

6. Foundry sand extraction at Ørby Hage

At Ørby Hage you will find one of the few Danish areas of foundry sand. As this sand melts at a lower temperature than regular sand, it is very suitable for shaping templates for large items in cast iron, canons, propellers and so on.

5. The Swedish Red

As the fiord slowly closed with sand and mud in the 17th and 18th centuries, the larger ships could no longer sail through and it became necessary to establish a so-called "outer red" where larger ships could anchor and transfer goods for Haderslev to smaller vessels.

4. Margrethes Bridge

Margrethes Bridge is the outermost of the two prehistoric obstructions which were built in order to close the entrance to the fiord. The barring consists of two parts. The oldest was built in the years 400-410 A.D and consist of a 24 meters wide belt of poles in the ground.

3. Tamdruphøj

On the south side of the fiord you can see the highest situated burial mound in Southern Jutland from about 1000 B.C. From the mound (49m) you have an excellent view of the area.

2. Linderum

Is an uninhabited island

1. Aarøsund and Aarø

The first time this town was mentioned was in 1231. At that time one of the most important ferry connections sailed via Assens, Funen to Copenhagen. In 1555 Christian the 3rd demanded that there always should be a ferry ready in Assens, so the post from Hamburg could continue its journey as soon as possible. Today, there are still ferry connections to the island Aarø.

Guide through Haderslev Fiord

The sailing trip through Haderslev fiord is an unusually beautiful experience of nature. The 6-7 mile sail through the narrow and winding fiord is very varied and gives the sailor an exceptional opportunity to get close to the fascinating correlation between water and land, animal- and plant life. However, the stretch from Årøsund to Haderslev is not only an exceptional experience of nature, the area is also filled with memories of history of civilisation, which bear witness to the millenniums attachment of man to the fiord. In the following the historic memories marked with numbers will be explained.

Have a good trip!



20. Starup Moor

The hilly Starup moor was used as a military parade ground and shooting range during both German and Danish time. In the 1830s there was a horseracing track through the moor. Today, Starup moor is a preserved area, because of its unique flora and fauna.

19. Starup Rectory

In the Middle Ages Starup was served by priests from Haderslev Cathedral. Only after the reformation, the parish got its own priest, and a rectory was built by the bank of the fiord.

18. Starup Church

Starup church is one of Southern Jutland's most peculiar churches. The original three-naved church is, as the only one in this part of the country, built with lime-stone collected in the local quarry.

17. Vesterris

From the middle of 19th Century and until about 1970 there was a restaurant here. For decades it was a popular resort for the citizens of Haderslev.

16. The Neolithic area at Lønt

Just a few meters to the south of the bank there is a low headland where the Stone Age farmers south of the fiord had their rallying ground around 3000 years B.C.

15. Åstrup Poorhouse

Åstrup Poorhouse was built in 1868, and for many years it was used by municipalities to north and south of the fiord. People who were unable to take care of themselves, mainly elderly people and children were placed here. They often lived under horrible circumstances.

14. Åstrup Brickyard

The brickyard was established somewhere in the middle of the 19th Century and belonged to the nearby farm. The brickyard was shut down in 1950.

12. Nygård

Behind the forest you will find an old manor from the 17th Century. One of the five ferry connections across the fiord was located here.

11. Sverdrup

On a hill above the fiord stands Sverdrup inn, also known as the ferry inn. Throughout several centuries there was a ferry crossing from here to Vonsbæk kirke that you can spot through the trees with a bit of luck. This area was also one of the regular stops for the excursion boats sailing on the fiord.

10. Vonsbæk kirke

Behind the trees in Vonsbæk forest you will find Vonsbæk Church. With a bit of luck you can see it between the trees.

9. Bæk and Bæk Mill.

At Bæk people used to dig clay in the hills along the fiord. In the village itself you can see the old windmill which was built by a local farmer in 1869. In the beginning of the century there was ferry service across the fiord at Bæk.

8. The Customsbuilding

In 1867, when Southern Jutland became Prussian, a large number of customs- and border stations were set up along the borders and by the coasts right away.

7. "Æ Lei

"Æ Lei is a postbarrier like Margrethes bridge but it is only about 11 metres across.