

A cycle route with sights worth seeing



Havnestaden

A short distance into Islands Brygge, two blocks of flats dominate the skyline. In former times, these buildings were used for storing seeds and oil cakes, but today they have been converted into modern flats. On the outside of the old seed silo, a new eight-storey construction has been added, with 84 new flats all backing onto the old external walls of the silo. All of the flats have access to a balcony that stretches around the entire building. The silo's interior forms the central entrance hall and stairwell. In the Wennberg silo, vertical glass bay windows function as balconies and conservatories. Outside the seed silo, a combined foot and cycle bridge, Bryggebroen, connects Amager with Sjælland.

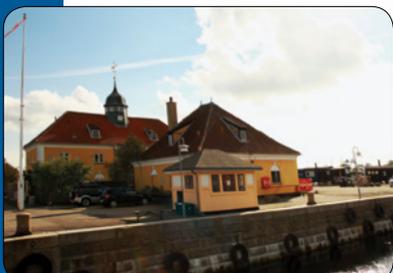
Havneparken

A concrete wall, which runs along the Havnepark, is a reminiscence of the time when Islands Brygge was a busy industrial area. The wall supported a crane transporting coal to a silo. Throughout the 20th century, companies processing coal & coke, sand & grit, or matches were situated in the quay area. Originally, Dansk Soyakagefabrik produced oil and oil cakes from oleaginous seeds. Later, the company entered the chemical industry with the production of, for example, chlorine. In 1980, a petrol extracting plant exploded. This led to massive protests by residents and to the closing of the factory in 1991.



Nokken

Nokken is a shanty town, with many different styles of houses, built of a variety of different materials. The last house built of herring crates was torn down in 2005, but you will still find houses made from recycled materials. Explore the area with its winding roads, but remember that it's up to you to find your own way out!



The sluice area

The massive landfill of the harbour area affected the current at the entrance to the harbour. To meet this, the Copenhagen port authorities in 1901-03 built a dam with a sluice between Sjælland and Amager. The facility ensured that ships from the south could enter the harbour. Up to the end of the 1950s, several hundred ships daily sailed through the sluice gates. Today, the traffic has been reduced due to the railway bridge which only allows ships lower than 3 metres to pass.



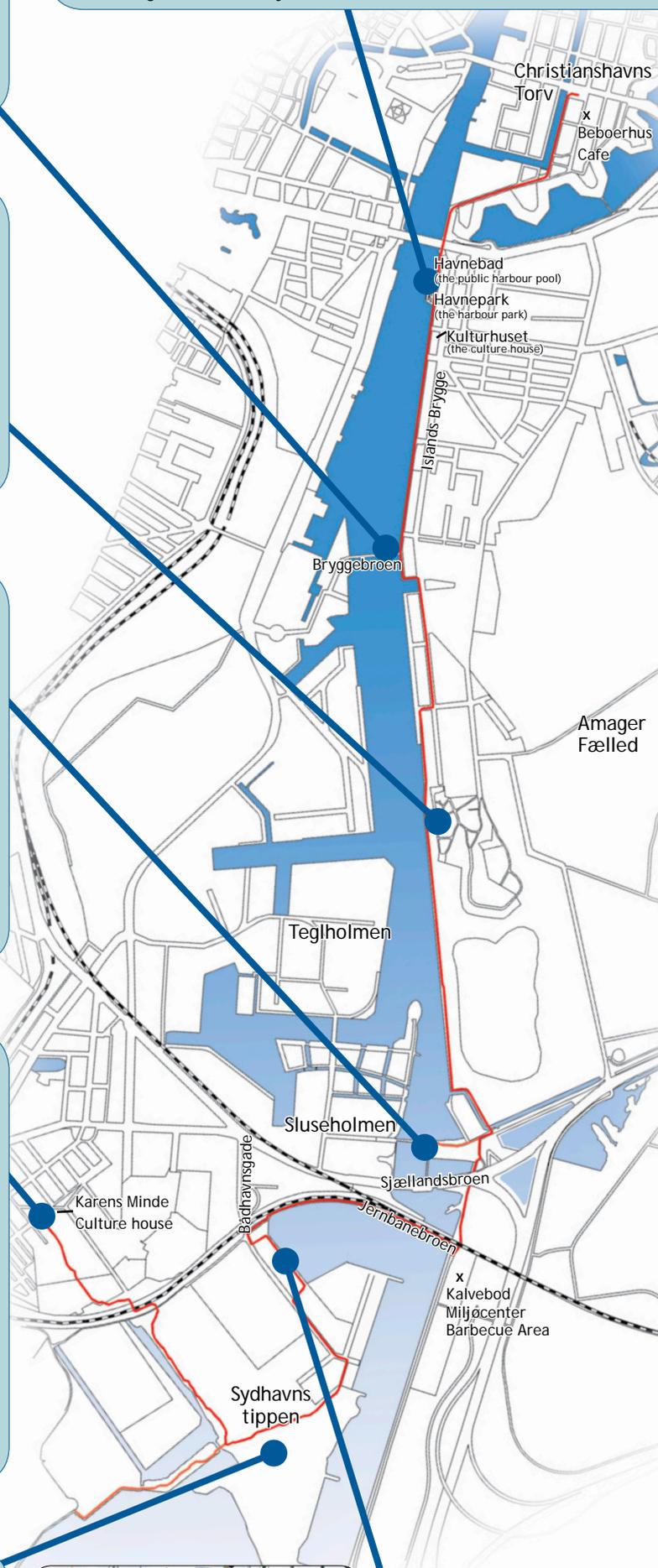
The Dance Pavilion

The octagonal dance pavilion from the latter half of the 19th century might have been designed by Gottlieb Bindesbøll. Originally, it was part of the Sankt Hans Hospital in the city of Roskilde where it functioned as a gathering place for patients who would meet for coffee and a dance. The pavilion, which was listed in 1992, is the only listed building of its kind in Denmark. In connection with the reconstruction of the pavilion at Karens Minde, the pavilion was renovated and painted in the original colours. Experience the pavilion on a warm summer's day when fresh breezes blow through the open shutters.



Sydhavnstippen

Stalks, several metres high, with numerous white flowers clustered in an umbrella-shaped head, occur sporadically on Sydhavnstippen. Today, the umbellifer Giant Hogweed (*Heracleum mantegazzianum*) would totally dominate vegetation on Sydhavnstippen, had a group of volunteers from Naturgruppen not taken action. Since 2002, Naturgruppen has systematically controlled the growth of Giant Hogweed. In 2004, the group received the Environmental Award of the Municipality of Copenhagen for their effort.



Fiskerihavnen

Fiskerihavnen in Sydhavnen was planned by the port authorities in 1943 as a combined fishing and pleasure boat harbour. The project was launched to avoid German deportation of unemployed Danes. When the fishing harbour on the island, Djævleøen was closed down in 1947, the fishermen moved here. Today, there are three pound-net fishermen left in Fiskerihavnen, and on a late summer day, you might experience a fishing boat landing a load of shining needlefish. However, it is pleasure boats which dominate the harbour.