

Attraction guide – biggest attractions



UCI World Tour 21.–22. June 2025

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Viking Ship Museum

Km to go

Start area

Coordinates

55.65026649293945, 12.079069396242703

At the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde, you can experience five original Viking ships from the early 1000s, found at the bottom of the fjord, where they were deliberately sunk as a blockade against enemies. Here, history comes alive: you can watch shipbuilders reconstruct Viking craftsmanship, build your own small wooden ship, and in the summer, sail in reconstructed Viking ships.

The museum is undergoing a major transformation: in 2030, a new Viking Ship Museum will open, where the ships will find a new home in a wooden building called "The Chest," which will protect them from rising sea levels and time. The surrounding area will become an open and vibrant museum plaza with a fjord view, a café, workshops, and a new coastal meadow. The iconic Viking Ship Hall will be preserved and renewed with new functions and more space for visitors.



Roskilde Cathedral and World Heritage Center



Km to go

Neutral zone

Coordinates

55.642622, 12.080449

Roskilde Cathedral is a UNESCO World Heritage site that uniquely illustrates the development of European architecture over 800 years – and is one of the earliest large brick churches in Northern Europe. The impressive Gothic cathedral was built around 1200 and houses many layers of architecture and history. What is special about the cathedral is that 40 kings and queens are buried here under one roof. The monuments and chapels reflect power, art, and faith through the centuries. In a few years, a new World Heritage Center will open in the Yellow Palace, located next to the cathedral. Here, you can delve into the church's role as a royal burial church and its groundbreaking architecture.





Princess Mary's Bridge

Km to go

214

Coordinates

55.813318, 12.068033

In 2019, Princess Mary's Bridge opened for traffic over Roskilde Fjord. The bridge was built to complement the old Crown Prince Frederik Bridge, which had become too small for the amount of traffic crossing the fjord. The bridge is named after Princess Mary, who was the crown princess at the time. The name is fitting, even though the original bridge was named after a different Crown Prince Frederik. The bridge is a high bridge, 9.5 km long, and opened to car traffic on September 30, 2019. The then crown princess herself cut the ribbon and opened the bridge.



Crown Prince Frederik's Bridge

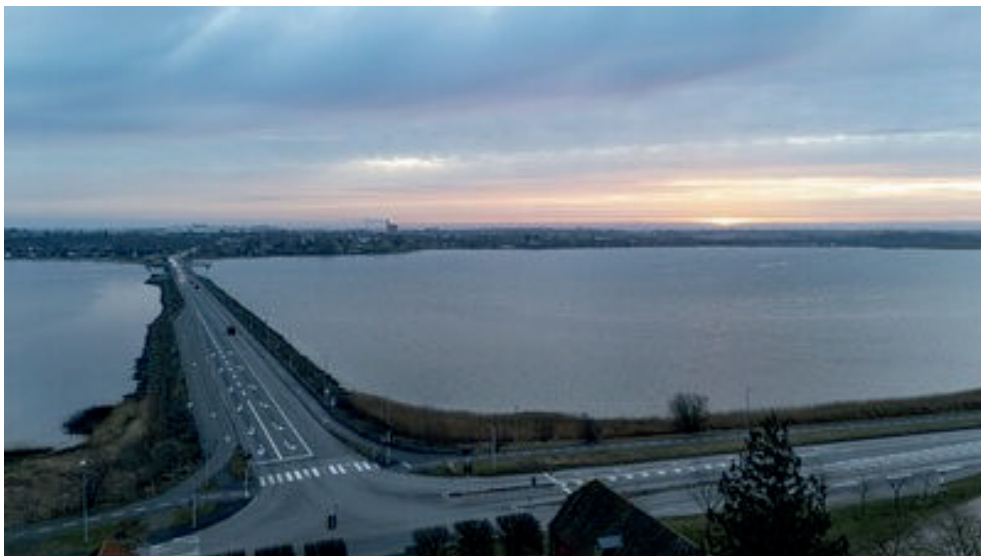
Km to go

203

Coordinates

55.842931, 12.038755

In the old days, there was a ferry across Roskilde Fjord near Frederikssund. However, in 1868, a pontoon bridge was built, closing the ferry route. The bridge was named after Crown Prince Frederik, who later became King Frederik VIII. In 1935, a new, more solid bridge was built, which still stands today – and the name remains Crown Prince Frederik's Bridge. The bridge has two drawbridges, which are remotely controlled from the Danish Road Directorate's traffic center in Copenhagen and open when there is ship traffic to pass.



Roskilde Fjord

Km to go

214

Coordinates

55.813149, 12.057175

Roskilde Fjord is Denmark's second-longest fjord, stretching 41.6 km from Lejre Vig at the bottom to the north of Hornsherred, where it merges with Isefjord. The fjord is particularly famous for the many Viking finds, which are now displayed at the Viking Ship Museum in Roskilde. It is a Natura 2000 area, meaning it is an EU nature conservation zone, providing safe space for various bird species to nest undisturbed. The fjord is also a popular destination for recreational boating, with ports in both Frederikssund and other parts of Denmark.





Frederiksborg Castle and Castle Lake

Coordinates

55.93509731470605, 12.301272383337679

The impressive Frederiksborg Castle is the largest Renaissance complex in the Nordic countries. It was built by Christian IV but has served as a royal residence since the time of Frederick II in the latter half of the 1500s.

There has always been a close connection between the royal family and Frederiksborg. The kings frequently went hunting in Gribskov and held lavish banquets at the castle. Today, the castle is home to the National Historical Museum, which houses Denmark's national portrait gallery. From the museum, visitors can access the impressive Frederiksborg Castle Church and magnificent halls such as the Knights' Hall and the Audience Hall.

The museum's vast portrait collection features figures who have shaped Denmark's history, while large historical paintings depict key events that have contributed to the making of Denmark.



Fredensborg Castle

Coordinates

55.98267921021282, 12.395984204675258

Fredensborg Palace was built in the 1720s as a royal hunting and pleasure retreat for King Frederik IV, and today serves as the Danish royal family's residence in spring and autumn. Beautifully situated by Lake Esrum, the palace is surrounded by baroque gardens, forests, and meadows, and has hosted numerous royal events such as christenings, confirmations, and weddings.

The palace gardens are renowned for their avenues and sculptures, and the domed hall has famously been the setting for royal first dances, including those of Queen Margrethe and the Crown Prince couple. Over the years, distinguished guests such as Winston Churchill, Pope John Paul II, and Bill Clinton have visited the palace—heads of state traditionally etch their names into one of the palace windows.

Fredensborg is also a sanctuary, where the royal family enjoys nature and privacy. The Queen creates her artwork here and has described the palace as a place full of "joy and love." When the monarch is in residence, the Royal Life Guards are stationed at the palace, and a daily changing of the guard takes place at noon—often accompanied by music.

The palace is part of "Royal North Zealand", a region steeped in royal history and home to the National Park of the same name, covering 262 km² and including areas such as Gribskov Forest, Lake Arresø, and Lake Esrum.



Værløse Airbase – Cycling Mecca



Coordinates

55.769645, 12.320348

Værløse Airbase is a historical area of over 500 hectares. The area offers both nature experiences and cultural history. The former airbase, which today serves as a popular recreational area, contains open heathland, activity landscapes, and several historical buildings like Hangar 2, which now functions as an exhibition center for the history of the airbase. The area is ideal for activities such as cycling, skateboarding, and flying, and visitors can experience both rich military history and scenic surroundings. The airbase is a popular training spot for several professional cyclists, including Tour de France winner Jonas Vingegaard and former Danish time trial champion Kasper Asgreen, who regularly visit for training sessions.



Ballerup Super Arena

Coordinates

55°43'16.8"N 12°22'08.5"E

Ballerup Super Arena is an indoor arena with a permanent 250-meter wooden cycling track that attracts both national and international cycling events. The arena was inaugurated in 2001 as a result of a collaboration between Ballerup Municipality, Danish Bicycle Club, Team Denmark, and local businesses. In addition to being a hub for elite sports, Ballerup Super Arena hosts a variety of cycling events throughout the year. From amateur tournaments to professional races, the arena is a vibrant center for cycling activity. The arena has hosted the Track Cycling World Championships in 2002, 2010, and most recently in 2024.

The arena also hosts other sports, with facilities for badminton, handball, indoor football, and athletics. Additionally, concerts and flea markets are held here.

Facts

- Ballerup Super Arena is approved for a total of 9,200 spectators.
- The arena floor area is 3,690 m². It can accommodate 5,000 standing or 2,800 seated spectators.
- The stands hold 3,700 seated spectators. The total maximum seating capacity is 6,500.



Copenhagen Zoo

Coordinates

55°40'22"N 12°31'17"Ø

Copenhagen Zoo, or Zoologisk Have in Copenhagen, spans 11 hectares and is one of Europe's oldest zoological gardens. It is located in Frederiksberg, along Roskildevej at Valby Bakke.

Copenhagen Zoo employs 181 full-time staff and attracts around 1.3 million visitors annually. There are over 3,500 animals representing 227 species at the zoo. Copenhagen Zoo was founded by Niels Kjørnbølling in 1859.

The first animals that visitors could see when the zoo opened in 1859 included eagles, chickens, ducks, owls, rabbits, a fox, a seal in a bathtub, and a turtle in a bucket. In 1901, 25 Indian men, women, and children were showcased in an exhibition where visitors could observe their daily life around a palm hut. They crafted handicrafts, demonstrated hunting tools, and performed shows and magic tricks several times a day.

The elephants and pandas in Copenhagen Zoo are among the zoo's most famous residents. The 4,000 m² panda enclosure was completed in 2019 and was designed by architects Bjarke Ingels and David Zahle. The residents are Xing Er and Mao Sun.



Frederiksberg Allé

Coordinates

55°40'55.28"N 12°32'5.51"Ø



Frederiksberg Allé is a historic boulevard that stretches from Åboulevard to Gammel Kongevej and was constructed in the 1700s as part of Frederiksberg's development. The avenue is known for its green character and the beautiful buildings along it. It is home to several theaters, cafés, and historic buildings like Betty Nansen Theatre and Aveny-T. Until 1862, Falkoner Allé was closed to private traffic, but today it is a central area for both locals and visitors and forms a connection between Frederiksberg Runddel and the surrounding neighborhoods.



SMK – Statens Museum for Kunst

Km to go

Men

51.5

Women

30.8

Coordinates

12.5783601, 55.688525899

Statens Museum for Kunst (SMK) houses Denmark's largest collection of art, from the European Renaissance to contemporary art. The museum is particularly known for its collection of Danish Golden Age art and works by Matisse.



Kastellet

Km to go

Men

51

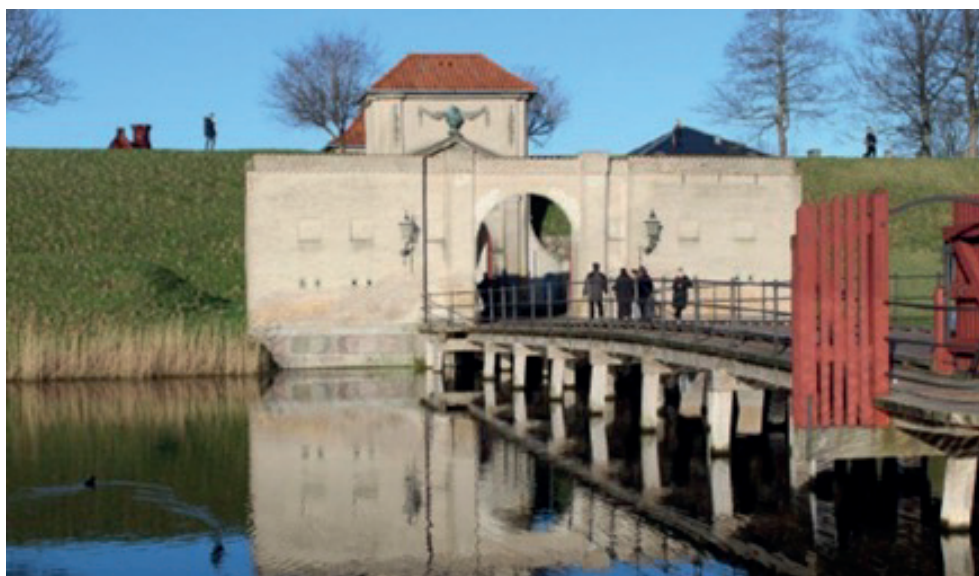
Women

29.4

Coordinates

12.594324, 55.69127

Kastellet (The Citadel) is one of Europe's best-preserved fortifications and was built in 1626 by Christian IV. Today, it is a popular spot for a walk or run and also contains beautiful green spaces and historic buildings.



Marmorkirken

Coordinates

12.5893608, 55.6847192

Marmorkirken (The Marble Church) is an iconic landmark in the heart of Frederiksstad. The church was inaugurated in 1894 after 145 years of construction stops and changing architects. Originally designed by Nicolai Eigtved as a Rococo church, after his death, the project was taken over by Lauritz de Thurah, who also designed Vor Frelsers Kirke, and later by Nicolas Henri Jardin. The latter changed the plans to a classical marble church. However, the project was so costly that Struensee halted construction in 1770, and the 19-meter-high unfinished church ruin lay dormant for over 100 years, until financier C. F. Tietgen bought the ruin with a commitment to complete the church. Due to a tight budget, marble was replaced with limestone blocks, and the church was finally completed in 1894, 145 years after the first stone was laid.



Amalienborg

Coordinates

12.592476, 55.684398



Amalienborg is the royal family's residence and consists of four identical palaces surrounding a majestic square with Salys' equestrian statue of Frederik V, the founder of Amalienborg and Frederiksstadten, at the center. Amalienborg became the royal residence after the fire at Christiansborg Palace on the night between February 26 and 27, 1794.



Nyhavn

Coordinates:

12.587413787, 55.680857024

Nyhavn is one of Copenhagen's absolute tourist magnets. Originally called Den Nye Havn (The New Harbor), it dates back to 1673. The New Harbor became Nyhavn, and today the old, crooked, and colorful houses are filled with restaurants and bars. Nyhavn No. 9, built in 1681, is the oldest house in the harbor. H.C. Andersen lived in No. 20 for five years, and it was here that he wrote "The Tinderbox," "Little Claus and Big Claus," and "The Princess and the Pea."



Rosenborg Castle

Km to go

Men

49.3

Women

28.4

Coordinates

12.577444016, 55.685834228

Rosenborg Castle houses some of Denmark's greatest cultural treasures, including the Danish crown jewels and royal crowns, an impressive collection of Flora Danica, and the thrones and three life-sized silver lions that guard them. The castle was built as a pleasure palace between 1606 and 1634 by Christian IV. Or, in modern terms – a royal summer house.





Copenhagen Town Hall

Km to go

Men

47.2 (1 LAP)

Women

26.4 (1 LAP)

Coordinates

12.569429576, 55.675768022

Copenhagen Town Hall was built between 1892–1905 and was designed by architect Martin Nyrop. Martin Nyrop was inspired by the town hall in the Italian city of Siena. The square in front of the town hall was also inspired by Siena's Piazza del Campo, including the characteristic slope like a seashell. Today, the town hall is considered a classic example of national romantic architecture. With its 105.6 meters, the town hall tower is one of Copenhagen's tallest buildings.



Tivoli

Km to go

Men

47.2 (1 LAP)

Women

26.4 (1 LAP)

Coordinates

12.56565896, 55.67465415

Tivoli, founded in 1843, is the world's second-oldest amusement park and one of Copenhagen's most visited attractions. The park features several historic rides, including the famous wooden rollercoaster from 1914, and has inspired both H.C. Andersen and Walt Disney.

