

The Underground Routes of Lower Silesia fire the imagination of many people — not only keen treasure hunters, especially after the "Nazi gold train" story. These underground sights can be divided into two categories: the ones related to the extraction of natural resources and those related to the military technique. The extraction was possible thanks to the abundance of resources in the region and a proper land management. Many mines and addits have remained in a good condition until now and are available to visitors. What also captures the imagination, are the shafts visible on the old maps that are still being found in the region. The part of the underground trail related to the military technique is even more fascinating. The remains of the rough history of the region (connected to the landscape layout that enabled camouflage) are unusual types of defence structures. Bearing in mind that there are gaps in the documentation and in the historical account (quite understandably for this field), it comes as no surprise that exciting discoveries keep on happening here.

The Project is managed by the Lower Silesia Tourist Organisation.







..Former Mine" **Science and Art Centre**

ıl. Wysockiego 29, 58-304 Wałbrzych, www.starakopalnia.pl

Former Mine" Science and Art Centre in Wałbrzych was opened n November 2014. Within both Polish and European areas, it is unique complex of eleven revitalised buildings that used to be Nałbrzych coal mine "Julia". In the city core of priorly industrial Wałbrzych emerged an exceptional place clustering cultural and educational activities, events and exhibitions located on



Walimskie Addits "Riese"

ul. 3-go Maja 26, 58-320 Walim, www.sztolnie.pl

1943, the Germans started construction works at a massive cale in the Owl Mountains region. Those works, never comleted, were code-named "Riese" ("The Giant"). Their remains onstitute a number of buildings the purpose of which is shrouded in mystery. According to some hypothesis, they were supposed to serve as underground armament factories or the quarter of the High Command of the Third Reich. The 500-metreng underground route for tourists has been enhanced with visual effects referring to the World War II and the works elated to drilling underground corridors



OPENING HOURS





Underground City Osówka

ul. Świerkowa 29 D, Sierpnica, 58-340 Głuszyca, www.osowka.pl

This military facility, code-named "Riese" was built in the Owl Mountains by the Third Reich in 1943-45. Visitors can see guardooms, technical corridor and a massive hall with its original 0-metres-tall formworks dating back to the late 1944, as well as some overground buildings, e.g. casino – overground command centre, power station – foundations of the power station rototype, railway siding. According to one of the hypothesis, hat was the place where the Nazis planned to relocate cientists working on Wunderwaffe and atomic bomb prototype



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Srebrna Góra Fort

ul. Kręta 4, 57-215 Srebrna Góra, www.forty.pl

ort Srebrna Góra is a unique sight in terms of European cultural eritage. It is also one of the most important attractions Lower Silesia. At the time of its construction (1765-1777) was one of the most modern forts of this kind in Europe ts most impressive part is the massive "Donjon", one of the nost interesting fortification sights of the modern age. The fort visited with a guide in a historical Prussian uniform. The whole mplex consists of six forts and a few bastions. There used be 151 fortress chambers (casemates) there, situated on





Kłodzko Fortress

ul. Grodzisko 1, 57-300 Kłodzko, www.twierdza.klodzko.pl

Kłodzko Fortress has lived through the Silesian Wars (mid-18th century) and the Napoleonic campaign (1807). Not only is it a precious record of history, but also a special monument of the fortification engineering concept. Moreover, its location has, until now, constituted a real hallenge for the conquerors. What makes the fortress so special, is a complex and unique system of underground corridors in Europe, colloquially called the underground maze. It was originally created by the Austrians and later expanded by the Prussians into a chain of many cilometres of underground walkways surrounding the Fortress from the North, the side that was the most vulnerable to enemy attacks.



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Kłodzko – Underground Route

ul. Czeska, Kłodzko, www.podziemia.klodzko.pl

The underground corridors and tunnels situated below the city were drilled between the 13th and 17th century and intended to serve as storage rooms. The compartments went as deep as 30 metres below the ground and the low temperature there enabled keep the food fresh. The cellars were also used to store the famous Kłodzko beer for its ageing period, whereas during wars, they were used as shelters. The route is about 600 metres long and it is one of the most interesting ones in Poland. During the visit, you can hear sounds of the city from the past and sounds





Złoty Stok – Gold Mine

ul. Złota 7, 57-250 Złoty Stok, www.kopalniazlota.pl

The Underground Tourist Route Gold Mine was created in 1996. Two extremely interesting addits were then made available for visitors: "Gertruda Addit", "Czarna Górna Addit" with the only underground waterfall in Poland (8 metres high), and "Czarna Dolna ddit" which you can exit by the Orange Tram. The ancient Ochrowa drift was also made available for visitors. What makes people want o come back to the Gold Mine is the unique fairy tale ambiance of this underground world (where you can meet the gnome, the crazy alchemist and the miner) and an extraordinary way of guiding. new set of attractions awaits the tourists every year.

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Uranium Mine in Kletno

Kletno 40, 57-550 Stronie Śląskie, www.kletno.pl

he Uranium Mine in Kletno is a magical place. Its claim to fame the occurrence of colourful local minerals such as fluorspar methyst, malachite and barite. While walking through a maze of colourful corridors, the visitors have a chance to familiarise emselves with Kletno's 600-year history of mining. Our special chibition takes back in time for a prehistoric journey showing i00 million years of evolution based on the geological history o



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