

A cycle route with sights worth seeing



Lynetten

The purification plant at Lynetten treats a large part of Copenhagen's industrial and household wastewater. The three-part cleaning procedure consists of mechanical, biological, and chemical processes. On the side facing Refshalevej, solar cells produce energy from the sun - approximately 6 MWh in 2006. Though only a small proportion of the 34,580 MWh consumed annually by the plant, it's a step in the right direction. The sludge that's created during wastewater treatment is drained, dried, and burned. The unmistakable smell in the area comes from the different reservoirs which the wastewater passes through.

Wind farms

The island of Refshaleøen is a prime example of wind turbine technology. You can hear the rush of the seven turbines of Lynetten, the first modern wind farm in Copenhagen. The turbines are placed along the side of the dock in the north-eastern corner of Refshaleøen. From Refshaleøen, there is a full view of the offshore wind farm owned by the association of Middelgrunden and Dong Energy. The twenty turbines are placed in a slightly curved row of 3.4 kilometres at a distance of 2 kilometres from the coast. Together with the Vestvold, the Parkbue, and Ring 2, the curved row of wind turbines creates a superellipse around Copenhagen. The two wind farms are based on public ownership and demonstrate an alternative to the coal-based energy production that accounts for the majority of Denmark's energy supply.



The B&W dry dock

The Burmeister & Wain dry dock was built in 1961. The dock was filled with water, which made the launching of completed vessels easier than launching them from a slipway. The dock has not been used for shipbuilding projects since 1992. In 2000, the foundations for the Middelgrund wind farm were constructed there.



The mast crane

The 40-metre-high mast crane towers over the other buildings in the area of Marinestation København. The crane was used for mounting and dismantling ships' masts, each weighing several tons, before the fleet was taken out of the water for the winter. With its wooden interior sheltered from the elements by an exterior brick shell, the mast crane is an excellent example of durable design. It's possible to book tours of Holmen, including a visit to the mast crane and the submarine Sælen. See www.orlogsmuseet.dk for further information.



OXA

This is not a Pippi Longstocking hide-out, but the home of Denmark's first true coastal radio station, OXA. The building was designed by the main architect of Holmen, Olaf Schimidth, and was built in 1908 at Frederiksholm. After the Copenhagen naval station was closed, the radio station was moved to Nyholm and is now a museum.



Gl. Vestre Takkelagehus

The oldest houses of Nyholm are the yellow-coloured half-timbered Gl. Østre and Gl. Vestre Takkelagehus from 1729. By being located along the sides of Nyholm, and situated perpendicular to each other, these houses created a large ship-building site. Originally, the houses were used for the storage of masts, yards, rope, and other equipment for rigging ships. Today, they contain offices and a workshop.



Den Sjette Sans (the Sixth Sense)

In the lake, half hidden in the reeds, lies a characteristic locally built house, Den Sjette Sans (the Sixth Sense), otherwise known as the UFO. The hexagonal house was made by a student architect at the beginning of the 1980s. It's built on a foundation of seven bearing piles and its walls slope outwards at an angle of 45 degrees.

The floor area is less than 30 m² but there is plenty of room for furniture under the sloping ceiling. The design was intended to accommodate the physiology of the human body, allowing maximum freedom of movement within a minimal space. The exterior is made of recycled timber, with internal walls made of ash. The design is energy efficient and solar heating is being installed.

