, Russian, French, Belgian, Greek and Finnish prisoners of war. From 1965, the fort is a tourist attraction. Today there are enough activities to do such as shooting with an automatic rifle, hurtling down by rope 570 meters through the woods and over the historical walls, there is a train - the Fort Fan Express (weekends only) for viewing the site, there are tours by guides dressed as Prussian soldiers, exhibition of military equipment and a nice view point on the crown of the Donjon.

Parking: (50 ° 34'26.7 "N 16 ° 38'32.6" E)

RIESE PROJEKT

The Projekt Riese (Giant Project) was the code name of a large-scale secret construction project of Nazi Germany in Lower Silesia designed by Albert Speer.



The project became world news since recently there has been the discovery of an armored train which is tucked into a tunnel near the town of Wałbrzych,. Yet little is known about this project due to the fact that the Nazis wanted to keep the project a secret. In August 2015 the news came out that a Polish and German amateur treasure hunter found the legendary train. Radar images show clearly that something is hidden in the mountain at km marker 61.1 of the railway from Wrocław to Wałbrzych. It is speculated that it involves military equipment or Jewish gold and jewelry or perhaps

the vanished Amber Room in St. Petersburg. At the time of writing the update of the tourist information there was nothing known except that the searching continues in the spring of 2016.

The Riese project included a network of underground structures (tunnels and spaces), which are probably connected to each other. At various places you can view tunnels in Walim, Głuszyca-Osówka or Włodarz. For tourists, the complex 'Osówka' in Głuszyca is the most interesting because there is an English translation. It is best to take the historic route, this route takes 1 hour. (50 ° 40'10.2 "N 16 ° 25'04.3" E)

The project consisted of a number Arbeitslagern (AL such as the ones in Walim, Osówka, Soboń, Jugowice, Sokolec and the largest; Włodarz. Associated objects were the castle Fürstenstein (Książ) and the Jedlinka Palace. The Castle Książ, was destined to be the headquarters of the Führer. The corridors of this castle would have given access to underground storage for missiles and military equipment. Although large parts of the tunnels have been found there are still many unknown tunnels after the Red Army came to Poland to "liberate" and destroyed numerous entrances to the tunnels.

The enormous work to dig the tunnels was done by forced laborers of the Schlesische Industriegemeinschaft AG. In amongst others in the concentration camp "Gross Rosen" (also called Sachsenhausen) in Rogoznica. Jews, prisoners of war and insurgents were forced to labour. In 5 other camps in the vicinity of the Arbeitslagern the Jews and prisoners

were housed.

To get an idea of the magnitude of this project, it is advisable to first visit the Gross Rosen concentration camp in Rogoznica, then the Osówka complex in Głuszycza. The Castle Książ is mainly focused on the history of the occupation of the Nazis but also shows the tunnels under the building (not accessible)

The complex Włodarz is, along with the muzeum Mólke, also worth a visit for a good impression of the project.

Route: Castle Książ: 50 ° 50'33.8 "N 16 ° 17'35.0" E

Gross Rosen: 50 ° 59'53.0 "N 16 ° 16'31.8" E

Osówka: 50 ° 40'10.8 "N 16 ° 25'05.0" E

Włodarz: 50 ° 42'06.5 "N 16 ° 25'11.3" E

Mólke: 50 ° 37'40.8 "N 16 ° 29'38.5" E

GROSS ROSEN

The Gross Rosen concentration camp is located just outside the village of Rogoznica, ((50 ° 59'52.3 "N 16 ° 16'32.0" E).

Gross Rosen was founded in 1940 as a branch of the KL Sachsenhausen camp. The prisoners were mainly Jews, Poles and Russians. The camp aimed to provide forced laborers for neighboring quarries. It was known as very heavy, due to the long working days in the pits. Many convicts were also put to work digging the tunnels for the Project Riese. In five years, 40,000 people have lost their lives in the camp or in the pits. The greatest number of deaths occurred during the evacuation where people were weeks on their way to other camps until liberation.

The camp has a museum with relics of the camp (equipment, clothing, etc.). Also, the history is described in detail. The grounds of the camp can be visited. You can see foundations of the prison blocks, the crematorium, shared kitchen, execution wall and fence gallows are



KSIAZ CASTLE

The third largest castle in Poland is just 35 minutes away from the campsite near Świdnica and Wałbrzych (50 ° 50'33.8 "N 16 ° 17'35.0" E). The castle is - like Grodno castle, built by Bolko I as part of Piast-defense since 1288.

The castle was owned by the wealthy family of Hochberg from 1509 until 1941. One direct descendant is still alive; Bolko VI Hochberg von Pless. His grandmother, Princess Daisy (last occupant) is probably the most famous family member because of her beauty and descent from an aristocratic English family, but also her work for wounded soldiers at the front and charity work in the town of Wałbrzych, such as the construction of an orphanage, hospitals and help for working mothers.

The castle has welcomed many noble guests such as the Prussian King Friedrich Wilhelm III and Queen Louise, John Quincy Adams, Winston Churchill, the Polish king Czartoryski and the Russian Tsar Nicholas I Romanov. After Princess Daisy separated from her husband she returned after 12 years to the castle where she lived until 1941. Then the Germans invaded and the Nazi Party seized the castle and established the 'Todt' department (Nazi engineer Fritz Todt). From that time the construction of Riese project began and the castle became a part of this huge project. It was Hitler's headquarters to be.

Nowadays Książ in good condition, in December 2014 has a fire raged in the roof through which the Maximilian hall was damaged. Now nothing reminds of this fire. The castle is open every day from 10:00-17:00. There are different tours to do. A must is the tour "the path of Daisy" that shows the castle, but also the terraces, the park, the chapel of the fam. Hochberg and a viewing point. Tours last from 30min. -140min, book in advance. You can also visit the castle without a tour, than you do not need to book. Besides the castle worth a visit are the studfarm and the palm house.



WROCŁAW

The center of the city Wrocław (Breslau) is located 55 km north of the campsite. The city with 630 000 inhabitants, is the third largest city in Poland. Wrocław has a rich history that has arisen from the fact that has been held over the

centuries by Germany, Habsburg, Prussia and Poland. After being founded as Vratislavia it was also called Preßlau, Breslaw, Breslau, Wroclaw and ultimately Wrocław. Wrocław is the administrative and cultural capital of the Lower Silesia province, and in 2016 the culture capital of Europe. Wrocław is also mentioned as one of the best travel destinations by Lonely Planet for 2016.

There are many attractions in Wrocław, from museums to the aqua park and the zoo. Below is a list of the main attractions:

RYNEK

The Rynek is the medieval car-free marketplace in the center of Wrocław. The central part of the Rynek includes the new-and old town hall and several patrician houses. The old town hall was built in Gothic style and was built in stages over a period of 250 years from the 13th century. The clock of the town hall is the oldest in Poland from 1368.

Around the Rynek are 60 gabled buildings built by nobility and wealthy merchants. The building 'Pod Gryfami' is the most decorated one with four pairs of animals that represent family crests. A second smaller Rynek is aligned to the main Rynek and called Plac Solny.



At Rynek 14 (south side) you can find the tourist information office. Here you can get information about the gnomes which are hidden everywhere in Wrocław. There are quests and maps that track the gnomes. Why gnomes you might wonder... This is because in communist times gnomes were a sign of resistance against communism. By initiative of the 'Orange alternative' they often painted the gnomes under slogans of the Communist Party, they were painted to help the anti-communist resistance movement.

OSTROW TUMSKI



The Dome Island (Ostrów Tumski) is the oldest part of Wrocław. Around the St. Martin church 1500 people settled in the 11th century on the banks of the river Oder. The island had two church towers, an auditorium and the seat of the Prince. In the beginning the island was a fortress with a residence for Bolko I, but in 1315 the island was sold to the Catholic Church and has remained so. Often, the island was a haven for political opponents who hid for the judiciary which didn't rule on the island. The island is recognizable by the two

church spiers towering over Wrocław.

The holy Elizabeth cathedral is open to visitors, here you can climb the tower for a view of the city, with good weather you can also see the Ślęza Mountain. The Tumski bridge and the bridge Pokutnic are photogenic locations on your tour from the Rynek to the Dome Island.

PANORAMA RACLAWICKA

The canvas has a dimension of 15x14m and is the only one of its kind in Poland. It depicts the battle of April 4th, 1794 in the village of Raclawice, where the Polish army led by General Tadeusz Kościuszki defeat the Russians. The cloth first hung in Lwow (now Ukraine), but after the war moved to Wrocław. Since it was only in 1985 showcased again in a building specially built for the canvas, the "Mała Rotunda" (small roundabout). From a platform you can admire the canvas, interpretation via headphones also in English.

AULA LEOPOLDINA

The Aula Leopoldina of the University of Wrocław is a completely Baroque-style representative room within the Academy building at this university. The Aula Leopoldina serves as a good example of a 'Gesamtkunstwerk' which is a perfect combination of a certain architectural and cultural style in one place or in one room.

The Aula Leopoldina is located on the first floor of the west wing of the baroque-style Academy Building of the University of Wrocław. Like the auditorium this space has primarily a representative function, where academic ceremonies predominate. Honorary doctorates are awarded and every year the opening of the academic year takes place and conferences are organized. Concerts, including the framework of the festival Vratislavia Cantans are given in the Oratorio. Since the reopening of the Oratorio Marianum, destroyed by bombs and in the 90s of the 20th century restored its former glory this activity mainly shifted to the oratorio.

The Aula Leopoldina suffered only limited damage in World War II, although the Academy building itself was hit in many places by Russian bombs: the tears in the vaults caused by explosions were restored relatively easily.

The Aula Leopoldina and the oratory, mathematics tower and an exhibition area are open every day from 10:00-16:00. address: plac Uniwersytecki 1, Wrocław.

AQUAPARK

For a rainy day, the modern Aqua Park in Wrocław is a nice place to spend your day. The aquapark with a wave pool, slides, outdoor pools and children's pools is fun for the whole family. There is also an area with restaurants, sauna, jacuzzi. Buy a family ticket. Address: Borowska 99, Wrocław

ZOO

The zoo in Wrocław is a big zoo with 33ha. The opening of the zoo was in 1865. Currently the zoo is home to nearly 8,000 animals of 1082 species of animals. A new attraction is the 'Afrykarium' which opened in 2014, this is an oceanarium where the ecosystem is presented of the ocean. During your walk you will see lots of playgrounds and kiosks / restaurants for consumption. On the banks of the river Oder, you can buy a ticket to sail with the cruise boat to the Ostrów Tumski. You can get off the boat and explore the island or return to the zoo. The tour is a nice variety during your zoo visit.

Opening 09:00 -17: 00. address: ul. Wróblewskiego 1-5 Wrocław.

HALA Stulecia, MULTIMEDIA FOUNTAIN, JAPANESE GARDEN

Opposite the entrance of the zoo is the Hala Stulecia (also Jahrhunderthalle, Ludowa or Centennial Hall). This building was designed by noted architect Max Berg in 1911. Since 2006 the building is on the Unesco list.

The reason for the construction of this object was the hundredth anniversary of the written appeal "An mein Volk" of the Prussian king to fight against Napoleon. To commemorate this appeal, an exhibition was arranged in the style of the world exhibits that time. The building was revolutionary because at that time it had the largest concrete span in the world. In the hall, many historic moments occurred such as an important speech by Hitler, a visit of the Polish pope in 1997 and a concert by Paul Anka in the communist era. In 1948, the 96m high needle is put down in front of the building that has changed the view dramatically.

Behind the hall, towards Szczytnicki park stands the elyipse shape 640m long 'Pergola' along the pond with the multimedia fountain. This is an inspiring spectacle of light and sound around the illuminated fountain. The installation only works in summer.

In addition to the complex of the hala Stulecia and multimedia fountain is the Japanese garden. The small garden is set at the time of the exhibition in 1909-1913. Main sponsor was the family Hochberg (see castle Książ). One can admire a Japanese pagoda and trees and plants originally from Japan. The bridge across the pond is a nice photogenic location.

BOTANICAL GARDEN

The Botanical Garden (23 Sienkiewicz street) was founded in 1811 by the University of Wrocław as a research garden for academic purposes, nowadays it is a nice attraction for visitors and residents of Wrocław.

The garden offers a vast collection of trees, shrubs and plants, it is beautifully landscaped with water features, fountains, bridges and statues. The collection includes, rhododendrons, irises, and conifers among others. The park is in excellent shape. An additional advantage is that the garden is located at the edge of the old town with a beautiful view of the monumental churches. This garden is therefore a must for herbalists, but the average gardener will also greatly enjoy visiting this park.

SHOPPING

All monuments and sightseeing aside you can also just go shop in the vibrant city of Wrocław.

The city has several large shopping centers:

Magnolia Park (Legnicka 58)

Factory Outlet (Graniczna 2)

Galeria Dominikańska (plac Dominikański 3)

Pasaż Grunwaldzki (plac Grunwaldzki 22)

Park Handlowy Bielany (Czekoladowa 9)

Parking is available next to, or in the mall garages.

Every Sunday there is a big market with all kinds of articles, from furniture to tools (new and used) just outside the center of Wrocław on a former train depot behind the Świebodzki station. (Robotnicza 1).

PARKING AND PUBLIC TRANSPORT

To visit the Rynek and the Ostrów Tumski you can park behind the opera building (Modrzejewskiej 2). Should there be no place you can park at the Galeria Dominikańska. The ZOO and Hala Stulecia offers new car parks opposite the entrance to the zoo. With a walkway you can easily walk to the zoo.

You can take the bus to Wrocław, the best is to take the bus from Dzierżoniów (Dzierżoniów - Łagiewniki - Jordanów - Kobierzyce - Wrocław). Single ticket costs around 12.50 zł.

Or take the train to Wrocław. The journey takes a bit long (1,45u) but is fun to do. You drive through Świdnica, Żarów, Mietków to the Central Station Wrocław (Główny). The fare is around 18,00 zł way.

The best time in the morning is 09: 46u departure and return to 15: 50h, 16: 18h, 20: 37u (train booklet in 2015).



ZŁOTY STOK

GOLD MINE of Zloty Stok

In the village of Złoty Stok (Golden Slope) a veritable gold rush ruled once. The soil around the village (then Reichstein) was filled with precious metals, including gold. The gold from this area is characterized as shiny and can be processed relatively simple. First, the recovered gold was used to make ducats. Later, also jewelry was made of this particular gold. Today the Złoty Stok gold mines are all that's left of this era. (Kopalnia Złota, Złota 7 Złoty Stok).



Tour of the mines is well organized. There is a guided tour in the mines (poss. with English or German translation) that shows you the museum, the underground waterfall, you can meet the Grey Troll (according to legend this Troll secures gold stocks) and the Dead Gallery, where many Miners were tortured because they were suspected of stealing gold. There are also boat trips through the mines. Other attractions are steep wall climbing, gold hushing in a saucepan, beat gold coins and you can obtain the gold miner certificate. With an average of 7 degrees is cold in the mine (!). The boat (access for children from 7 years of age) must be booked, as well as an English guide.

CLIMBING PARK SKALISKO Zloty Stok

The climbing park (to combine with a visit to the gold mines) is a fun activity for young and old. The youngest kids from 6 years of age may take the squirrel -and owls parcours, older kids 6-11 can choose from five courses, from age 16, there are five courses of which 'Tyrolka Super Giant ' is for the advanced.

The climbing park is open every day from 10:00 until 20:00. Skalisko: 50 ° 26'23.4 "N 16 ° 52'29.2" E.

BARDO (rafting)

The village of Bardo is a village along the E67 but is very characteristic because of its large basilica, which can be seen from the road. The town has a rural setting on the river Nysa Kłodzka from where rafting excursions are offered. The company Ski-Raft (1 Skalna street, Bardo) organizes rafting and kayaking tours. By booking with Mathijs you will receive 10% discount..The trip takes about three hours, this depends on the water level in the river. Take water shoes and plenty to drink and food.



In Bardo you can also visit the Virgin Mary Basilica. This church was built in 1686 and is characteristic of the village of Bardo.

WAMBIERZYCE

The village of Wambierzyce is a famous place of pilgrimage (50 ° 29'24.1 "N 16 ° 27'18.8" E).

At the place where the basilica is located a miracle happened in the 11th century; a blind man - Jan from Radków - could suddenly see again after he prayed beneath an old linden tree. To honor this miracle a stone altar was set up under the big linden tree, which evolved into a wooden chapel in 1263. The wooden chapel in 1512 was replaced by a church that was built in the course of time after being destroyed during the Thirty Years War to basilica. The Madonna of Wambierzyce is referred to as the 'Queen of the families' by Pope John Paul. " The 11 chapels are in the shape of an oval 'nave' built to remind the suffering of Christ. To visit the basilica you must climb 57 steps there. The first nine are for the Angel Choirs. 33x for Jesus' age at the time of crucifixion and then 15x, the age of the Virgin Mary at the time of virginal conception.

MINING MUSEUM NOWA RUDA

The coal mining village of Nowa Ruda in itself is a small rundown town near the Czech border, but it does have an interesting Coal Mining Museum (50 ° 35'26.0 "N 16 ° 30'53.6" E). Ever since the 13th century the coal industry has developed here. Nowa Ruda together with Wałbrzych one of the largest coal towns in the region. Until 1994 coal was dug from the Piast shaft.

Sightseeing the coalmine begins with a visit to the museum with exhibits from the coal era. You can take a 1.5 hour tour of the mines. At the end of your visit you can drive through the coal mine with an underground train.

A nice way to make a daytrip to the coalmine museum is to drive to the station in Wałbrzych and take the train from Wałbrzych to Nowa Ruda (Przedmieście). The szynobus takes you over the old coal railway, which is now one of the most scenic railway lines in Poland. It comprehends eight high viaducts, three tunnels and two bridges through a beautiful landscape. The train arrives just in front of the museum.

The museum is open every day from 9:00 to 16:00. Obozowa 4, Nowa Ruda.

KŁODZKO

Kłodzko is one of the oldest towns in Silesia. In the tenth century a fortress was built in the Czech town of Kladsko on route from Prague to Wrocław. The town was first mentioned in 981. During the eleventh century it was developed into a city fortress, which was walled in early twelfth century. In around 1275 it got city rights. In the fourteenth century Kłodzko was a center for trade and crafts (textiles) and had its own currency. The city flourished in the sixteenth century. The water supply was provided by a water tower, which dates back from the end of the fourteenth century. In the monastery of the Augustinians one of the oldest monuments of Polish literature was written, called the Psalter Floriańskiego which was destroyed in the seventeenth century during fighting in the Thirty Years War. In the sixteenth century Kłodzko and the surrounding area became property of the Habsburg Empire. Together with the rest of Silesia the city came under the rule of Prussia in 1742. In the last quarter of the nineteenth century Kłodzko was a major railway junction. The construction of the line between Wrocław and Wałbrzych created the development of wood, ceramic and metal industry. During World War II the fortress was a labor camp for prisoners of war from the Soviet Union, Belgium and France.

The main attraction is the castle (Festung Glatz). You can climb the tower and from here you have a beautiful view over the city. The underground labyrinth is accessible for children from 5 years. You are only allowed with a guide inside, every half hour a group leaves for a tour.

The Rynek (town square) is a cozy square with a number of cafés around the old town hall. On the southeast side of the Rynek you walk through the Stwosza street to St. John's Bridge (Św. Jana). This is a medieval bridge from 1281 decorated with beautiful statues, enthusiasts of the bridge also call it a mini Charles Bridge (in Prague), but maybe that is an exaggeration.



SZCZELINIEC WIELKI & BŁĘDNE SKAŁY

Szczeliniec Wielki

The rock formations of Szczeliniec can be seen from a distance despite its low altitude. Some formations have nicknames, because with a little imagination there figures / animals can recognize. With names like camel, mammoth, elephant, chicken, monkey, dog, turtle, owl or grandfather's chair these formations speak our imagination. There is a trail with 665 steps leading to the top of the reserve, on the north side you can follow the route Pasterki. The park is well accessible. In the caves there is sometimes still snow in July. You can park the car in the large parking lot (paid) Karłow (50 ° 28'31.1 "N 16 ° 20'15.7" E). The route to the summit takes about two hours there and back..



Szczeliniec Mały is a smaller reserve but not accessible for tourists.

Błędné Skály

The rocks of Błędné Skály is a spectacular maze of rocks not far from Szczeliniec. For people with claustrophobia (or overweight), the route is not recommended. You sometimes have to crawl through the caves and rocks, some are very narrow and therefore difficult to access. The route takes about 35 minutes, just plan to walk for an hour. At the beginning of the route is also a beautiful viewpoint with a view towards the Czech Republic.

There is a paid parking lot right at the beginning of the route. To get here you have to drive up a narrow road (from the 387) where you can drive up every half an hour. You can also park in Karłów, but the journey is longer and takes 3 hours there and back.

Błędné Skály: 50 ° 28'43,42 "N 16 ° 17'24,00" E.

DUSZNIKI & POLANICA ZDROJ

Duszniki Zdroj

This town is also called 'Chopin-city'. Already in the 17th century the town was known as a main health resort in Prussia, because of its numerous springs and mountain-air. Soon sanatoria were built where people could bathe in spring water and were cured of all kinds of (lung) diseases. The 16-year-old Frederick Chopin was often



sick since childhood, he had a special diet and was under constant supervision of a doctor who sent him with his mother and sisters to the Prussian Duszniki in 1826. During his stay, the young composer gave two concerts whose proceeds were donated to the local orphanage. These two concerts were the first 'foreign' concerts of Chopin originally from Żelazowa Wola in Poland. In honor of the famous composer a spring was named after him (Pieniawa Chopina) and since 1946 the International Chopin Concerts (around August 10) are organized in the Chopin House. The old paper mill in Duszniki is now the paper museum In the museum you can see historic passports, banknotes and medieval documents with watermarks. In addition, there you can admire techniques and equipment that have been used to make paper.

Polanica Zdroj

This town lies just north of Duszniki Zdroj. Polanica is also a former spa thanks to the spring water that the surrounding rocks sprays out in several places in the town. In the years -30 and -40 of the nineteenth century, the town developed into a famous spa-resort. First there were wooden 'bathrooms', later converted to true spas and sanatoriums.

A walk along the river Nysa Kłodzka takes you to the Monastery Hill where you can enjoy the view. The town is cozy with mainly German seniors in the Dom Zdrojowa (well house) to buy the mineral water from the springs of Wielka Pieniawa (Grosser Sprudel) and Goplana (Charlottensprudel).

An attraction for the kids is the bob-slide 'Tor Saneczkowy Góralka. The slide run (50 ° 24 '11.75816 ° 30' 19 719) has a length of 450 meters. An experienced slider can reach a speed of up to 40 km / h, yet the track is suitable and safe for all ages. On the same grounds is a professional playground 'Jungla.

The tourist train 'Polanica Express' runs through the town and is a nice way to view the city.

OTHER ATTRACTIONS & ACTIVITIES

- Bowlingcentrum HiLife in Dzierżoniów (Batalionów Chłopskich 9a opened Wednesday/Saturday 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m.)
- Railway Museum in Jaworzyna Śląsk (Towarowa 4, open 10:00 to 16:00)
- Toy Museum Kudowa Zdrój (Zdrojowa 46b, open 10: 00-17: 00)
- Ossuary Czermna Kudowa Zdroj (Moniuszki 8, Kudowa Zdrój)
- Miniature Park 'Mini Euroland' in Kłodzko (Grunwaldzka 29 open 09: 00-19: 00)
- Indoor pool Aquarius Bielawa (Grota Rowieckiego 8)
- LinePark in Jedlina Zdroj (Sienkiewicza 1)
- Adrenalina Survival Park Wrocław (Sokolniki, Kąty Wrocławskie – (book in advance)
- The Henryk Abbey (Plac Cystersów 1 Henryków open 10: 00- 16:00)
- Dobra Integracja Bielawa (paintball, windsurfing and mountain bike hire, Jezioro Sudety in Bielawa)
- Old Coal Mine Museum Wałbrzych (Stara Kopalnia, Piotrka Wysockiego 29, Wałbrzych)
- Horseback-riding (Wyspa Koni, Polna 15, Ostroszowice. First Book)
- Leaning tower of Frankenstein (Krzywa 1, Ząbkowice Śląskie Open 09:00 - . 19:00)

OUR PARTNERS / IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

Maintenance / car repair ANC Auto Świtalski, Ksiedza Dzierżoniów 64 Dzierżoniów

Garaz No. 3 Staszica 32, Dzierżoniów

Tires / rims Serwis Opon Czarnecki, Andersa 6a, Dzierżoniów

Dent removal / coating of car AutoTech, Diorowska 20, Dzierżoniów

Components for caravan Dandis, Podwalna 11 Dzierżoniów

Ladies Barber / manicure / pedicure Nefretete, Krasickiego 38, Dzierżoniów

Hairstylist (without appointment) Śmiechowicz, Swidnicka 21 Dzierżoniów

Stylist (without appointment) You Maćka, Rzeźnicza 3a, Dzierżoniów

Coffee (best coffee in Dzierż.) Palarnia El Kawa, Piłsudskiego 11d, Dzierżoniów

Frozen Yogurt and Icecream (best ice cream in region) Cukiernia Jankowska, Kościuszki 25, Pieszycy

Veterinarian Aavet, Brzegowa 81d, Dzierżoniów

Hospital Szpital Powiatowy, Cicha 1, Dzierżoniów

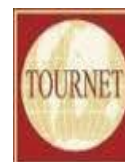
GP Pro Vita, Kopernika 11, Dzierżoniów

Police Komenda Policji Dzierżoniów, Ząbkowicka 57 Dzierżoniów

Cracow (Kraków) and Auschwitz (Oświęcim)

While being in Poland many people visit the city of Cracow and / or Auschwitz. Our campsite is located about 280km from Cracow and 240km from Auschwitz.

We have been cooperating with the Tournet hotel in the center of Krakow for a few years. For



example, you could first visit Auschwitz, continue to Cracow, check in and the next day after city sightseeing drive back to the campsite. Double rooms are available from 200.00 PLN per night incl. breakfast, children under 12 stay free. See the hotel's website: <http://www.nocleg.krakow.pl/en>. You can book through Mathijs.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE POLISH LANGUAGE

It is very difficult for tourists to even speak a little Polish. That's because Polish is part of the Slavic languages. It is also very difficult for Polish people to speak a 'western' language because the languages belong to a different language group. Polish is the second most spoken Slavic language after Russian and belongs to the Indo-European language group.

But you can still give it a try, it definitely will be appreciated :)

Here are some words you might need during your visit to Poland:

Dzień dobry (dzjen dobre) = Hello

Cześć (tsjest) = Hi (only for youth / children or for informal use)

Do widzenia (do vidzenia) = goodbye

Przepraszam (pseprasham) = sorry / excuse

Proszę (prosje) = please

Dziękuję (dzjenkuje) = thanks

Jak się masz? (jak sje mash) = how are you?

Ile to kosztuje? (as written) = how much does that cost?

Jestem z Anglii = I'm from England

Jestem tutaj na wakacjach = I'm here on vacation (jestem toetaj after vakatsjag)

Nazywam się ... (nazyvam sje) = my name is

Bardzo mi miło = my pleasure (bardzo miwo mi)

Pan / Pani = sir / madam

Gdzie jest ..? (gdzje jest) = where is ...?

Zgubiłem drogę (zgoebiwum droke) = I'm lost

PAY/EXCHANGE

In most places in Poland you can pay with pin (Maestro / Cirrus) or credit card (Visa / Mastercard). There is a reasonable density of ATMs, usually in the center of a medium-sized city. Bargaining in Poland just like in the UK 'not done'. Only when you buy larger quantities you can try to bargain.

Tipping in restaurants and taxis are common but if you do not, one doesn't get angry, gratuities are generally small but it does not suite to give low demonition coins (for example grosze red' coins). So give at least two zlotys.

In Poland you pay by zloty. 100 grosze is one zloty. The word zloty means gold.

TRAFFIC

You will notice that in Poland people have a different driving style. A bit more aggressive and risky. Below we have a few hints to keep safe:

- Animals can occur on the road, especially at night, you can expect deer, pigs or dogs
- Deep holes and potholes on rural roads / mountain (especially watch out when it is dark).
- Signaling is not optimal
- Mud on the road (especially if it is raining)
- Mandatory lights on during the day (fine = 100.00 zloty)
- Short turns, short acceleration lane
- Many agricultural vehicles on the road
- At speeds exceeding 50km / h, your license may already be confiscated (drive up to 40km / h. in urban areas)
- In Poland, you may absolutely not drive after alchohol. The rule is 0%. When inspected by the police, they can dispose your car on the trailer

When biking try to avoid main roads, there are plenty of B-roads you can take with little traffic.

PARKING

In Dzierzoniów and similar cities you can park safely anywhere. In the center you have to pay for parking, just outside the center parking is free. You can leave your car in towns and medium cities with confidence. In bigger cities it is advisable you park your car in payed parking lots (with barrier) because parking in a regular street is not worth the risk. In case of a parking ticket, don't worry, you can usually pay to the amount owed at the parking office and otherwise the fine is around 30 zlotys (about 7, -. Euro)

THE MANUAL / RULES OF CONDUCT

We don't really apply rules, but please keep the next summary in mind while staying at our campsite.

1. You should not drink water from the tap, the worst you can get is diarrhea. So it's better to buy bottled water. For brushing teeth or cooking the water is suitable
2. The garbage is picked up every Monday and Friday around 8:00, make sure you dump waste in the bins behind the fence next to the entrance.
3. If a fuse blows call from Mathijs and don't try not to fix it yourself.
4. Music is allowed at the caravan / tent site, as long as no one affected. Some guests prefer to listen to the birds and insects-or simply to nothing and that we respect gladly.
5. Bread service starts at a minimum of ten bread rolls (rolls are delivered at the tent/caravan)
6. The restaurant is open until 23:00 in the main season. In the pre-season closing times vary but generally until 21:00.
7. In the event of prolonged rain please leave your car at the central parking (at the entrance) in order to prevent mud at the campsite
8. Campfires can be made on the campingspot or next on to the dock or other places that in any case are not close to tents / caravans. Firewood: when it's gone it's gone.
9. For the campfire use only dead trees / branches.
10. Pedal boats are available for rent, so ask for it at the bar. Please don't climb out of the water using the peddleboats Oh yeah ... of course, please do not collide with the dock or against the other paddle boats.
11. After 22:00 it should be quiet on the campsite.
12. Please keep dogs on the leash and walk them outside the campsite. Dogs are allowed to swim in the lake as long as other guests have no problems with it (watch out with small children)
13. The chemical toilet can be emptied under the wooden house next to the sanitary amenities
14. Please don't get your own food to the terrace or a take-a-way from a pizza place. We also do takeaways like salads or fries service to the tent.
15. At the restaurant we also serve breakfast, please let us know in advance. Lunch we can prepare for you as well as a birthday party or a farewell party.
16. Fishing is not allowed in the lake.
17. Our brick BBQ is used only during organized BBQs. The menu and prices are shown on the door to the showers. You can register at the bar.
18. Check in- and out at anytime of day. The daily rate starts from time of arrival until the day of departure until 17:00. We appreciate it when you pay the night before departure.
19. You can eat and drink on account, but please make sure that the bill is not too high, depending on your spending we would like you to settle your bill daily or every two-days.
20. We accept only Polish zloties at checkout and we have no pin / credit facilities

We hope that with this information you will have a nice holiday at Camping Forteca and can get familiar with the beautiful surroundings. If you have any questions or / comments please let us know.