



Safe city break KRAKOW

Way to. How to get to Krakow?

By train

The Krakow Main Railway Station handles international and domestic traffic. It is in the very center of the city and connected to the public transport network. From here you can easily change to a tram, but you can also walk to the Main Square. Taxis also come to the parking lot on the upper plate of the station.

By bus

The MDA Bus Station is in the immediate vicinity of the train station. Public transport and taxi stops are nearby.

By car

When deciding to travel by car, remember about the paid parking zone from Monday to Saturday between 10:00 am and 8:00 pm. Pay in parking meters or in the application. Fees do not apply on Sunday.



How to get around?

Trams and buses run along Krakow on day and night lines. Tickets can be purchased at numerous vending machines located at stops and in vehicles or via an application. The timetable is available at: www.rozklady.ztp.krakow.pl



#JesteśmyGotowi
#KrakówIsReady

The magic of the Main Square with numerous café gardens, charming alleys in Kazimierz, Wawel and the Vistula boulevards - all this attracts Krakow and makes your stay unforgettable. Krakow has an offer for everyone: lovers of culture, art, gastronomy or entertainment. But how to find your place in all this? Which attractions should you choose while in Krakow? What is worth seeing? What to try? What to opt for when we have only one weekend available? We have prepared a short plan that you can modify freely!



Full information on the tourist offer of Krakow can be found on the website: www.krakow.pl/english/



Where to stay?

Stay in one of the many hotels, hostels or apartments. For the safety of guests, accommodation facilities in Krakow have introduced solutions to minimize the risk of infection.



The database can be found at: www.krakow.pl/english/

What to know before arrival?

From July 1, 2020 you can become the holder of the **#zwiedzajKrakow** card. Special promotional packages and attractive discounts at tourist facilities await tourists at www.krakow.travel. The action is part of the nationwide campaign "Krakow Nondiscovered". Visiting on your own, it is worth checking the walking routes proposed in the guide **"Three days in Krakow"**. They can be found at: www.krakow.pl/english/ You can get a lot of information about the city, its tourist and cultural attractions, as well as the organized events at **InfoKraków points**. There you can also get free information materials and order a guide. Find the InfoKraków point closest to your accommodation on the website: www.krakow.pl/english/.



InfoKraków points let you find information about tourist attractions in the city and its vicinity, cultural events, and accommodation, buy tickets, hire guides, and obtain free maps and other tourist materials.



What to eat?

Krakow Bagel (Obwarzanek) – the pride and culinary symbol of Krakow. An inconspicuous round bagel, sprinkled with poppy seeds, salt or sesame is undoubtedly the most characteristic Krakow baking, certified by the Protected Geographical Indication. Booths with bagels can be found on the Main Square, but also in underground passages and at stations.



Where to eat?

Culinary.krakow.pl - is a site where you can find a lot of information about traditional Krakow dishes. Krakow, which won the title of European Capital of Gastronomy Culture 2019, has a lot to offer in terms of culinary heritage.



Restaurants that serve traditional dishes (**Krakow's Capital Menu**) can be found here: culinary.krakow.pl

Site recommends:

- Listen to the St. Mary's Trumpet Call (Main Square)
- Stand face to face with the Wawel Dragon and see how it breathes fire (at Wawel Hill, next to the entrance to the Dragon's Cave)
- Visit Piotr Skrzynecki at the Market Square and sit next to him for a while (Rynek Główny 29).
- Go from Kazimierz to the Podgórze District on foot along the Father Bernatka Footbridge - you'll see how many lovers visit Krakow (entrance from Mostowa Street)
- Look at Krakow from the Kościuszko Mound (Waszyngtona 1) or the Piłsudski Mound (entrance from Zakamycze street).

Day one

FRIDAY



Evening reconnaissance (2,5 hours)

Having arrived in Krakow and checking in at your hotel, you can go for an evening walk around **Krakow's Old Town**. The layout of the city largely determines the atmosphere of Krakow. The space enclosed by **Planty** - a belt of greenery and at the same time a city park - reaching from the Barbican in both directions to the Wawel Hill is the strict center. From the **Barbican**, we can also reach the **Florian's Gate**, and after passing through it head towards the **Main Square** along Florianska Street. This place is full of life around the clock. We will meet street artists, we will also find many shops there. This amazing street will lead us to the **St. Mary's Church**. If we get there at a full hour - we can listen to the trumpet call. Next, go around the Main Square, visit the **Cloth Hall**, whose stalls offer various souvenirs even in the evening. You can end your evening with a dinner at one of the many restaurants. The Market Square is full of gardens and you can eat under the Krakow sky.



Day two

SATURDAY

Visit Wawel (3 hours)

After breakfast, which should be royal in Krakow, we can go to visit Wawel - the castle, the symbol of the royal city. **The Wawel hill** is usually reached by a short and narrow Kanonicza street. This is one of the most important, oldest and most beautiful streets of the city, with an appearance unchanged for centuries.

Kanonicza reaches the foot of **Wawel**. The castle interiors feature exhibitions: **royal chambers**, a collection of eastern art and war trophies, a unique collection of Flemish tapestries, as well as archaeological discoveries that testify to over a thousand years of Christianity in Poland. In the spring, summer and early autumn you can admire the unique Wawel gardens.

You should also visit the **Wawel Cathedral** with royal graves - witnesses of Polish history. At the top of the cathedral tower, the Zygmunt bell is presented, it rings only on the occasion of the most important events for the country and city.

On the Wawel, you should also see the rare beauty of the arcaded courtyard, and look at the Vistula River and the buildings of the modern ICE Krakow Congress Center and the Manggha Museum on the other bank, presenting Japanese art from the collection of the famous collector Feliks "Manggha" Jasiński.

After going down to the riverbank, we will see a sculpture of the **Wawel dragon** and the entrance to the **dragon's cave** - a favorite destination for family walks. The dragon breathes real fire!



Kazimierz (2,5 hours)

For many years, all maps of the center of Krakow, adjacent to the area enclosed by Planty, have also included **Kazimierz** - formerly a separate city, today a nearby district, to which we get going down the Wawel hill. After the tragedy of World War II, Kazimierz became deserted and was falling into ruin for decades.

The key to understanding the popularity of Kazimierz today is its remarkable, eternal tolerance: two nations and two great religions functioned together for centuries in this place - it is here, not far from the synagogues that the **churches of St. Catherine and Corpus Christi** are, and the destination of the procession on St. Stanisława Day is the **Pauline Church "Na Skatce"**. Krakow history - the history of Polish Jews - speaks to us from every corner of Kazimierz. It can be felt in the arrangement of narrow streets and market squares, in small tenement houses, synagogues and Jewish cemeteries.

All those for whom the Market Square and the surrounding area have become too "touristic" gather here in cafes, clubs and galleries. In order to experience it, it is worth going for a walk around Wolnica Square, along Józefa Street, to visit **Szeroka Street** - where the final concert of the Jewish Culture Festival takes place every year. Kazimierz is also a place particularly valued by all lovers of antiques and old items. Flea markets take place at Nowy Square (and near the nearby Trade Hall in Grzegórzki). Thanks to Steven Spielberg, who shot "Schindler's List" here - awarded with numerous Oscars - Kazimierz was also on cinema screens.

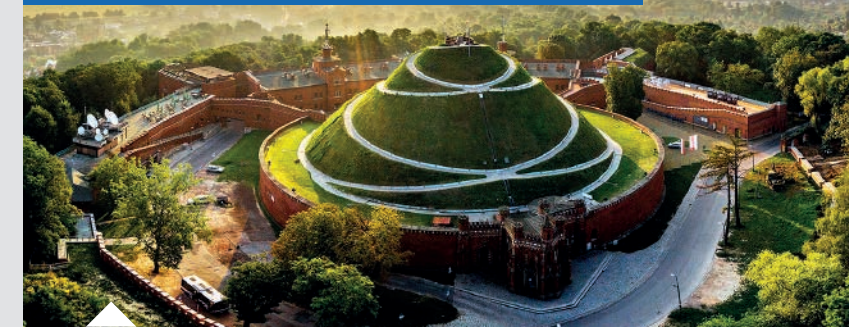


Bernatka Footbridge - Podgórze (3 hours)

We leave Kazimierz for Podgórze! On foot or by bike, because the **Father Laetus Bernatka** footbridge was opened in 2010 in the place of the former Podgórski bridge. In this way, the name of Mostowa Street in Kazimierz regained its former, literal meaning, and the impressive foot-and-bicycle footbridge became a symbol of closer links between districts on both sides of the Vistula, as well as the best way to get to the heart of the Podgórze district. Lovers visit the footbridge to put a padlock on it and throw the key into the Vistula. From the footbridge perspective, the most characteristic (with two bay windows) tenement house dominates from the foothill - it is called "Aleksandrowicz" or "Parisian" (1906). On the left, the building of the former Podgórze power plant (1900), the oldest such facility in today's Krakow, was incorporated into the modern structure of the new headquarters of **Cricoteka**, i.e. the Tadeusz Kantor Art Documentation Center. In order to get to know and understand Podgórze better, it is worth visiting the newly opened **Podgórze Museum** - the newest branch of the Krakow Museum.

Day three

SUNDAY



Closer to nature - Błonia, Jordan Park, Kościuszko Mound (2,5 hours)

A few hundred meters from the Market Square **Błonia** - a huge flat meadow - stretches serving as a recreational area and meeting place. Over one million believers gathered at papal masses organized there with the participation of John Paul II. All kinds of festivities take place there as well. Błonia is adjacent to the **Jordan Park**, where we will find many attractions for children. You can clearly see the **Kościuszko Mound** from Błonia. You can go there by bus, visit the museum under the Mound, as well as go up the Mound and admire the panorama of Krakow.

OR

Nowa Huta - memories of the Polish People's Republic (2,5 hours)

Or maybe a nostalgic journey to Nowa Huta, which is the largest district of Krakow today. Nowa Huta was established in more than 30 towns previously existing there, it was to be a showcase of Poland in the world: its clear urban plan and architecture in the socialist-realist style was based on the patterns of native Renaissance and Baroque architecture, but also on the American concept of a "neighborhood unit". The Nowa Huta routes are stretched between the oldest and modern history, stretches of protected nature (**Nowa huta meadows** near the Central Square) and powerful industry. The administrative center of the complex - also called the **"Doge's Palace"** is the most interesting and the most complete implementation of socialist-realist architecture in Nowa Huta. The **Centralny Square**, on the other hand, is a peculiar architectural history of the last 50 years. Here, and in the immediate vicinity, we can watch examples of socialist-realist construction, such as the building of the former **"Światowid" cinema - today the seat of the Museum of the People's Republic of Poland**. The representative **Aleja Róż** was built in 1973 and the great Lenin monument was demolished in 1989.



Kraków

One weekend is definitely not enough to get to know Krakow and all its attractions. However, you can spend some great time: sightseeing, walking, eating, resting ... You can feel the magical atmosphere of the city, which will certainly encourage subsequent visits.

Developed by: the City of Krakow, Tourism Department
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