



Public harbour pool and a ferry hull

At the beginning of the 20th century, the Port authorities decided to create a larger harbour area opposite Artelervej. An approximately 1000-metre long quay was built where many, especially Icelandic, ships moored. The new quarter, Islands Brygge developed into an area where residential homes, industrial businesses, and shipping companies stood side by side. In the years after World War II, the shipping companies and industrial businesses disappeared. In 1984, the residents of Islands Brygge took steps to plan a park in the quay area. Since then, the Municipality of Copenhagen has taken over and further developed the Havnepark with, for example, a public harbour pool (Havnebadet) and a roller skating track.



One of the landmarks of the Havnepark is the upturned ferry hull, Pinen. Further up Islands Brygge, the cycle route takes you past the densely populated Havnestad area.

Salt meadow and herring crates

The allotments of Nokken are built on landfill from Copenhagen's inner city. In the 1930s, a fishing village was created in the area, with landing stages and tool and work sheds. In the following years, the area developed into a residential area for house hunters from the capital. Many houses were built using materials available at the time: old herring crates, cardboard, and materials from a nearby rubbish tip. In the 1940s, there were about 100 houses in Nokken. Today,



Nokken is one of the last green breathing spaces along the harbour of Copenhagen. It is a recreational area for the members of the allotment association and for the visitors who come to the area or to experience the unique self-built houses and breathe in the scent of wild apples.



A green oasis and a yellow lock house

The cycle route continues south along the western part of the Amager Fælled park and close to the edge of the public harbour pool. The contrast between the

densely populated Havnestad and the open spaces of the park is discernible. The Amager Fælled park is not only a refuge for people from the city but judging from the biodiversity, several plants and animals also thrive here. This area, which was also built on landfill, was partly made into a conservation area in 1990 together with the Kalvebod area south of the bridge, Sjællandsbroen. Immediately beyond the bridge, across the canal and along the avenue, Vejlands Allé, you will find Slusen, which is the only lock chamber in Sjælland. The yellow buildings comprise a lock house and a former official's residence.

Fishermen and an artist

From the cycle path on the railway bridge, there is open view of the harbour's course to the south. In the winter, flocks of wintering waterfowl can be seen in the harbour. From the wide cycle path, at the entrance to the harbour, there is a lovely view of Fiskerihavnen, which is dominated by pleasure boats. Decorative pound nets and fishing boats along the quay show that commercial fisherman are still working here. The buildings are a mixture of work sheds and residences.



In an old workshop building, where fishermen used to take shelter from the weather to untangle their nets, the artist, Vincent Flemming, now has his fascinating studio.

Hills and open spaces

The tip of Sydhavnen, which is also called Tippen, was formed in the years after World War II (1945-1970) when the coast opposite Kongens Enghave was used as a landfill site. Plants gained a foothold on top of old building waste, creating the basis for other plant life and animal species to emerge. Today Tippen very much contributes



to the biodiversity of the Kalvebod area, which has been singled out as an EU bird protection area. Because of its diverse nature, open spaces, hilly landscape, and nearness to the sea, Tippen has great recreational value for the

people living in Copenhagen. For more information go to www.sydhavnstippen.dk.

Rabbits and a dance pavilion

The buildings in the Karens Minde area house, for example, a library, a cultural centre, and a café. The surrounding area offers many sights of interest. If you are fond of animals, you can visit Børnenes Dyremark (the Children's Animal Enclosure) where rabbits, horses, and goats are owned and taken care of by children from Sydhavnen. On the big lawn in front of the building, there is an octagonal dance pavilion where concerts and other cultural arrangements take place. Further information can be found at www.kmkulturhus.dk.

Traffic and safety

The pavement of bumpy cobblestones in the Havnepark can be a problem, especially if your bicycle has narrow tyres. Instead, choose the cycle path along Islands Brygge and make short diversions to the sights. Slow down when you ride through the residential area of Nokken where children are playing. If you want to avoid crossing Bådhavnsgade at Fiskerihavnen, you can get off your bicycle and walk along the footpath.



The following suggested cycle route takes you from Christianshavn to Sydhavnstippen. The route runs along the harbour, through the self-built community, Nokken, up the western part of the Amager Fælled park, past the lock and a fishing harbour, over Sydhavnstippen, and ends in the Karens Minde area. The route takes you through natural woodland areas and unique small communities that remain almost untouched by the expansion of the surrounding metropolis.

So, grab your bike and make the most of it —before it's too late.

