GREATER
FALSTERBO

VELLINGE – HÖLLVIKEN – SKANÖR – FALSTERBO

BIKE MAP VELLINGE AND SOUTHWESTERN SKÅNE

Scan the QR code to discover what to see and do in Greater Falsterbo

This map is updated March 2026



VELLINGE KOMMUN

Experience unique natural and cultural landscapes by biking across the Falsterbo Peninsula, in Vellinge Municipality and South-Western Skåne!

Site of interest
Bike pump station
Toilet open year round
Toilet open April 15 - November 15
Toilet open May 1 - September 30
Hiking trail
South coast trail
Railroad
Municipality border
Bike path
Low traffic route

N

1:40 000
0 0,5 1 2 Kilometer

Öresund
Höllviken
Falsterbobukten
Kämpingebukten
Falsterbokanalen
Östersjön
Fotevikens naturreservat
Fågelskyddsområde
Naturistbad
Skanör-Höll naturreservat
Bakdjupet
Knävängen
Badplats
Skanörs hamn
Flommens naturreservat
Skanör
Storevång
Falsterbo
Golfbana
Reveln
Grumhöjebackarna
Flommen
Ule näbbe
Mäkläppens naturreservat
Mäkläppen
Skjutbanor
Norra Ljunghusens naturreservat
Hamnkontoret Falsterbokanalen
Skanörs ljungs naturreservat
Falsterbo Camping & Resort
Strandbaden
Ljunghusen
Ljungskogens och Ljunghusens strandbads naturreservat
Kämpinge
Kämpinge strandbads naturreservat
Höllviken
Sandeplan
St. Hammar
Fotevikens Museum
ICA Toppen
Räng
Rängs sand
Hyllehög
Håslöv
Ängavallen
Vellinge väster
Vellingeblomman
Vellinge
Eskilstorp
Åsklunda
Tygelsjö
Midshög
Dynan
Eskilstorpsholmarna
Fågelskyddsområde
Näsholmarna
Hammars näs
Frisbjär
Kylebjär
Kronan
Tofta
Södervång
Torsgården
Vellingebacken
Vallehög
Gessie
Gessie villastad
Gessie högar
Hököpinge
Hököpinge kyrkby
Grenja
Tågshög
Östre högar
Bastorps gamla tomt
Arrie
Arrie sjön-Risebjär naturreservat
Vallemosse
Kruseberg
Kärrstorpsbäcken
Västra Kärrstorp
Ättebäck
Golfbana
Södra Åkarp
Västra Ingelstad
Gamlesjö
Månstorps sjö
Svanevass
Dalagård
Hanehög
Gråkärr
Skaddebjärssteneg
Harrisen
Killeränna
Västra Grevie
Mellan Grevie
Östra Grevie
Backa
Golfbana
Prästhög
Lillehög
Storehög
Sandhög
Vårhög
Fuglie
Möllebacken
Vellingebacken
Ringhög
Skoghög
Malttorkehög
Applehög
Tvehög
Ämossarna
Näthög
Kitthög
Skälhög
Boställshögen
Ysle mosse
Tingshögen
Bonhög
Tornhög
Grönhög
Hålhög
Snarringe
Pulpeten
Syllasten
Skegrie
Liebacken
Västra Tommarp
Rävsbacken
V.Vång
Albäcksskogen
Skåre
Gästhamn
Badplats
Golfbana
Småbåtshamn
Trelleborg
Stavstensudden

Great to have you exploring Greater Falsterbo by bike! For more inspiration along the way, drop by greaterfalsterbo.se — discover different places, get to know the area a bit better, and find a nice spot for dinner when it's time to unwind.

Designated **Barbecue Areas**

- Västra Ingelstad, Stenåkersvägen–Arrendevägen
- By the playground on Lönnvägen in Östra Grevie
- The movie-themed playground, Hököpinge, east of Snickarevägen
- Torsgården, behind Frejagången in Vellinge
- At the forest-themed playground on Tångvallavägen in Falsterbo
- Falsterboan playground on Gallehejdevägen in Falsterbo
- In Skanör harbor, behind J. Persson / Lindas Fingermat

Infopoints for More Information

Ängavallen, Ängavallens väg 17-9, Vellinge
Vellingeblomman, Falsterbovägen 177-9, Vellinge
Fotevikens Museum, Museivägen 27, Höllviken
ICA Toppen, Kungstorpsvägen 8, Höllviken
Hamnkontoret Falsterbokanalen, Västra Hamnplan 1, Höllviken
Falsterbo Camping & Resort, Reuterswärds väg 1, Falsterbo
Skanörs hamn, Hamnvägen 1, Skanör

If you´d like to **rent a bike**

www.hyrenhoj.se
www.rentbike.se

Bike along the **South Coast Trail (Sydkustleden)**

Sydkustleden consists of six stages and 260 km of coastal bike paths. Along the Sydkustleden you can sunbathe on some of Sweden's most beautiful beaches and experience historic and scenic landscapes. Discover charming farm shops, new restaurants and cafés, and enjoy the beautiful views of the Scanian countryside. Experience the Vikings and learn how they once lived. Search for amber along the beaches or visit the Amber Museum in Kämpinge. More information about the cycle route can be found at **www.sydkustleden.se**

Explore our **Castle and Fortress Ruins**

1. Falsterbohus Fortress Ruin. From circa 1315. Falsterbohus was in use up until 1530 and was the seat of Falsterbohus county. Queen Margarete I lived here occasionally. Her only son King Olof died here in 1387 at the age of 17.
2. Månstorp Gables. Ruins of a renaissance fort, built by Danish courtier Eskil Bille 1540-1547.
3. Skanör´s Fortress ruin. Skanör's fortress, which was built circa 1230. During the 1200s-1300s the fortress was the seat of the Danish king's bailiff.

Discover Our **Listed Buildings**

4. Andreas Lundbergagården. Andreas Lundbergagården has a history dating back to 1658 and shows how a shipmaster's home could have looked in the middle of the 1800s. Seasonal opening.
5. Falsterbo Lighthouse. Falsterbo lighthouse was first used in 1796. The architect was Olof Tempelman. The light was snuffed out in 1990, but three years later it was relit for the benefit of tourists and locals.
6. Falsterbo Station. Designed by cathedral architect Theodor Wåhlin. Built in 1904 and was served as a train station until 1971 when the trains stopped running.
7. Skanör's Town Hall. Built in 1777 from stone taken from the ruins of Skanör's fortress. Commissioned by mayor Leonard de la Rose.

Discover our ancient **Monuments** and **Historic Sites**

8. Bolmers högar. Two large burial mounds from the Bronze Age circa 1800-1300 B.C. Magnificent views over Söderslätt. More than 20 church towers can be seen in clear weather. The mounds have two hollows, which show that they have been plundered.
9. Double rings in the meadows of Gessie. A fortress with double moats which sheltered the Viking anchorage used by the merchants at the marketplace in Hököpinge.
10. Eskilstorpsdösen. Neolithic Age tomb. The tomb stood in a burial mound that has since disappeared.
11. Grankulladösen, Håslöv. Neolithic Age tomb. Previously covered by a burial mound 10 m in diameter but now only half a meter high. The tomb's capstone is missing. The burial mound is surrounded by a stone circle of seventeen stones.
12. Hanehög, Håslöv. The legend goes that every year the mound moves a "rooster step" and that, when it reaches the vicarage, the vicarage will burn down. Hane = rooster
13. Klockaredösen i Södra Åkarp. Neolithic stone tomb. During the Bronze Age a dozen cupules were chiselled into the roof stone. Originally, there were two tombs here. During the 1800s the tombs were used as pig sties.
14. Kungshögen. Bronze Age mound. A grave urn with painted decoration representing a house has been found in the burial mound. This kind of urn was typical south of the Alps, which implies that the trading post at Foteviken has existed since the Bronze Age.
15. Kämpinge vall. The 600 meter long Kämpinge earthwork stretches from the Baltic to the northeast towards the village of Kämpinge. The remains consist of a rampart from the late Viking age/early Medieval period and a burial mound from the Bronze Age.
16. Circles in the fields at Eskilstorp. Probably a construction from Viking age - early Medieval times. May have been an earthwork surrounding a hillock with a wooden watchtower. Control of the entrance to the Viking war harbour of Foteviken was possible.
17. Tångvallarna/Tångdiena. Seaweed earthworks occur commonly in Falsterbo and Skanör. They are made of turf interspersed with seaweed. Their function was to mark borders, enclose farmland and as protection against flooding. Seaweed earthworks are permanent monuments.
18. Åkeshög, Håslöv. Bronze Age mound. A 3.6 meter long wooden chest containing a well-preserved body was found here. In the 1700s a farmer's wife from a nearby farm was dragged into the mound by a troll and remained there for seven years. She emerged but returned soon after to the troll.
19. Ammerännan. A medieval canal that is now a small ditch, which crosses Skanör's heath. It was navigable by barge-type boats. The prefix Am- has the same origin as Amager (in Denmark) and refers to the fact that barges are towed along a canal.
20. Bredeväg/Ättebäcken. Bredeväg is a stream in northern Skanör in an area surrounded by seaweed earthworks. The waterway was significantly larger in the past. It was used during medieval times as a harbour area and barges were towed into the centre of Skanör.
21. Danska kyrkan (Ecclesia Danica). From the latter half of the 1200s. The church building was a smaller chapel approx 14 x 8 meter. The site is protected as a historic monument.
22. Gallows on Skanör Heath 1590. A round plateau of circa 14 meters diameter surrounded by a moat was discovered during the summer of 1970. Research has shown that this was probably a gallows area. An oak post was discovered. It has been dated to circa 1590.
23. Hovbacken in Skanör. The area is a ridge, between central Skanör and Öresund. A large number of Skanör's medieval fishing huts were located here. One can see hollows in the reef that exists currently, these are evidence of these huts.
24. Kolabacken. The oldest recorded beacon in the Nordic countries according to written history, from 1222. The original beacon was replaced in 1630 by a basket-type beacon which was in use up until 1796 when Falsterbo lighthouse was built further to the west.
25. Kämpinge church. Between the years 1200 to 1500, the village of Kämpinge derived most of its income from herring fishery. A church was erected in the 1400s. When the herring fishery dropped off and the drifting sands moved in, the village became completely landlocked. The church could no longer be supported and the sand buried it.
26. Viking Age marketplace in Hököpinge. The name Hököpinge is believed to mean "marketplace near the mounds". During the Viking Age this was an important market. Silver hoards from this time were found in the 1800s.
27. Skyttsie hage. Skyttsie pasture lay on Skanör heath's southwest part and was a dwelling place from the early Iron Age. It was the first farmstead on the Falsterbo peninsula.
28. Gessie ängar. On the meadows at Pilebäcken's estuary are remains of a fortress with double moats. A defence for the marketplace in Hököpinge.

Discover our **Churches**

29. Arrie kyrka. Built in 1890 in New Gothic style with a stepped gable. Built in the same place as the old church from the 1200s. The pulpit and font from the old church are still here. The church clock from 1594 is still in use.
30. Eskilstorps kyrka. The old church is from the 1100s. It was rebuilt in 1873. The original font from the 1100s was carved by Mårten Stenmästare (Martin the Stonemason) and the altarpiece from 1632 is preserved from the old church.
31. Falsterbo kyrka (S:ta Gertruds kyrka). Built during the latter half of the 1300s and decorated inside with chalk paintings. The sculpture of St. Christopher is from 1390.
32. Gessie kyrka. Built in 1887-1888 in red brick in the New Gothic style. All the interior decorations are made in the same style as the church building. Beautiful portal in the tower's west side.
33. Håslövs kyrka. Built in 1880 in the New Gothic style. Court architect Zettervall designed the church. In the north transept can be found the original church altar from the 1100s with a table and rail. In the church is also a portrait of the priest Mads Nielsen Odder and his wife Bolid Asserdatter from 1609.
34. Hököpinge kyrka. Built in 1872-1873 in the Gothic style in yellow brick from the area. The church has space for 500 people.
35. Mellan-Grevie kyrka. Built in 1892-1893 in New Gothic style in red brick with a shingle roof. Master builder was Per Pettersson, well known as "Church Petter" since he built many of the churches in the region.
36. Rängs kyrka. The oldest parts of the church are from the 1100s with additions from the 1400s. Much of the older inventory is now in Lund. In the vicarage there is a three meter high monument chiselled out of a granite block in memory of the author Nils Loreén, who was born in the vicarage in 1796.
37. S Åkarps kyrka. Built in the 1100s and rebuilt 1887-1888. Only parts of the tower remain from the medieval church. The church's prized possessions are the altar furnishings from the 1600s.
38. Skanörs kyrka (S:t Olofs kyrka). From around 1225. One of four churches with a crypt in the diocese of Lund. The Renaissance style altar is dated 1604.
39. Stora Hammars gamla kyrka. Oldest parts from the middle of the 1100s in Romanesque style. The church is unique in its interior design, no major changes or renovations have been made.
40. Stora Hammars kyrka. Built in 1902. The church silver is by the famed silversmith Wiven Nilsson. Outside the church is a biblical garden with many exotic plants, all with the claim to fame of having been mentioned in the Bible.
41. Vellinge kyrka. Originally from the 1100s. Foremost among the church artefacts is the processional crucifix by Törringemästaren from the 1400s. The pew decoration, altar and pulpit are by Jakob Kremberg from the 1600s.
42. Västra Ingelstads kyrka. Originally a church from the 1100s which under late medieval times was the church for the Månstorp estate. The altar cupboard, which was made in Antwerp circa 1520, is the church's greatest jewel. This church, together with Lund Cathedral, and the churches of Dalby and Skanör, is one of the four Scanian churches with a crypt (underground burial chamber).
43. Östra Grevie kyrka. Built 1896-1897 in red brick in New Gothic style. One of three churches in Scania whose tower lies in the east rather than the west. Believed to be so in order that the entrance would be on the main street of the village.

Trace **Boundary Markers** and **Milestones**

44. Arrie. Milepost which shows 1/4 mil (2.5km)
45. V Ingelstad. Milepost beside the old road in Bröddarp ½ mil (5 km). Very worn. Just west of Bröddarp's mill you can see the old stretch of road between Malmö and Ystad, the so-called "Landsvägen" which, according to some, divides Sweden into two equal halves.
46. Östra Grevie, Möllevången. Milepost beside the old road right next to the entrance to Månstorps gavlar. The stone is completely covered in greenery.
47. Östra Grevie. Very beautiful and well preserved 10 km milepost. Raised in 1728.

Past and Present at Our **Museums**

48. Bärnstensmuseet. S Mariav 4. Amber, exhibition, studio, shop.
49. Falsterbo Museum. Built in 1940. Exhibition from Hansa times to present day.
50. Falsterbo Open Air Museum. Sculpture park along road 100 in Höllviken. Five bronze sculptures by Gudmar Olovsson depict human life.
51. Foteviken Museum and Viking Village. Scandinavia's largest reconstruction of a Viking community. The museum shows Viking houses, handicrafts and social life. Shop, café and restaurant.
52. Falsterbo Photo Art Museum. A modern photographic museum located on Falsterbo beach.
53. Naturmagasinet. A former freight shed located in Falsterbo. A year-round exhibition about the unique nature and local animal life.

Feel the wind at our **Windmills**

54. Bröddarps mölla. The mill was built in 1841 and is a so-called post mill.
55. Håslövs stubbamölla. Built in 1758. Ceased operation in 1940. The milling machinery comprises a ten span millstone
56. Skanörs stubbamölla. Early 1700s. This is the oldest preserved mill in Sweden.
57. Stora Hammars holländarmölla. Built in 1868 and is a Dutch mill i.e. a mill with a mill house standing on the ground. Movable upper housing to which the sails are attached means that the sails can be used whatever the wind direction.

See the horizon from our **Guest Harbors**

58. Falsterbo canal, guest harbor. Built during WWII because German minefields made ordinary passage around the Falsterbo reef impossible. The canal was finished on August 1, 1941. The Per Albin Line, a defensive line from WWII to prevent an enemy landing from the sea, is visible along the Höllviken side of the canal. Marina with restaurant and café.
59. Skanör harbor. The harbor was built in 1881. Currently used as a marina and a popular spot to visit with its restaurants, fish shops, cafés, art galleries, nightclub and open-air bathing area.


Eskilstorp Church


Falsterbo Photo Art Museum


Skanörs Town Hall


Skanörs Windmill


Bolmers Burial Mounds


The road to Skanör Harbour


Månstorp Gables


Falsterbo Lighthouse

