

1 Østerø Sø 4,6 km

Østerø Lake

The peninsula at Knudshoved is formed from sand and gravel, eroded from the coast north of Nyborg and carried southwards by the current, where the material was deposited, forming a peninsula. Østerø Lake is a Natura 2000 nature conservation and protection area. The lake and the surrounding salt meadows are important breeding grounds and foraging territories for many ducks and wading birds. The waterholes in the salt meadows also provide habitats for amphibians. Rare plant species, such as hairy smotherweed, Dianthus superbus (fringed pink) and sea rush, grow in the salt meadows, and heather is found in higher areas.

The bird watching tower

A nature path leads from the carpark to the bird watching tower by the lake, so you can walk there without disturbing the birds. There are posters in the tower showing the birds you are most likely to see, including black-headed seagulls, common terns and avocets as well as a large number of ducks, swans and geese.

Migratory birds can often be spotted here, as they follow the bridge when flying south across the Great Belt. There is a good chance of seeing common buzzards at the old ferry port on their way south in the autumn.



2 Langdysserne ved Lindeskov 3,1 km

The long barrows at Lindeskov



Hestehave Skov wood and the area around it contains a great many prehistoric relics from the Neolithic Age (about 3500 BC).

The settlements were most likely situated by the lake, while the burial mounds were set a little further back. Feel a sense of history as you wander around the ancient prehistoric site, following the well-kept grassy paths through the woods, and picture life as it was back then.

A track leads to Denmark's oldest-preserved long barrow, measuring 168 m and originally surrounded by 126 edge stones. A little further along the path are the remains of an execution site, where criminals of that time came to their end.

Information boards at the site explain about excavations and burial customs. Approximately 200 metres further along the track, a path leads westwards through the edge of the woods to a burial site from the Iron Age, which is not visible in the landscape. Here, you will find a slab cist in a mound, two long barrows and a round arrow. A little further along the path are the remains of an execution site, where the criminals of that day met their end. Information boards at the site explain about excavations and burial customs.

There is a car park a couple of hundred m. from the main road.

1 Two long barrows, 1 round barrow and a burial chamber from the Neolithic Age.

2 Denmark's oldest-preserved long barrow.

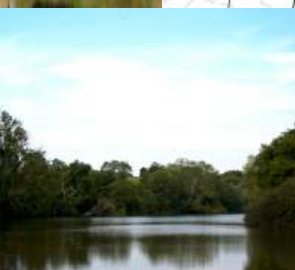
3 Kongshøj Mølle 150 m

Kongshøj Mill

Kongshøj Mill was built as part of Glorup Manor in around 1850. A water-powered hammer works manufactured farming implements, and grain was ground at the mill. There was also a turner workshop and a bakery on the site. Kongshøj Mill soon developed into a large company employing up to 30 people. The works provided employment for many of the inhabitants of the parish of Frørup. The milling continued until after the Second World War. A turbine generated electricity and operated until 1962. The turbine was later renovated, the generation of electricity was resumed in 1979 and it is still running to this day. The mill pond and waterfall still exist.

The weir caused the damming of the river at a height of seven metres, the highest on Funen. This prevented the free passage of fish and fauna, and in 1998, a 650-metre-long bypass stream with resting basins was established for the fish swimming upstream. The white throated dipper, the kingfisher and the grey wagtail can be seen downstream in the winter; the two latter birds regularly breed along Kongshøj Å river. The area around the river has provided an ideal habitat for people since the Mesolithic Age, some 4,000 years ago. They could fish in the river and hunt in the fertile areas along it.

There is a car park by the millpond and a public green area with tables and benches, where you can sit in the shade and enjoy your picnic whilst taking in the scenery and the view of the lake. The mill is privately owned and is not open to the public.



4 Bondemosen 3,0 km



One of the best places for outdoor activities in Ullerslev is Bondemosen, a green area in the heart of the town. The local authority owns part of the area.

Bondemosen's Cattle Grazing Guild has cattle grazing in the area in the summer. As part of the nature management, the grazing cattle keep the meadow an open and well-trimmed habitat for the benefit of the characteristic wildlife and vegetation.

In the spring, you may be lucky enough to see the broad-leaved helleborine and western marsh orchid on the moor.

Parking is possible in several places around Bondemosen, most centrally by the old town hall and the Ullerslev Centre.

5 Regisse Kilde 600 m

The Spring at Regisse

In various places in Denmark, there are springs that were once regularly frequented, especially on Midsummer's Eve, by people who believed the water to have healing powers on this particular night. One such holy spring is Regisse Kilde in Frørup.

Holy springs almost always have a story attached to them, and Regisse is no exception. One story tells of Regisse witnessing the slaughter of her children, and that the spring emerged where this took place. Another tells that the farmer for whom she worked attacked her, and the spring emerged where she fell. A third suggests that the name comes from a young woman who preached Christianity in the early days and paid for doing so with her life. Where her blood flowed, a miraculous spring appeared.

Regisse Kilde was renovated from 1993-1995, during which time several finds were discovered from the Middle Ages.

As a child, Hans Christian Andersen visited the holy spring with his mother, who participated in religious gatherings at the annual Midsummer Market by the spring. Andersen grew up devout and superstitious, and both Jesus and the Nordic gods attracted him. This background inspired his novel "Only a Fiddler", which was published in 1837.

A short walk from the spring, there is a carpark.



6 Lille Mølle

The Little Mill



Lille Mølle is one of Denmark's most beautiful and best-preserved watermills. It is fully operational with two mill waterwheels and has a unique history. The mill is from 1672 but burnt down in 1827. The three-winged, half-timbered building Møllegård (mill farm) was built following the fire, and it belonged to Holckenhavn Manor until 1900.

From 1764 to 1971, the mill was run by six generations of the same miller family. Mill expert Anders Jespersen restored the mill from 1970 to 1980. The current owners bought the mill in 2008 and undertook major restoration. The mill can be visited by appointment and a tour can be booked.

Hans Christian Andersen is said to have once visited Lille Mølle. On 12 September 1849, he visited Holckenhavn Manor and wrote in his diary "Went for a ride out to the fat miller's wife". At the mill, there is a sign with a sketch drawn by him. Can you spot the motif that he drew?

The white-throated dipper can be spotted near the mill in the winter, and the kingfisher can be seen from time to time by the millpond.

Ørbæk Å is something quite special when it comes to watermills. The river drops 38 metres over a 3.5 km stretch and, over time, its waters have operated five watermills. Two of these, Lille Mølle and Sulkendrup Mølle, are preserved to this day.

There is a carpark in Æble Skov opposite the mill. You can go for a walk in the wood and the narrow gorge along Ørbæk Å.

7 Våd område og alléer 7,9 km

Wetlands and avenues

With just under 7,000 acres of land, Ravnholt Manor, which is surrounded by sprawling deciduous woodland, is the second largest estate on the island of Funen. Ravnholt's history dates back to around 1365, when the estate was reputedly founded as an ordinary outlying farm. In 1400, Ravnholt was taken over by the Bild family and, until 1504, the farm remained a modest squire's farmstead, the size of two standard farms. During the 16th and 17th century, the association of owners was expanded, and it became one of the largest estates on Funen. Over the past couple of hundred years, the Schestedt-Juul family has owned Ravnholt Manor. Major extensions and rebuilding from 1845 to 1870 have made Ravnholt what it is today; a manor house with one of Denmark's longest avenues (approx. 9 km), a beautiful, landscaped park and abundant wildlife in the surrounding fields and woodland.

Neither the manor house nor the park is open to the public, but we recommend a drive through the protected chestnut avenues stretching several kilometres, which lead to Ravnholt from various directions.

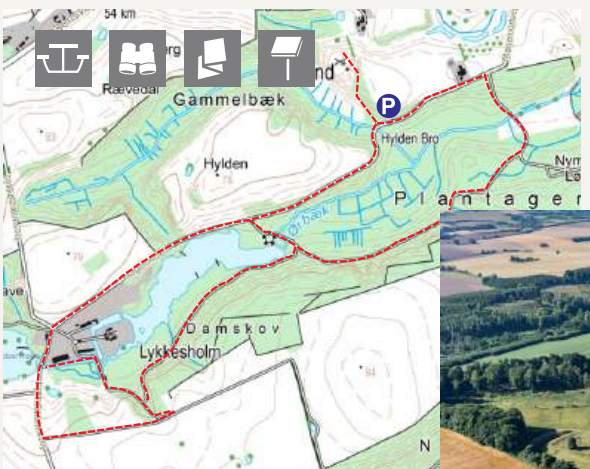
A considerable amount of nature restoration work has been carried out in the area of marshland to the south of Ravnholt, where a large area of wetland has been reestablished. There is roadside parking in the northern part of the wood, with access to the area.

Ravnholt Dyrehave (Ravnholt Deer Park) and wetlands are the ideal destination for a long walk. The woods are a breeding ground for many birds of prey and, during the winter, you may spot eagles resting there.



8 Magelund Voldsted 5,3 km

Magelund Rampart



Lykkesholm Manor is beautifully situated at the end of a tunnel park by a lake surrounded by woodland. In a branch of the valley lies Lykkesholm's predecessor, Magelund Voldsted, the site of one of Denmark's largest and strongest fortified castle ramparts from the Middle Ages. A large fortress once stood here, but only the impressive ramparts remain today. The castle rampart is 15 m high and 70 m long. To the south and east, there are large earth ramparts, and to the north and west, there once was a lake. The castle rampart has been cleared of woodland and today, grazing sheep ensure that the area remains free of trees and bushes, allowing a clear view of the ancient monument.

The ramparts and the castle are thought to have been built at the end of the 12th century and are first mentioned in 1329, when they were reinforced due to the unsettled times. The kingdom was on the verge of collapse, due to power struggles between the king and his noblemen.

In the mid-14th century, when King Valdemar had settled his score with the Counts of Holstein, he turned on the Danish magnates, and many castles were destroyed in the process. His daughter, Queen Margrethe I, followed in her father's footsteps. Any castles and fortifications that did not belong to the crown or that were not owned by loyal subjects, had to go. In 1391, Queen Margrethe acquired the castle Magelund, which she made over to her loyal lord Hanneke Olufsen Bjørn.

Magelund is similar to other ramparts such as Sobygård on the island of Æro, Ørkild in Svendborg and Hindsø near Middelfart.

There is access to the castle rampart through gates in the fence.

9 Christianslundsskoven 1,8 km

Christianslund Forest

The forest, which covers an area of 25 hectares, is scenically situated by the Great Belt, not far from the town. Most of the trees are beech, mixed with oak, ash, maple, small-leaved maple and alder. Walking around the wood, you will also see trees such as larch, silver fir, Douglas fir and red oak.

Today, the forest has become such an urban forest that it is rare to spot game such as roe deer, foxes and hares there. If you have control of your dog, you can walk it here without a leash.

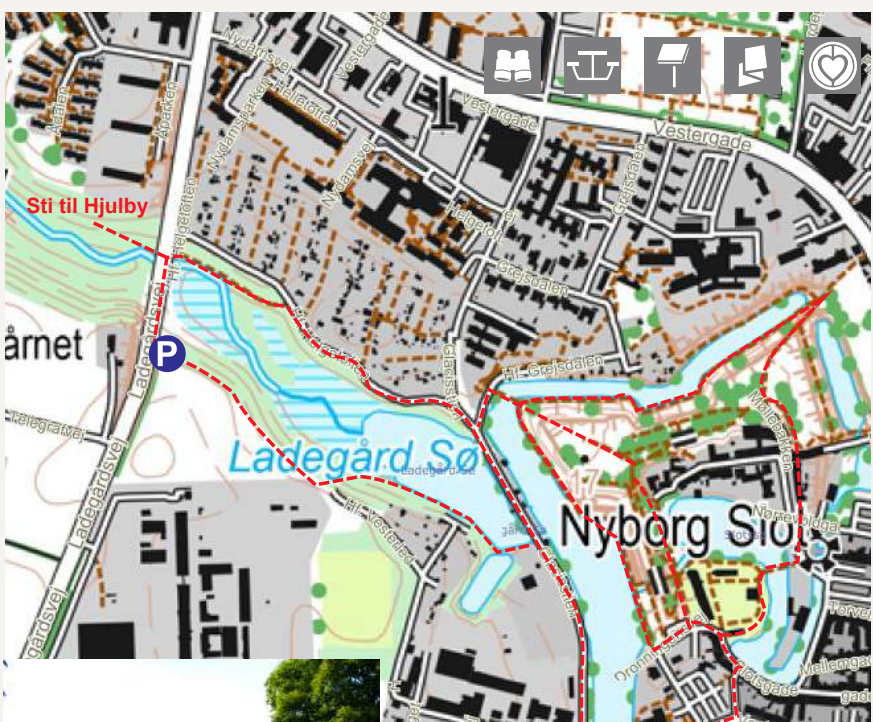
At the entrance to Strandalleen from Christianslundsvej, you can see two white stone posts, with an inscription of the year 18-38. This marks the year when the forest was given its current name. Up until 1838, the forest was called Hesselet, but when Prince Christian (later King Christian VIII.) visited the forest, it was given its current name and the two posts were erected.

South of the forest, you will find one of Denmark's largest conference centres, Hotel Nyborg Strand. Hotel Hesselet, which is built in Japanese style, is situated in the forest. The restaurant Liefroy is situated in the northern part of the forest overlooking the Great Belt, with an idyllic green area housing a beautiful thatched pavilion and several old solitary trees. One of these trees, an oak, was planted to mark women's right to vote in 1915. During the year, various public events are held on the lawn, such as popinjay shooting, Midsummer's Eve, concerts, etc.



10 Ladegårdsskoven og Nyborg Vold 3,0 km

Ladegård Forest and Nyborg Rampart



Nyborg Castle has been a favourite residence of the Danish Kings. After the Swedish Wars in the 1650s, it was extended into a fortress with a system of embankments and large bastions, the remnants of which still can be seen. On the Queen's Bastion, there are four 18-pound model 1753 cannons, and two 84-pound system 1834 heavy grenade cannons, made according to original drawings from the Royal Danish Arsenal Museum.

It was not possible to dig wells in Nyborg, so water had to be brought in from outside, when the town grew up around the fortress some 800 years ago. From the stone bridge built on Ladegårdsvej in 1834, you can see Ladegårds Å running through the bottom of a narrow tunnel valley formed during the Ice Age. Many years ago, the water from Vindinge Å was diverted so that it ran to Nyborg via Ladegårds Å river. This provided the town with drinking water, water for the castle mill and water to fill the moats around the fortress. A low dam, forming Ladegård Sø lake, which abutted the fortress, blocked the mouth of Ladegårds Å river, which opened into the fjord.

Walking westwards along Ladegårds Å river path, you will reach Hjulby Sø lake and moor.

On the south side of Ladegård Sø lake lie the remains of "Ladegård Forest", which was once the castle's deer park. The remaining old oak trees are all protected.

If you walk from Nyborg Castle through the gate under the ramparts, you have the wide moat, Kamgraven, in front of you. On the opposite bank, the water flows in from Ladegårds Sø lake. A channel leads the water under the gates into Slotsøen (the Castle Lake).

If you walk back through the gate and along the path towards Torvet (the town square), you will see the waters of the lake flow under the bridge along Slotsgraven to the library peninsula and then in the opposite direction in Møllegården, along Slotsgade, past Torvet and through Slotsmøllen (the Castle Mill). The drinking water for the town was led from Møllegården via channels made of hollowed tree trunks into basins, where the town residents could pump up the water.

11 Teglværksskoven og Strandvænget 5,5 km

Tilework Forest And Strandvænget

Teglværksskoven

Teglværksskoven is scenically situated north of Nyborg by the coast of the Great Belt. The wood is 1.5 km long and about 600 m wide. It is not known how old the forest actually is, but King Erik of Pommern donated the oak to Nyborg in 1435. Through the ages, it has provided timber and firewood for the citizens of the town and oak for Nyborg Shipyard.

The first regulation of the wood was made in 1880. The majority of the trees are beech, but oak, ash, alder and conifer also grow in the wood. The oldest beech trees are around 180 years old. Animals such as roe deer, hares and pheasants live in the woods.

By the restaurant in Teglværksskoven, overlooking the sea, there is a high clay bank with a barrow, offering a magnificent view of the island of Romso and the peninsula of Hindsholm to the north. A small pavilion once stood on the hill, built in around 1890, when Crown Prince Frederik (later King Frederik VIII) was serving at the garrison in Nyborg.

Following the large fire in Nyborg on the 11-12 September 1797, there was great demand for tiles. A tileworks was therefore built in Kohaven, which was then named Teglværksskoven. The tileworks was situated close to the restaurant and consisted of a large kiln, a small kiln and four barns.

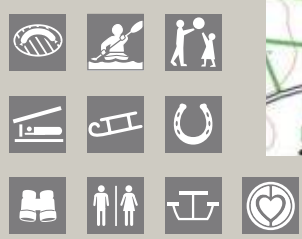
Paths through the wood and a path along the coast take you to Strandvænget, just north of Teglværksskoven.

Strandvænget

Strandvænget is a former public institution in Region South Denmark for mentally handicapped individuals. It is situated in an area of around 16 hectares, with an amazing view of the Great Belt. The area is open to the public and offers a multitude of outdoor activities. There are areas specially designated for bonfires where you can have a picnic. You can swim from the beach, and there is a mini zoo, sensory playground, etc.



Only at Strandvænget:



12 Glorup Herregård 6,1 km

Glorup Manor



Glorup is one of the most interesting manors in Denmark. When built in the 1590s, it was a four-winged renaissance manor. In 1765, however, it was converted into a typically elegant little

baroque manor by the leading French architect of the day, Nicolas Henri Jardin. The manor house has low, white-limed wings with yellow cornices and a striking mansard roof with glazed blue-black roof tiles.

The garden is one of the first romantic gardens in Denmark, a so-called Anglo-Chinese garden, framed by two wide parallel lime avenues, leading up to the manor house. Oak trees, fruit trees and exotic plants create neat, regular patterns in the park. Winding paths lead to pavilions, stone vases, statues and to a glistening pond with a manmade island.

The Cultural Canon for Architecture of the Danish Ministry of Culture has singled out Glorup Manor and its gardens as an outstanding example of exquisite and sophisticated architecture and landscape gardening. From the 1840s to the 1860s, Hans Christian Andersen was a regular guest at Glorup, where he even had his own room. He spent more than a year at the manor in total, where he also wrote some of his famous poetry.

The woodland at Glorup

The main buildings of Glorup Manor and Rygård are surrounded by woodland that was previously influenced by ideas of cultivating imported tree species. Old larches, Douglas firs and silver firs are still to be found here.

For permission to carry out various activities such as riding, running, tree climbing, special use of the park, etc., please contact Glorup at glorup@mail.tele.dk.

Go for a walk through the atmospheric park and continue through the manor landscape to the small main building of Rygård Manor, which is the epitome of a romantic castle. Walk back to Glorup via a marked walk through Gammel Dyrehave woods.

The manor park of Glorup is open to visitors during the day.

A parking fee is payable at the main buildings. The revenue is used for maintenance of the park and the paths. The track between Rygård and Glorup may occasionally be closed due to fieldwork. Camping along the track is not allowed, and dogs should be kept on a leash.

13 Holckenhavn fjord og Vindinge Å 9,1 km

Holckenhavn Fjord and Vindinge river

Holckenhavn Fjord and the Ørbæk Å valley were shaped during the Ice Age when a glacial tongue filled the entire Great Belt and the land surrounding it. Meltwater rivers flowed through tunnels under the ice and were so powerful that they carved valleys in the underlying soil.

Both Vindinge Å and Ørbæk Å flow into Holckenhavn Fjord. With the higher water level during the Stone Age, the fjord extended all the way to Bynkel in the Ørbæk Å valley, and as far as Vindinge in the Vindinge Å valley. However, following a slight land elevation and the build-up of sand, silt and peat from the two rivers and vegetation along the banks of the fjord, parts of the fjord have filled up over time.

There is tremendous biodiversity in the marshes and salt meadows of Holckenhavn Fjord, and orchids can be seen growing at the outlet of Ørbæk Å. The fjord is an excellent area for bird watching, where there is an abundance of ducks, geese, swans, coots, etc.

You may also catch a glimpse of the osprey and other birds of prey, especially during the migration season. Grey herons and the marsh harrier also breed in the area.

Holckenhavn Fjord and the Ørbæk Å valley are one of around 200 areas in Denmark of national geological interest.

In addition to the marked route, there are several other possible walks in the area. Starting out from the dam at Holckenhavn, you can choose to walk along Gl. Vindingevej to the marked path on the old railway to Vindinge Å river, and from there along the path to Vindinge. From Vindinge, walk along the public road through Rosilde to Bynkel and then back to Holckenhavn.

There are several places in the area offering wonderful views of the fjord and river valley, where you can picture the Viking ships sailing up the fjord towards Vindinge 1,000 years ago.



Welcome to the great outdoors

One of the topics in focus in Nyborg Municipality is the safeguarding of the natural beauty of the many areas worthy of preservation and the landscapes which are so characteristic of this part of the country in which we live.

Nyborg Municipality offers a wealth of outdoor activities, and this leaflet aims to encourage people to make use of the green areas for recreation – for their body and mind alike. Discover the magnificent view across the Great Belt or the extraordinary ambience of a peaceful river valley through which the water gently flows, and where a watermill has been the focal point for centuries.

We hope that you will help us keep the areas as clean and unspoiled as possible. Please avoid damaging or disturbing the flora and fauna and do not leave litter in the countryside. Many of the areas of natural beauty in the municipality are privately owned, so please show consideration when passing through them.

Scan the QR-code below or visit our website www.visitnyborg.dk/13-groenne-oplevelser-i-nyborg to obtain inspiration and more information about the tours, as well as other suggestions for experiences in the abundant natural and cultural heritage of East Funen.

You are always welcome to share your praise, criticism and experiences with us and other lovers of nature and history of civilization on Facebook, Instagram or by e-mail.



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13 green experiences in Nyborg Municipality

