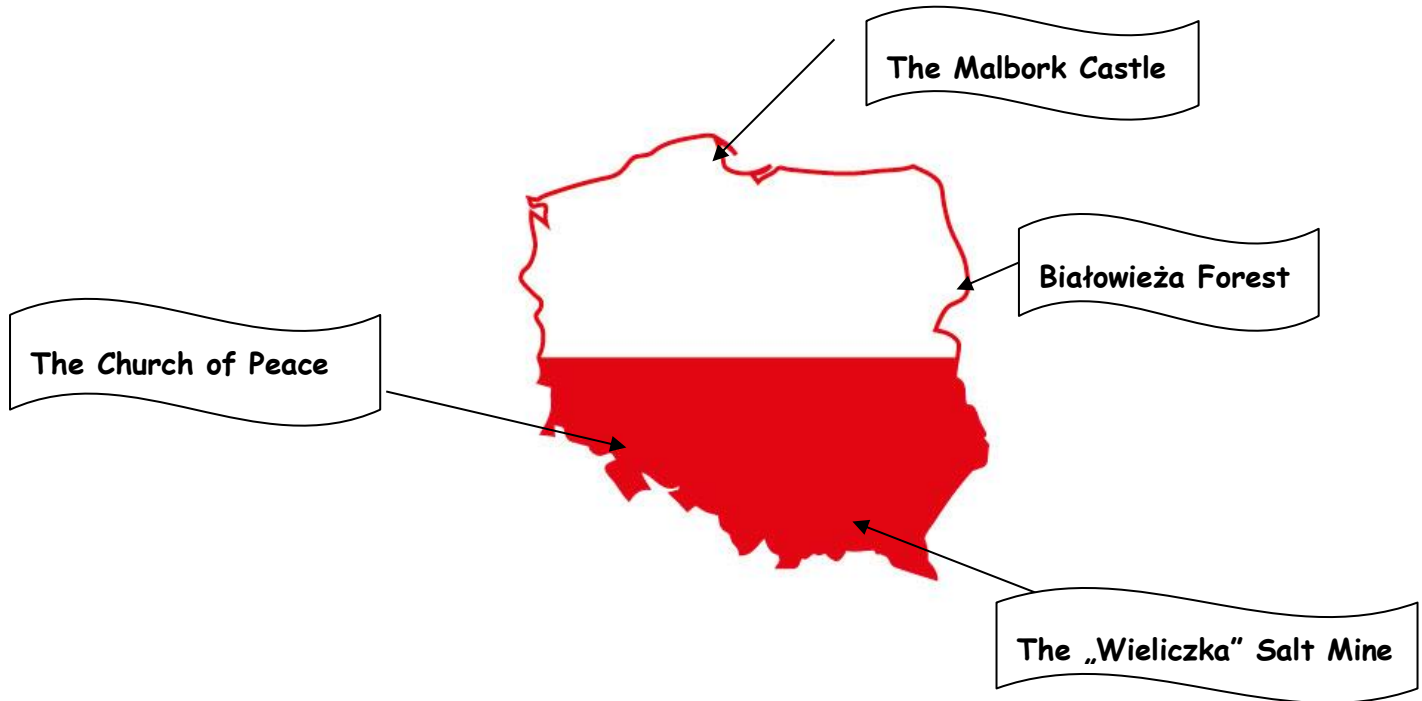


Cultural Heritage Sites in Poland



The Malbork Castle is located in the north of Poland, on the east bank of the River Nogat. It is the most complete and elaborate example of a Gothic brick-built castle complex in the characteristic and unique style of the Teutonic Order.

The Castle consist of 15 million bricks – and that’s just what is left of it. The castle used to be much bigger and back then it probably was made of approx. 30-50 mln bricks;

It is an architectural masterpiece – even in the

medieval times it had a central heating system built in.

Malbork has a very symbolic place in Polish culture. Polish people are extremely proud of being the nation which together with the army of Lithuania won the biggest battle in the medieval history at Grunwald in 1410 over Teutonic Order. Every year there is a reenactment of the battle happening at the fields of Grunwald.





The Church of Peace Of the Holy Trinity in Świdnica. The largest wooden baroque temple in Europe. It was built in 1648. Since 2001 it has been on the UNESCO World Heritage Site.



Białowieża Forest is a large forest complex located on the border between Poland and Belarus. Thanks to several ages of protection the Forest had survived in its natural state to this day. The Białowieża National Park, Poland, was included in the World Heritage List

in 1979 and extended to include Belovezhskaya Pushcha, Belarus, in 1992. A large extension of the property in 2014 results in a property of 141,885 ha with a buffer zone of 166,708 ha.

The property is home to the largest free-roaming population of European Bison, which is the iconic species of this property. However the biodiversity conservation values are extensive, and include protection for 59 mammal species, over 250 bird species, 13 amphibians, 7 reptiles, and over 12,000 invertebrates.



The Wieliczka Salt Mine, excavated from the 13th century, produced table salt continuously until 2007, as one of the world's oldest operating salt mines. Due to falling salt prices and mine flooding, commercial salt mining was discontinued in 1996.

The Wieliczka Salt Mine is now an official Polish Historic Monument. Its attractions include the shafts and labyrinthine passageways, displays of historic salt-mining technology, an underground lake, four chapels and numerous statues carved by miners out of the rock salt, and more recent sculptures by contemporary artists.