# CULTURAL HERITAGE AS A DRIVER FOR CHANGE

## Scenario development in the fishing village of Borstahusen

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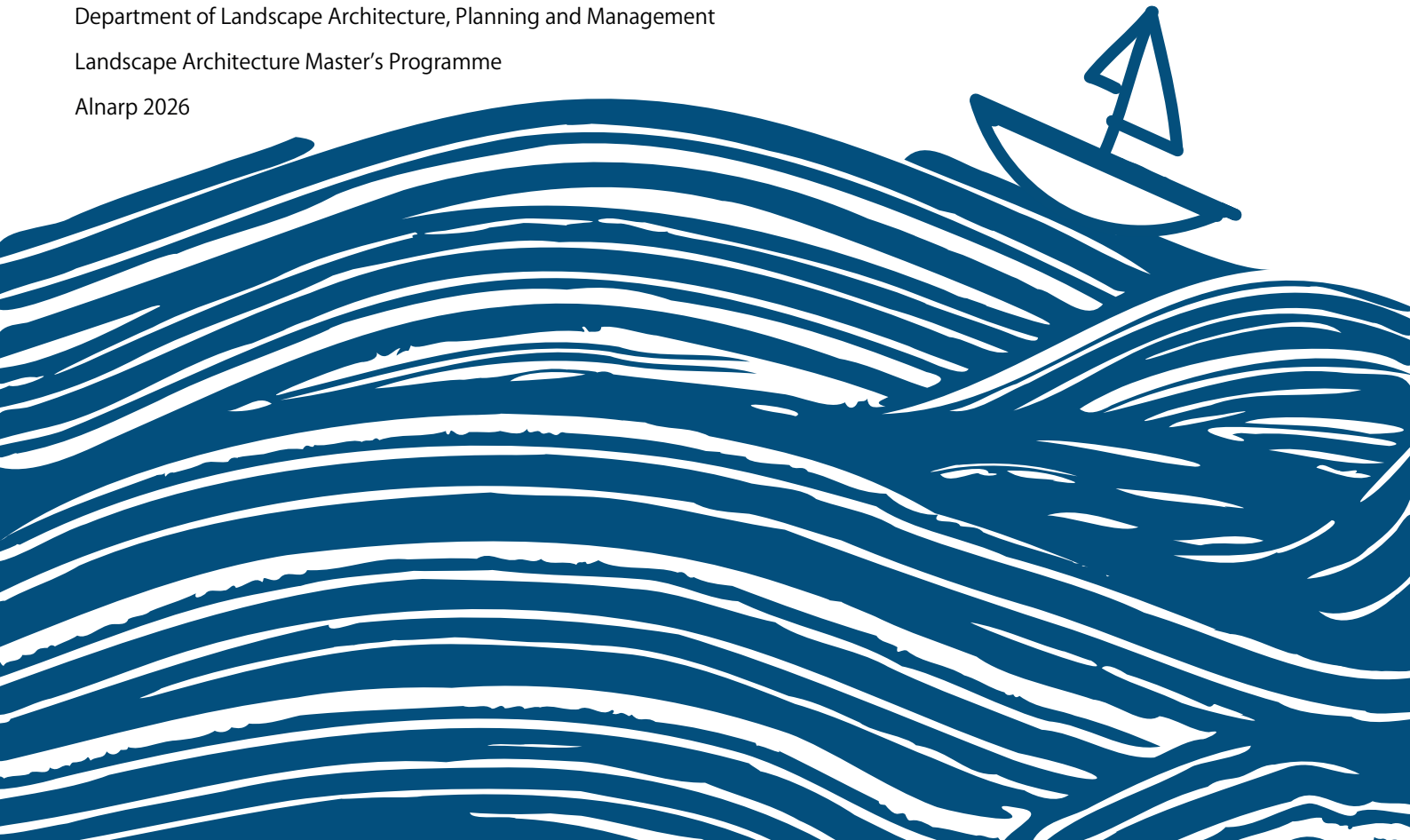

# **Cultural heritage as a driver for change** – scenario development in the fishing village of Borstahusen


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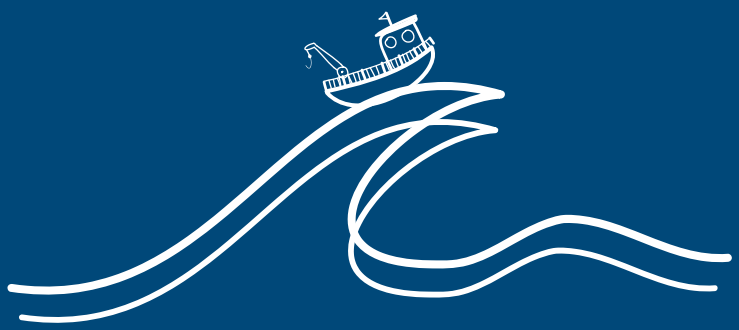
# Preface

This thesis is based on my strong personal relationship with the sea and my long interest in history and cultural heritage. Having grown up near the sea in Borstahusen, I have experienced both its beautiful moments, its changes and its power. I have seen how strong storms destroy important structures and I have seen how waves and heavy rainfalls have caused major flooding that has left lasting marks on the landscape. At the same time, I have experienced wonderful moments along the coast in Borstahusen, where I have jumped from Cement into the sea, waited for the sunset on the beach, watched my nieces play at the playground and smelled the scent of freshly caught fish. These experiences have shaped my interest in the coast, its dynamics, and its impact on humans.

My involvement with Borstahusen from a research context began in a previous course during my studies at SLU, where I developed a management plan for the stejlebacke in Borstahusen. During that work, I noticed how little people knew about the stejlebacke and its significance, which became even more clear when I talked to friends about it. They described seeing the stejlebacke as nothing more than a grass area with wooden poles. When I then explained that their value does not lie entirely in their material form, but also in the acts, the practices and the social processes that have taken place around them, they were shocked and said, “How come we don’t know about this?!”. This deepened my understanding of how cultural heritage works and I was happy that I could share the story to my friends. This insight made me take a further interest in cultural heritage and how this often goes unnoticed.

Therefore, this thesis is primarily driven by my curiosity about how cultural heritage can continue to live and develop in times of change.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to my supervisor Anna Peterson for her support and inspiring conversations. I would also like to thank my parents, who contributed their entire collection of history books about Borstahusen. This work would not have been possible without the wonderful support I received in the form of conversations, long coffee breaks, and encouragement from my incredible classmates Merel Smit and Sonja Niedermaier.



## Abstract

Coastal communities are facing increasing challenges in the form of climate change, rising sea levels, increased spatial pressure from tourism and the need for more sustainable and local food systems. Many historic fishing villages have developed through long-standing relationships between sea and land, where small-scale fishing, maritime knowledge, and strong social ties have shaped both tangible and intangible cultural heritage values. This raises the question of how such coastal communities can meet contemporary challenges and if cultural heritage can become an active resource in the process of change.

This thesis examines how cultural heritage can serve as a driving force in the work of shaping an adaptable and resilient future. This is done through a case study of Borstahusen on the west coast of Skåne. A DIVE analysis has been done to identify the cultural significance of the place, with the results showing its historical development and how maritime practices, the small-scale settlement structure, and the strong local identity have shaped the place. Based on the DIVE results and literature studies, three exploratory scenarios were developed: Protecting the Coast, Feeding the Coast, and Selling the Coast, each of which addresses climate change, food systems, and increased tourism and exploitation. The scenarios were designed as a combination of reactive and proactive futures to highlight how different directions in development can take place and to highlight their consequences.

Through two selection processes, the interventions proposed in the three previous scenarios are combined into a fourth scenario, The Adaptive Coast. During the work, a critical insight emerged regarding the adaptive nature of cultural heritage and the risk of it being adapted to standardized and ecologically unsustainable solutions. This led to the second selection of interventions, in which four criteria were formulated. These criteria were formed based on the literature study and the results of the DIVE analysis, where the starting point was ecological sustainability and cultural continuity.

The study shows that scenario planning can serve as an exploratory and communicative tool for managing and understanding uncertain futures. This is because the creation of future scenarios can open discussion, be tested, and adjusted according to new insights. As cultural heritage is a dynamic process created by various overlapping processes, it can help to understand change and contribute to the development of sustainable and resilient coastal developments without losing their identity.



**Key words:** scenario planning, climate adaption, cultural heritage, coastal landscapes, Borstahusen, future resilience

## Sammanfattning

Kustsamhällen står inför ökande utmaningar i form av klimatförändringar, stigande havsnivåer, ökat rumsligt tryck från turism samt behovet av mer hållbara och lokala livsmedelssystem. Många historiska fiskelägen har vuxit fram genom långvariga relationer mellan hav och land, där småskaligt fiske, maritim kunskap och starka sociala band har format både materiella och immateriella kulturarvsvärden. Detta väckte frågan om hur sådana kustsamhällen kan möta samtidens utmaningar och om kulturarvet i så fall kan fungera som en drivkraft i denna utveckling.

Denna uppsats undersöker hur kulturarv kan fungera som en drivkraft i arbetet med att forma en anpassningsbar och resilient framtid. Detta görs genom en fallstudie av Borstahusen på Skånes västkust. En DIVE-analys har genomförts för att identifiera platsens kulturella signifikans, där resultatet visar dess historiska utveckling och hur maritima praktiker, den småskaliga bebyggelsestrukturen och hur den starka lokala identiteten har format platsen. Utifrån DIVE och litteraturstudier utvecklades tre explorativa scenarier: *Protecting the Coast, Feeding the Coast* och *Selling the Coast*, som var för sig adresserar klimatförändringar, livsmedelssystem samt ökad turism och exploatering. Scenarierna utformades som en kombination av reaktiva och proaktiva framtider för att synliggöra olika hur olika riktningar i utvecklingen kan ta plats, samt belysa deras konsekvenser.

Genom två urvalsprocesser, kombineras de interventioner som föreslagits i de tre tidigare scenarierna, till ett fjärde scenario, *The Adaptive Coast.* Under arbetets gång uppstod en kritisk insikt om kulturarvets adaptiva karaktär och dess risk att anpassas till standardiserade och ekologiskt ohållbara lösningar. Detta ledde till det andra urvalet av interventioner, där fyra kriterier formulerades. Dessa kriterier formades med grund i litteraturstudien och resultatet från DIVE-analysen, där utgångspunkten var ekologisk hållbarhet och kulturell kontinuitet.

Studien visar att scenarioplanering kan fungera som utforskande och kommunikativt verktyg för att hantera och förstå osäkerhet. Detta då skapandet av framtidsscenarier kan väcka diskussioner, testat och justeras efter nya insikter. Då kulturarv är en dynamisk process som skapas av olika överlappande processer, kan det hjälpa till att förstå förändring och bidra till att utveckla hållbara och och resilienta kustutvecklingar, utan att dessa förlorar sin identitet.



**Nyckelord:** Scenarioplanering, klimatanpassning, kulturarv, kustlandskap, Borstahusen, framtida resiliens

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# 1. Introduction

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## Background

Historically, communities have emerged and been shaped based on people's use of the landscape. As the sea has always been the foundation of human life, livelihood, and cultural identity, small fishing villages have developed along the Swedish coastline because of the relationship between sea and land (Länsstyrelsen, 2001). These fishing villages often have a long tradition of commercial fishing, craftsmanship, local knowledge, and strong social ties.

However, during the last century, with the industrialization of fishing, increased global competition, new regulations, and technologies, small-scale fishing has gradually declined. This has led to the that many fishing villages have experienced a change in population, where the traditional fishing livelihoods have declined, inhabitants have moved away, and new residents with limited connection to maritime practices have settled. At the same time, coastal areas have increased popularity for housing and recreation and today almost half of the population lives within 10 kilometers from the coast (Havet.nu, 2023) and one fifth of all shallow coastal areas are already exploited (Havet.nu, 2025). These processes have contributed to a shift in both the function of the fishing villages and their inhabitants' connection to its tangible and intangible cultural heritage.

Along with this development, global tourism is projected to grow by 3.3% annually until 2030, where coastal and marine tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors (Kraufvelin et. al., 2021). With potentially rising temperatures and an increase in the number of hot days in Skåne and extreme weather, travel patterns may change and more northern European destinations, such as Skåne, may increase in interest (Visit Skåne, 2025b., Formue, 2025). Together, these processes generate an increased spatial pressure on the coast that have caused coastal and marine environments to face extensive ecological and climate-related challenges, putting a lot of pressure on the ocean and on the coastal cultural environments.

At the same time, climate change with its rising sea levels, higher water temperatures, changes in species distribution, habitat loss, overfishing, and increased extreme weather events are affecting both ecosystems on land and in the sea. These challenges, along with other uncertainties such as the geopolitical conditions has increased the need for new and sustainable ways of producing food. Locally produced food is becoming increasingly important, and the sea serves a potential in providing this (Bodin, 2022). Marine cultivation of seaweed and mussels is being highlighted as an alternative for producing nutritious food with a low carbon footprint (Jordbruksverket, 2024). Over the past decade, small local marine cultivation initiatives have emerged in Sweden, however they have not yet become integrated fully in the Swedish food system.

Along the coast of Skåne, contemporary challenges such as climate adaptation, the search for new food systems and tourism, intersect with cultural heritage. The fishing villages along the coastline have also gradually transformed from purely functional working communities into recreational and tourist destinations, accompanied by new construction and a shift in population (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). This creates a tension between how the coast could adapt for these contemporary challenges, while also preserving the cultural heritage.

## Problem statement

Coastal communities such as Borstahusen can be understood as multifunctional and dynamic landscapes where food production, tourism, recreation, climate adaptation and cultural heritage intersect within the same spatial space. These overlapping processes sometimes work together but sometimes also compete for priority and create spatial tensions.

While climate adaptation and economic development are frequently addressed through technical or growth-oriented strategies, cultural heritage is more often treated as something static that must be protected from change. This creates a central dilemma of how historical fishing villages can adapt to rising sea levels, increasing spatial pressures, tourism and the need for more sustainable food systems without losing the significant identities that define them. Can cultural heritage shift from being an object of preservation to becoming an active driver in shaping adaptive and resilient coastal futures?

## Aim & Purpose

This paper will explore three contemporary challenges, coastal climate adaption, need of sustainable food systems and increased spatial pressure and tourism, with the help of a scenario-based method, where possible future outcomes for coastal communities will be presented. The aim is to develop a strategic foundation to guide continued work for planners, decision-makers and experts to use when planning for a more resilient future. Through a case study of Borstahusen, the study will identify the cultural significance of the site and investigate how local cultural heritage can work as a driver for the future development of the fishing villages in Skåne.

By making three scenarios that separately deal with topics such as coastal climate adaptation, food production and increased spatial pressures such as tourism, this thesis examines how contemporary challenges may evolve in the future and shape the landscape. A fourth scenario will be presented where selection from each previous scenario is made and combined with each other. This scenario aims to work as a basis for future work and to visualise challenges regarding climate adaptation, the need for new food systems and tourism, and see how they can coexist in a small coastal community with rich cultural heritage.

This paper will highlight how complex processes, such as the coastal zone and its multifunctional landscape can be communicated with creative measures such as creating scenarios. The paper will explore how to make long-term changes and potential future outcomes in the coastal zone more tangible and easier to understand. The purpose is therefore to challenge the chosen site Borstahusen to set a course for a sustainable future and to explore how contemporary challenges can affect the relationship between sea, land, and cultural heritage in coastal communities. Lastly, it aims to serve as a strategic tool for imagining how coastal fishing sites with strong cultural heritage values might adapt to contemporary challenges.

## Research questions

Main question

- How can the development of future scenarios contribute to preserving Borstahusen's cultural heritage and prepare the fishing village for climate changes regarding rising sea levels, the need for new food systems and increased spatial pressures in the coastal zone?

Sub questions:

- How have historical transformations shaped the cultural landscape and adaptive capacity of Skåne's fishing villages?

- What tangible and intangible values define Borstahusen's cultural significance?

- How can the cultural heritage of Borstahusen be a driving factor and serve as a resource in future developments?

## Limitations

The thesis will examine cultural-historical values, the identity of the place, and contemporary challenges in relation to sea level rises, sustainable food systems and tourism, but will initially be limited to the western coast of Skåne. The study will therefore not be applicable to all fishing villages in Skåne but will serve more as a base for continued work.

Since the methodological approach is primarily explorative and based on scenarios, the scenarios are speculative constructions grounded in literature, site analysis and shaped by the writer's interpretations. This therefore influences the direction of the proposed strategy.

The DIVE method has been used to identify cultural-historical values, but it lacks the perspectives from inhabitants within the community. Neither does the study include any interviews with locals or other important stakeholders, which limits the ability to fully capture the local needs and what is valuable on the site.

A case study of the old fishing village Borstahusen will be done, but detailed economic calculations and ecological assessments, such as water quality and species inventory, will not be included in the work. The thesis does not include evaluations of the design of different marine cultivation methods or design solutions for other physical infrastructure. As the study aims to develop a foundation for continued planning and to see how cultural heritage can become an active resource in the work on contemporary challenges, the proposal will serve more as a strategic tool and knowledge base rather than to be considered as a finished design.

## Methods

This thesis is inspired by a previous assignment in which a conservation plan was made for Borstahusen. The location and its rich cultural history sparked an interest in what the future might look like and how the place might be affected by contemporary challenges. Based on site analysis and historical research, three key challenges were identified: sea level rise and extreme weather, sustainable food systems, and tourism driven spatial pressure.

Sea level rise was selected because it presents a direct and spatial threat to coastal communities in Skåne, where land uplift has been close to zero (Hansen et al. 2012), which then makes it extra vulnerable for sea level rise. Today, flooding and storms already affect the coast which makes climate adaptation an urgent concern.

The food theme was chosen due to Borstahusen's strong historical connection to fishing. The decline of small-scale fishing, combined with increasing discussions on preparedness and local resilience, makes food production relevant to investigate further through the lens of cultural heritage.

Tourism and spatial pressure were included because of the already ongoing development and recreational use that is reshaping the settlement's function, scale and expression.

While other themes such as biodiversity loss, energy transition or demographic change could have been explored, the selected themes were prioritised because they are clearly visible on site today, have direct spatial impacts and can be linked with Borstahusen's cultural heritage.

The DIVE method was therefore applied to analyse the site's historical development and cultural significance, which forms the foundation for creating the scenarios. Additionally, the scenarios are supported by a literature review on cultural heritage, coastal heritage, seascape, climate

change, sustainable food systems and tourism. These themes are chosen to support the identified challenges with background information and give context on the current situation. This is to enable a better-grounded analysis for what the future might hold.

## Literature review

The literature study has mainly been focused on cultural heritage, seascape, climate change, coastal adaptation and human pressures in the coastal zones, including tourism and recreation. For cultural heritage the key literature is *Intangible Cultural Heritage: The Living Culture of Peoples* by Fredrico Lenzerini (2011) and *Landscape and heritage: ideas from Europe for culturally based solutions in rural environments* (2019) by Graham Fairclough, which provides perspectives regarding heritage and landscape as dynamic, cultural diversity, heritage as a process and how heritage is continuously reshaped by everyday practices. UNESCO and ICOMOS are also important sources for serving a perspective on how contemporary heritage work is done today.

Furthermore, literature on seascape and foodscape is included to get an understanding of the sea as productive cultural landscapes, where the one key source is *Seascapes: food from the marine landscape* (2018) by Maggie Roe. Research into the consequences of climate change, provides information about how the coastal environments physical and spatial situations are affected by rising sea levels. Subjects such as tourism and recreation are studied to describe the increasing spatial and human pressure in the coastal zones, as well as the conflicts that occur along with it.

## DIVE - Historical analysis

To be able to get a deeper understanding of the case study area Borstahusen, I have chosen to make a DIVE analysis of the site. The DIVE method is a cultural environment analysis, developed in collaboration between the Norwegian Directorate for Cultural Heritage, the Swedish National Heritage Board, and the Finnish National Board of Antiquities (Boverket, 2025). The name DIVE comes from the words describe, interpret, valuate and enable, which also describes the order in which the analysis should be divided. The method aims to provide historical context and information about a place, which then can be used as a driving factor in development processes and to build up sustainable local communities (Riksantikvarien, 2009).

The information provided for the DIVE analysis is found through historical research, by looking into maps, photographs, reading books, site visits, and visiting Borstahusen's local museum. The main books used for this are the books by Åke Jönsson (1993, 1995, 1997, 2007).

The method primarily serves as a tool for understanding key cultural-historical developments in the chosen site Borstahusen. Further information of how the DIVE analysis will be used in this paper is described in Chapter 4, page 39.

## Scenario development as a methodological tool

Wingren (2016) discussed how the conventional planning tools often fail to capture long-term changes and communicate the dynamic of environmental processes and human activities. Instead, Wingren (2016) argues for developing new and more explorative methods to communicate coastal dynamics. Inspired by working with more unconventional ways in planning, creating future scenarios in Borstahusenis is used as a method. Scenario planning is used to explore how coastal communities with rich cultural heritage may be affected and respond to contemporary challenges such as climate change, the need for new food systems and increased spatial pressure in the coastal zone due to tourism.

## Scenario planning

Today, we live in a world that is changing rapidly, creating new challenges that require new solutions. Planning for the future, also means planning for

something uncertain, which has made scenario planning increasingly popular when working with complex contexts (Willis, 2005). Scenarios are used to create ideas of possible futures and to explore critical questions. However, they are not intended to predict the future, but rather to construct possible narratives about what could happen. This to enable preparation and reflection over what might come (Willis, 2005).

De Brabandere et. al, (2010) explains how our brains often tend to simplify things to cope with reality. One example of this can be about climate change and be described as: "How high will sea levels rise over the next 50 years?". Posing this question, you may have a rough idea about the answer, but you don't know for sure what the exact number could be. This means that you neither know how it will affect the landscape and the coast, which leads to the details of the answer remaining vague (De Brabandere et. al, 2010). But by interpreting reality, and creating concepts explaining reality, it can help us understand how things work. However, interpretations are never fully complete, but they reflect parts of the whole (De Brabandere et. al, 2010).

In the article *Scenario techniques for cultural landscapes*, Tang et al, (2025) explains how creating scenarios for cultural landscapes can be useful due to their complex and dynamic functions. Cultural landscapes are shaped by several different and intertwining processes which can make it difficult to imagine how they will develop in the future.

Creating scenarios is often a part of the design process and used as a way of identifying what needs to be designed (Willis, 2005). They are also used as strategic tools and as communicative tools for visualising complex relationships (Willis, 2005), and by using the scenario technique, exploring different possible futures can become a way of highlighting important information to consider when making decisions for the future (Tang et al, 2025).

Willis (2005) discusses how scenarios can take different forms depending on discipline and context, but within design they are often used to explore alternative developments. The way in which the development of scenarios can be approached differently can be explained by dividing them into two different forms, reactive and proactive scenarios. The reactive scenarios focus on what is likely to happen based on existing trends, while proactive scenarios rather start from a more critical point of view where questions about how the future could be different if current developments are challenged (Willis, 2005). Therefore, proactive scenarios can open possibilities for imagining alternative and desirable futures, while reactive scenarios can instead visualize a more critical perspective that signals "what will happen if we continue in the direction we are going now?".

### *Selection of scenarios*

Based on this, this paper will use the scenario technique as an analytic tool to explore the tension between contemporary challenges in the coastal landscapes. It will be used to explore possible outcomes for a culturally significant coastal landscape, where several processes are intertwined. This paper uses scenario planning as a part of a design process, where they aim to identify what can be the first step in the planning process. Therefore, they have a strategic function and work as a communication tool for visualising contemporary challenges in the coastal landscape and how these can be addressed, using cultural heritage as a driver.

The three scenarios in this paper take different forms and are a mix of proactive and reactive types of scenarios, where the reactive scenarios explore what could happen if the current trends continue and the proactive scenarios investigate what could be possible in Borstahusen if alternative directions are chosen. Therefore, they do not represent three equally desirable futures that Willis (2005) describes but are constructed to explore different directions and developments that might happen in Borstahusen.

- **Scenario 1**: **Protecting the coast** is a reactive scenario where it explores the external environmental threats in the chosen site Borstahusen, such as sea level rise, flooding and storing storms. This scenario is therefore driven by the effects of climate change and how cultural heritage can act as a driver in adapting the coast to already ongoing threats.

- **Scenario 2: Feeding the coast** takes a different form and poses a proactive scenario. Here, the scenario challenges the global food systems, their effects and explores how Borstahusen, as a small coastal community, can provide an alternative future based on local food production through regenerative farming and marine food. Therefore, it explores what could be a possible future for the food industry if an alternative direction was taken.

- **Scenario 3: Selling the coast** can also be considered to be a reactive scenario, but in a more critical way. Instead of trying to stop the current developments and trends that are happening, this scenario follows the ongoing trends of tourism and spatial exploitation. Therefore, this scenario works as a critical way of exploring the coastal landscape where it illustrates the long term consequences for how cultural heritage can be affected if the ongoing trends continue.

Together, the three scenarios are intentionally constructed in an exaggerated way where their themes are explored separately. This is to clarify potential consequences and conflicts. Cultural heritage functions as a driver in all scenarios but is interpreted and valued differently depending on each direction.

Lastly, a fourth and final scenario is developed based on the three previous ones. This fourth scenario aims to function as a strategic tool for reflection and communication, and will illustrate how cultural heritage, climate change, the need for new food systems and tourism could coexist in a more resilient and place-based future for Borstahusen.

This thesis uses an explorative approach which means that continuous learnings and insights from the process will be included and discussed throughout the study.

# 2. Literature review

- Landscape and heritage
- Cultural heritage
- Coastal heritage and food
- Climate change and new food systems
- Sea level rises and flooding
- Costal protections
- Increased spatial and human pressure in the coastal area

## Landscape and heritage

The European Landscape Convention defines landscape as "an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors" (Council of Europe, 2000). Furthermore, UNESCO describes heritage as "Heritage is our legacy from the past, what we live with today, and what we pass on to future generations. Our cultural and natural heritage are both irreplaceable sources of life and inspiration" (UNESCO, n.d.b). Heritage is therefore something that is constantly present, but not always something visible. Together, these definitions of heritage and landscape frame cultural heritage as connected to the lived and perceived landscape and continuously reshaped through the activity and experience by human and natural factors.

Fairclough (2019) describes how landscapes are shaped not only by environmental forces but fundamentally by human actions, values, and cultural practices. When discussing global challenges in agriculture and rural life, such as urbanisation, industrialisation, food insecurity, land abandonment, and environmental degradation, a common pillar is that they are deeply connected to each other and culturally rooted. Therefore, Fairclough (2019) argues that the solutions to these problems must also be culturally informed.

When combining the terms landscape and heritage, it provides a democratic and more holistic framework for addressing these challenges (Fairclough, 2019). Landscape and heritage are understood as intertwined processes shaped by memory, identity, belonging, and everyday practices, not just as material objects or areas to be preserved, but as social practices. This includes the idea of "doing heritage," where communities actively create and reinterpret cultural values over time (Fairclough, 2019).

## Cultural heritage

UNESCO describes how the term "cultural heritage" has changed form and content during the recent decades. This is partially due to their work with developing new definitions, strategies and policies for safeguarding the world's cultural heritage (UNESCO, n.d.a).

Cultural heritage is often divided into tangible heritage and intangible heritage and treated as two separate things, where tangible heritage is more focused on the material and physical elements and the intangible heritage more focuses on the cultural aspects (Swensson et al. 2012). Working with them as two separate things can become problematic since the tangible heritage can only be understood through the intangible heritage (Munjeri, 2004 i Swensson et al, 2012). The essence of cultural heritage can therefore be described as something that goes beyond the tangible aspects and includes practices, knowledge, living expressions and values that defines a community's identity (Lenzerini, 2011). By separating them from each other, it can therefore cause misinterpretation, and the full understanding of the heritage may then be missed.

Intangible heritage according to UNESCO (2024) Article 2.2 includes:

- (a) oral traditions and expressions, including language as a vehicle of the intangible cultural heritage;
- (b) performing arts;
- (c) social practices, rituals and festive events;
- (d) knowledge and practices concerning nature and the universe;
- (e) traditional craftsmanship.

UNESCO (2024) describes how intangible culture is an important factor in safeguarding cultural diversity in a time when the world is getting even more globalized. Lenzirini (2019) writes how there are tendencies that the cultural heritage of especially minorities, are now facing an uncertain future, or as he describes "definitive loss" (p. 102) due to

globalization. Instead Lenzerini (2011) argues that we are facing a more homogenic cultural expression where the variations of cultures are replaced with more standardized practices. Globalisation has also included the decline of farming populations, changing expectations of rural landscapes, and the rise of non-agricultural uses, which has caused a disconnection between people and food production, making rural landscapes multifunctional spaces where recreation, identity, and ecological values often outweigh agricultural ones (Fairclough, 2019). Lenzerini (2011) discusses how a diversity of cultures reflects diversity of people, and since the expressions of culture are done through the intangible aspects, it is important to safeguard their existence. A critique regarding conservation approaches that focus only on protecting selected sites or physical features, is discussed where Fairclough (2019) argues that such strategies fail to address broader social and cultural transformations in rural areas.

This shift in how the rural and agricultural landscapes are perceived, also demands sustainable solutions that aren't just ecological, economic, or agricultural, but must also integrate cultural perspectives. For developing a resilient and sustainable landscape, Fairclough (2019) points out the importance of understanding how cultural practices and decisions have shaped environments over time. This thus understanding how they can be a resource for the future. Lenzerini (2011) highlights the importance of spreading knowledge and practicing different methods, to contain cultural diversity. By having a cultural diversity, more knowledge can be spread, and innovation and creativity can be encouraged (Lenzerini, 2011), which is important when concurring contemporary challenges and developing new ideas. Similar, Fairclough (2019) argues that culture should mediate sustainable development and that heritage and landscape thinking can help shape socially and culturally sustainable futures.

## Sense of place

Sense of place can be defined as a process whereby individuals, through experiences, feelings, thoughts, and social relationships, create meaning, values, symbols, and feelings for/towards an area (Tan et al. 2025). It refers to the bonds that connect people to specific environments and through external circumstances such as historical events and social, cultural, economic, and environmental processes, the relationship to a place can be interpreted, understood, and changed (Tan et al. 2025). These together contribute to how people value a place.

Tan et al. (2025) discuss how sense of place develops through lived experiences and interaction, linking human well-being to cultural identity and collective belonging. The cultural heritage can therefore vary and be valued differently depending on who you ask. Many people are in fact less concerned with preserving certain physical environments or elements than protecting the actual act or activity that is performed (Howard, 2003). Furthermore, Trimbach et al. (2021) also argue that individuals tend to be more negative about major changes in the coastal landscape as it affects their feelings linked to sense of place. Instead, they feel more inclined to support interventions in the landscape that aim to protect and preserve current conditions, characteristics, uses, and significance. It is often more important to continue the act that locals care about, rather than preserving certain objects or landscapes.

One example Howard (2003) describes is how people in the main square in Oslo buy their fish and shellfish directly from the fishing boats, and how this act can be even more important than preserving a concrete element. Furthermore, Howard (2003) draws the comparison of how there are attempts such as folk museums to preserve such acts, but that they often fail to really communicate the activity and often it has created the feeling of being staged (Howard, 2003). It then becomes essential for the survival of cultural

heritage to truly create an understanding of what is valued in the correct context, meaning what people on site values and see as important to preserve. Therefore, the sense of belonging is not only about maintaining the physical environment, but also requires more emotional and intangible processes to take place (Tan et al. 2025).

The challenge with safeguarding the intangible heritage lies within the heritage itself, or within the dynamic function of the intangible heritage (Lenzerini, 2011). Since it can include many different interpretations and take form in various ways depending on the performer of the heritage, it becomes challenging to create a framework or policy. Since policymaking often depends on certain criteria and fixed objects (Lenzerini, 2011), it can be challenging since intangible cultural heritage is constantly changing and can recreate itself depending on its creator.

This dynamic and adaptive character of intangible cultural heritage then poses a paradox for preservation. On one hand, its fluidity enables continuous renewal and ways of practicing within communities, but on the other hand it can easily receive more homogenic influences from other dominant/normative cultures (Lenzerini, 2011). Due to globalization, it can then become critical for the variety of cultural heritage to continue to exist. It is therefore argued that it is important to protect the practices as well as the environments they are taking place in, and then allow them to evolve organically (Lenzerini, 2011).

## The cultural significance

ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites) is an organization closely connected to UNESCO that works for the protection and conservation of cultural heritage. In 1979, the first version of the Burra Charter was adopted which is a document intended to provide guidelines for the conservation and management of places of cultural significance (Australian ICOMOS, 2013). The charter constitutes a central framework for understanding and engaging with cultural heritage as a dynamic and relational process rather than as a static object. Its core principle can be explained as that the cultural values arise and are created through people's relationships with a place (Australian ICOMOS, 2013).

Different types of places can be considered culturally significant, including natural environments, old indigenous places, and locations from more recent historical periods. What these places share is that they testify to society's diversity, shared experiences, who we are, what has shaped us, what has enriched people's lives, and what has contributed to bonds between society and the landscape (Australian ICOMOS, 2013).

The charter also emphasises the importance of caring for a place in ways that allow it to remain useful, while only making as small physical interventions as possible and not alter its cultural significance (Australian ICOMOS, 2013). This does not mean that change is inherently negative, rather, change is often necessary, as cultural environments are always evolving due to their close connection with human activity. Because of this dynamic form, the charter advocates working in a more process-based way. This approach enables a careful assessment of the various values associated with a place, not to define them in a fixed and unchanging form, but to understand them as flexible and evolving. Cultural heritage may therefore be described as a living resource that changes over time and adapts to contemporary conditions (Australian ICOMOS, 2013).

However, to develop strategies and policies for a place, the first step is to understand the place and its cultural significance (Australian ICOMOS, 2013:6).

Cultural significance is understood as:

> "1.2 Cultural significance means aesthetic, historic, scientific, social or spiritual value for past, present or future generations. Cultural significance is embodied in the place itself, its fabric, setting, use, associations, meanings, records, related places and related objects. Places may have a range of values for different individuals or groups."
>
> (Australian ICOMOS, 2013:1.2)

To understand the cultural significance of a place, the Florence Charter may be used. This document serves as a framework outlining how historic gardens should be understood, valued, and managed. Like the Burra Charter (Australian ICOMOS, 2013), the Florence Charter incorporates both tangible and intangible dimensions in its definition of historic gardens. It emphasises that historic gardens should be understood as expressions of cultural and social values, often closely linked to specific forms of local knowledge, craftsmanship, and traditions. Any restoration or alteration must therefore be grounded in scientific and historical understanding of the place's development, while also acknowledging its living and dynamic nature.

Historic gardens are thus not only aesthetic objects but living forms of heritage. Since they consist of biological material, they are in constant change. Conservation can therefore not aim to freeze a garden in time, instead it requires continuous care, maintenance, and adaptation, while safeguarding its historical character, form, and intended expression.

The term historic garden is often associated with a more formal preserved landscape, including structured layouts, classic sculptures and manors. However, the Florence charter (ICOMOS, 2013) has a broader definition of what a historical garden is. For example, an architectural and horticultural composition of interest to the public from the historical or artistic point of view (ICOMOS, 1982:1), or a specific landscape associated with a memorable act, as, for example, a major historic event; a well-known myth; an epic combat; or the subject of a famous picture." (ICOMOS, 1982:8)

Therefore, one can understand that landscapes contain values that are not always visually present but are nonetheless important to preserve. Conservation work is therefore challenging, as the landscape is in constant transformation, making it impossible to fix it to a single historical moment. Attempting to establish a fixed time is also problematic, as no single historical era should not be given precedence over another (ICOMOS, 1982:15). The idea of restoring or preserving a landscape to an imagined original state overlooks the fact that such a state likely never existed in the form we imagine.

## Coastal heritage and food

Historically, humans often lived in coastal areas due to the access of marine life and survived when food when land-based was lacking. The coastal heritage is defined as all the cultural traces that have been shaped by the interaction between land and water, including ports, harbours, fishing sites, industrial or recreational structures, activities and acts (BRHC, n.d). As traditional maritime industries are declining, new pressures such as tourism (BRHC, n.d), climate change and loss of biodiversity (Naturskyddsföreningen, 2022) are happening, these coastal environments are rapidly changing placing both material and immaterial coastal heritage at risk.

To be able to understand the changes regarding the ocean, the term seascape has been developed. In the article *Food from the marine landscape* (2018), Maggie Roe conceptualises the term seascape into how the interaction between the marine environment and the human need for food emerges through the relations between natural processes, complex socio-cultural relations and cultures. Roe (2018) uses the concept of seascape as a perspective on the cultural landscape, and how cultural meanings, traditions and practices have developed through the human interaction with the marine environment in the purpose of growing and looking for food (Roe, 2018).

This definition has emerged from how marine and coastal environments rarely have been understood as landscapes or productive landscapes, in contrast to the more traditional production land based landscapes such as agriculture. Therefore, there is not as much research or policies regarding the seascape even though they are equally shaped by human activity (Roe, 2018).

Steel (2012, see Roe, 2018) explains that understanding areas not traditionally considered within planning fields requires making "effective use of the creative capacity of spatial imagination", and that food can serve as a conceptual tool to bridge cultural, spatial, and ecological dimensions of human life. Furthermore, Bharucha and Pretty (2010: 2922, see Roe 2018) observe, "edible species provide more than just food and income. In communities with a tradition of wild food use, it is part of a living link with the land, a keystone of culture".

Today, the marine environments are under a massive pressure and are exposed to overfishing, industrial exploitation, pollution and climate change, which are affecting the ecological processes and the human communities along the coastline who are dependent on the marine environment (Roe, 2018). Due to the domination of large-scale fishing industries, the traditional knowledge and maritime practices have decreased. Additionally, some of the marine foods that historically have been seen as a staple food, have today become very expensive and in some cases considered almost exotic. These concerns have led to an increased interest in the seascapes and its effects on the cultural and social processes on land (Roe, 2018).

### Coastal heritage in southern Sweden

The coastal heritage of southern Sweden is the result of a long and continuous interaction between humans, nature, settlements, structures, infrastructure and maritime livelihoods. Coastal settlements emerged already in prehistoric times due to favourable conditions for fishing, hunting and communication, and by the Middle Ages several of today's fishing villages in Skåne had already been established (Länsstyrelsen Skåne 2001). The coastal landscapes in Skåne mirror how humans made use of the sea, and how during a long period of time, it was characterized by fishing, agriculture, trade, and livestock farming on a small area (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2001).

The development of the fishing villages in Skåne can be understood in relation to historical shifts in the demand for fish as well as broader economic policies (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976). From the 1700s, population growth led to higher demand for fish. Between 1766-1840, the number of

fishermen in Skåne increased and this was mainly because of increased state support for the fishing industry. The national population increased rapidly between 1840–1890, which intensified the need and interests for resources along the coast (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976).

In the late 1800s and early 1900s, industrialisation brought transformations that led to the construction of larger harbours, railways and growing cities that reshaped the coastal landscape (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). New technologies, fishing methods and types of boats, increased the efficiency in fishing, and made it part of a larger transport system with the expanding railway system. Many fishing communities changed as a result, and the proportion of subsistence fishing increased. This meant that the fishermen also could engage in other work, such as shipping, sugar production, and brickmaking, which were in high demand at the time (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976).

Skåne's coastline then became a part of a broader maritime trade network, with bigger ports such as Helsingborg, Malmö and Trelleborg, as well as large shipyards in Malmö and Landskrona (Länsstyrelsen Skåne 2005). In Malmö, the expansion of shipyards even forced fishermen to relocate. Coastal defence structures also became part of the landscape, including early modern fortifications and over a thousand bunkers built along the shoreline (Länsstyrelsen Skåne 2005).

Along with the world wars during the 1900s, the profitability and demand in fishing increased, but when the wars ended, economic declines followed and the number of professional fishermen decreased (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976). During the 1900s the coast instead became of interest for recreation, summer houses and tourism (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2001). This gradual transformation reflects how the coastline in Skåne changed from primarily being production-oriented, into a predominantly recreational landscape, making it a multifunctional landscape.

The expansion and decline of Skåne's traditional coastal fishing villages has partly been linked to ecological processes in the ocean, such as fish stocks, and partly due to strong influences by socio-economic conditions and state policies (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976). Together with these factors that have affected, and are still affecting the coast, the fishing villages continue to represent a culturally significant part of the coastal landscape, reflecting centuries of adaptation to shifting economic systems, political frameworks and societal changes (Skånes hembygdsförbund, 1976).

Today, Skåne has the fourth largest precentral population growth in Sweden, and this expansion in population is mainly seen in the west part of Skåne (Region Skåne, 2024).

The coast in Skåne has drastically expanded with new houses and settlement, often at the expense of ecological sensitive beach and water environments (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2001). There are today about 70 historical fishing villages located along Skåne's coast. Many of these developed from small scale fishing sites to bigger settlements, due to its possibilities for livelihood (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). Today the settlements remain, but only a few of them are active fishing sites. In several fishing villages, modern buildings in different colors and scales have also been built (Länsstyrelsen, 2005), and the previously isolated fishing villages have become part of the urban settlements.

## Climate change and new food systems

Shannon (2018) discusses how the world today is witnessing the largest species migration ever and the reason for this is partly due to climate change and the need for species to relocate. Also, both the natural and human world are threatened, for example in war-torn regions and among farmers and Indigenous peoples who fall victim to new "markets" and ethnic cleansing, are facing annihilation as a result of human cruelty (Shannon, 2018). Additionally, the world population is growing bigger and the expansions of wealthier people are also growing, which results in higher demand of the earth's already overburdened resources. The modern global food system has been shaped by technological advances, cheap fossil fuels, and international trade, but many scholars argue that it is now in crisis due to serious environmental impacts (Granvik et al, 2017). This includes soil degradation, water scarcity, deforestation, and biodiversity loss. This has put a lot of pressure on the technology, and how its innovation is seen as our saviour (Shannon, 2018).

At the same time, Shannon (2018) discusses how many scholars warn or raise a concerning finger against relying blindly on technological "mega-fixers" and marker driven solutions, rather than looking into the broader questions regarding social development, ecology and the progress of human and history. Since the food system is a major driver of these problems, it is essential for food security to develop sustainable production and consumption processes.

### Food in Sweden

Sweden is a country that is heavily dependent on food imports, which has lately contributed to the debate regarding emphasises on resilience and food self-sufficiency (Granvik et al, 2017). Climate change is also a factor in food-security, since rising temperatures, decrease in biodiversity, habitat loss and altered precipitation patterns affect the Swedish coastline and marine environments. These parameters have a direct impact on the productive part of the sea, as well as other production sites.

In response to climate change as well as to the growing concerns about industrialised, large-scale food systems, there has been a growing interest in locally produced food, both in Sweden and globally (Granvik et al, 2017). Even though the oceans cover about 70% of the Earth's surface, only an estimated 5–6% of global food production originates from marine environments. In several Asian countries, marine-based food production and consumption are deeply rooted in culture and traditions, whereas in Sweden the marine-based food diet is more limited (Bodin, 2022).

However, Roe (2018) discusses how the increased interest in seascapes is visible in the sense that engagement in traditional and old practices has grown stronger, and the revival/introduction of seaweed farming and coastal foraging practices is becoming more interesting. These practices have been around for a long time, especially seaweed farming in Japan and China, but have recently increased in popularity (Roe, 2018).

### Seaweed and regenerative farming

Historically, seaweed has in Sweden mostly been used as fertilizers, isolation in houses and for animal feed (Sögren et al, 2021). In some cases, it has been eaten by humans but was mainly used for other purposes and has declined in use due to globalization and increased access to other foods. However, there are today several initiatives in marine farming along the Swedish west coast. Seaweed cultivation is more frequently brought up as an environmentally friendly way of increasing food production, as well as being a sustainable source of protein (Jordbruksverket, 2024).

The initiatives along the west coast of Sweden often use the regenerative cultivation practice, which is a method where the crops hang down in the water without being in contact with the seabed (CoolBlueFutures, n.d). Regenerative farming takes

ecosystems, biodiversity, environment and climate into consideration, and since it does not touch the seabed, it does not disturb either (Havhøst, n.d). The point of regenerative farming is to produce food in interaction with nature on nature's terms. The benefits is that while growing in the ocean, the seaweed, mussels and oysters provide important ecosystem services and help with restoring the harmed marine ecosystems (Havhøst, n.d). Cultivating seaweed binds carbon dioxide, which helps reduce climate impact. It also contributes to the fact that more nutrients like oxygen and phosphorus are taken up, which in turn reduces overfertilization (Göteborgs Universitet, 2025).

Mussels, just like seaweed, are cultivated on ropes in the sea, attached to buoys. They thrive best in saltier water, where they can grow larger than in water with a lower salt content (Svenskt vattenbruk och sjömat, 2022). Often, mussels are cultivated in places that are less affected by waves and can, just like seaweed, be beneficial for the sea. One problem that can happen in mussel farming is that the location and water in which they are cultivated is not salty enough, which means that the mussels do not grow large enough to be consumed. However, they can then be used as animal feed or fertilizer (Svenskt vattenbruk och sjömat, 2022)

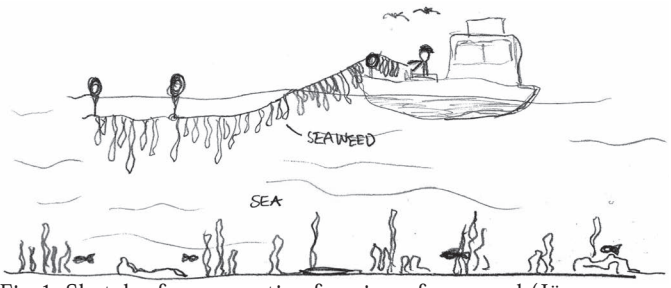


Fig 1: Sketch of regenerative farming of seaweed (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

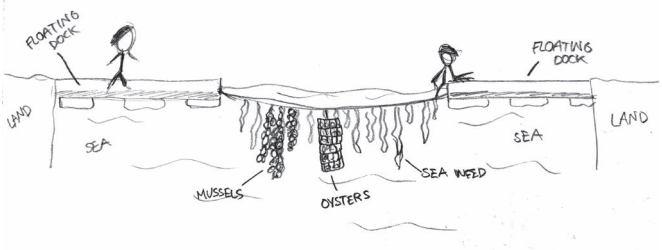


Fig 2: Sketch of regenerative farming between docks (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

One of the most cultivated seaweeds on the Swedish west coast, is the sugar kelp (Saccharina latissima). This is because it grows naturally there and thrives in cold water. Sugar kelp grows wild in the sea but can also be cultivated on long ropes in the sea (Maritima Klustret, 2019). These cultivations are often marked with buoys above the sea surface. It is typically harvested between January-April, when nutrient levels are high and growth is at its peak. Once harvested, it is often dried, as this extends its life by several years. This can be done by hanging it outside on lines or in an oven (Maritima Klustret, 2019).


Fig 3: Sugar Kelp, *Saccharina latissima.* (Nordic SeaFarm, n.d)


Fig 4: Sea lettuce *(Ulva fenestrata)* (Göteborgs universitet, 2021 )

Another species that is common also along the coast throughout Sweden is sea lettuce (Ulva fenestrata) (Göteborgs universitet, 2021). It prefers brackish water and can be cultivated in shallow water because it thrives in light water (Kivik tång, n.d). It is a common algae and likes to grow on piers and poles. It grows from spring to fall and has a growth period of about 6 months (Göteborgs universitet, 2021).

Looking from an environmental perspective, seaweed and regenerative farming has a special opportunity in the Öresund region. Öresund has a unique marine environment where brackish waters from Östersjön meet the saltier waters of the North Sea. This mix of waters creates high biological diversity and complex ecological functions (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2020).

During the 1990s, the Öresund was almost a completely dead sea, but has recovered unexpectedly well since then (Naturum Öresund, 2019). Several initiatives have been taken to save the Öresund, and even though it can today be considered a healthy sea (Naturum Öresund, 2019), it is still a target for intense human pressures such as shipping, fishing, coastal urbanisation, sand extraction, climate change and pollution (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2020). This is causing a degradation of key habitats and has led to the development of long-term strategic plans for the Öresund, to ensure more resilient and strong ecosystems (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2020).

These conditions make the west coast in Skåne particularly suitable for marine cultivation. Not only as a food production strategy, but as a strategy that takes the conservation goals of Öresund in mind. Regenerative farming in marine environments has the potential to contribute to ecological recovery while also supporting local food systems and sustainable coastal livelihoods.

## Sea level rise and flooding

As the climate gets warmer, global sea levels are rising. Sweden is today experiencing the effects of climate change where rising sea levels are causing sand erosion, especially in south areas like Skåne and Halland (SGU, 2023). For the bigger part of Sweden's coast, the rising sea level will be counteracted by land uplift, but in the southern part of Sweden, Skåne, the land uplift has been close to zero. This change can be explained by how the land was pressed down by the weight of the inland ice sheet during the last ice age, and now it is slowly rising, except in Skåne (Hansen et al. 2012).

The coastal zone is a small but ecologically and socially very important part of the landscape where sea and land meet (Bergström et al., 2021). It is home to great biological diversity and provides crucial ecosystem services, such as habitats for fish and birds. The coast is also highly attractive for settlement, tourism, and outdoor recreation, and about half of Sweden's population lives near the coast (Bergström et al., 2021). However, in recent decades, coastal ecosystems have changed dramatically as a result of human impact, such as overfishing, exploitation, dredging, and construction in the beach zone (Bergström et al., 2021). These changes in the coastal zones have led to consequences that Skåne is not prepared enough to handle (Wingren, 2016). The reason behind this is partly due to the unclear responsibility for

Fig 5: Öresund (Jönsson, Karlsson, 2019)

coastal protection, uncertainty about appropriate adaptation strategies, and partly due to a persistent tendency to refer to the coast as a static thing. This type of simplified representations of the coast obscures the dynamic nature of coastal landscapes and can limit the understanding of long-term coastal processes (Wingren, 2016).

The functions of the coast are highly dependent on the connections between land, coast, and sea (Bergström et al., 2021), which Roe (2018) also discusses. Rising sea levels threaten both physical land and infrastructure, as well as cultural landscapes that people strongly identify themselves with. The change in coastal regions therefore involves a process of loss that affects individuals and institutions responsible for landscape management (Wingren, 2016). It is also a place for conflicts of interests between nature conservation, fishing, tourism, recreational boating, and exploitation, where today's decisions have long-term consequences (Bergström et al., 2021). To be able to tackle these types of problems, creating an acceptance of the inevitable changes, are presented by Wingren (2016) as a necessary step. Furthermore, Wingren (2016) describes how this is an important step before new forms of thinking, planning, and adaptation can continue.

Wingren (2016) argues that hard, fixed coastal protections previously were enforced to maintain a static shoreline. These have often produced negative effects, such as increased erosion in adjacent areas and damaging biological values (Bergström et al., 2021). In contrast, Wingren (2016) discusses how softer and more flexible coastal protections that acknowledge the coast as a changing zone are increasingly supported by research. Bergström et al. (2021) argues that nature-based solutions are a more sustainable option in the long term, which supports and increases living coastal environments.

However, Wingren (2016) continues that the conventional planning tools that we have today, such as maps based on static lines, are poorly suited to support such dynamic perspectives.

To address the dynamic character of the coast, Wingren (2016) highlights alternative methods of representation and communication. This approach includes the use of multiple cross-sections, using different narrative, moving through the landscape, and artistic practices. Furthermore, Wingren (2016) explains how these approaches can make the coastal dynamics, human activities and future floodings easier to grasp and more comprehensible for people to understand. This in turn can lead to a better understanding of the coastal dynamics, acceptance and better developed strategies for planning and adaption of the coastal regions (Wingren, 2016). To be able to develop more resilient, place-specific and socially grounded decisions and planning in response to rising sea levels, there is a need for new ways of visualizing, communicating and understanding the coastal changes (Wingren, 2016).

## Coastal protections

Coastal areas are dynamic and complex landscapes that are particularly vulnerable to climate change. If emission levels remain high, global sea levels are expected to rise significantly, which in combination with storms, increases the risk of flooding, coastal erosion, and landslides (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). In Sweden, the southern coastal areas, especially Skåne, are most vulnerable as land uplift does not counteract sea level rise. To protect the coast, there are several different examples of coastal protection. These are often divided into hard and soft protection.

## Hard protections

The Swedish National Board of Housing, Building and Planning describes how embankments, walls, land fillings and breakwaters are some examples of coastal protection that are often referred to as hard protections (Boverket 2024). These are sometimes combined with each other and can be effective protection against rising water levels. However, they can also cause increased erosion in places that are not protected against erosion (Boverket, 2024). As their establishment often consists of large artificial structures, the natural current conditions and sediment dynamics in the sea are often disrupted. These changes mean that the hard coastal protections also can have a negative impact on coastal ecosystems (Naturvårdsverket, 2021).

Sea walls protect the land by shutting the water and ocean out. The sea walls are often made of cement or masonry and can be very effective in protecting the land from water. These come in various shapes and profiles depending on the site. The disadvantage with this type of hard protection is that they can cause issues further along the coastline where there aren't any protections (The Flood Hub, 2021).

Freestanding breakwaters are placed further out in the water, parallel to the shoreline. This positioning allows the structure to dampen the energy of the waves before they reach the coast, thereby protecting a longer stretch of coastline (SGI, 2003). Both the direction and height of the waves are affected by the breakwater, causing sediment to be transported in and deposited just behind the structure. This sometimes causes a beach to form behind it (SGI, 2003). A disadvantage with this type of coastal protection is that it can cause increased downstream erosion and that it can be challenging to find the right dimensions and location for them. Some also think that they are not visually appealing and therefore ruin the landscape (SGI, 2003).

Beach revetment is a coastal protection structure parallel to the shoreline that protects areas vulnerable to erosion. By placing it along the shoreline, land and water are separated from each other, which in turn reduces the erosive impact of waves and currents (SGI, 2003). Beach revetments can be adapted to different locations and therefore come in various designs, such as sloping embankments and retaining walls. It is effective in preventing further erosion at the site. However, when waves hit the protection, it can cause the waves to reflect and thus increase erosion, both at the site and at other unprotected sites along the coast (SGI, 2003).

A groyne is a common coastal protection consisting of a transverse structure built perpendicular to the beach and extending out into the water (SGI, 2003). The purpose is to reduce beach erosion by influencing the coastal parallel sediment transport. Sand accumulates on the upstream side of the groyne, which leads to the beach being extended (SGI, 2003). However, erosion can occur on the other side of the groyne, which means that they may need to be supplemented with sand nourishment. Groynes are effective in building up and collecting sand on the upstream side of the beach and act as direct protection for the land behind them as the waves break further out. However, there is a risk of rip currents occurring, which means that sand is transported away from the beach instead (SGI, 2003).

Often, groynes have no direct impact on beach accessibility and can be used for recreational purposes such as swimming and fishing.

Fig 6: Freestanding breakwater (Kystdirektoratet, n.d)

Fig 7: Beach revetment (Hansson, Hans, 2003)

Fig 8: Groyne/reinforced harbour (Ermeland, Matilda, 2021)

## Soft protections

Another type of coastal protection is often referred to as soft coastal protection, which involves nature-based solutions. These aim to protect the coast by attempting to recreate natural processes that can reduce erosion, counteract flooding, and reduce damage during temporary high-water levels (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). These are not as well established as hard coastal protections but have gained interest in recent years. One limitation of soft coastal protections is that they have a threshold value for how much they can withstand and therefore cannot always protect against extreme conditions (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). As soft coastal protection often consists of vegetation in various forms, it also takes time for them to become established and reach their full capacity, which can be seen as a limitation (Naturvårdsverket, 2021).

Different types of nature-based solutions in coastal regions often focus on coastal vegetation, where they can reduce the risk of flooding and erosion (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). As vegetation binds sediment in the sea and along the coast, it helps to raise the beach profile in relation to sea level. Therefore, replanting naturally occurring coastal vegetation and implementing beach fences can strengthen and restore sand dunes (Naturvårdsverket, 2021).

Another method is beach nourishment, which aims to restore eroded sandy beaches and create buffer zones (Naturskyddsföreningen, 2021). However, it is not permanent and requires repeated efforts (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023). The availability of sand to add to the beach is a limiting factor and can in the long term generate various effects on local geological and hydrodynamic conditions (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023).

The habitats where the sand is taken from, as well as where it is placed, can be negatively affected by the intervention. Therefore, this type of protection requires careful environmental assessments (Naturskyddsföreningen, 2021).

Fig 9: Beach fences (Almström, Björn. 2023)

Fig 10: Beach nourishment (Schmidt, Emanuel, 2023)

Embankments are often described as hard protections (Boverket 2024). However, there are embankments that are nature-based and covered with vegetation. This type of protections is described to not only serve as protections from the water but also add recreational values for humans and benefit biodiversity among animals and plants (Ecogain, 2024). An example of this is "Skyddsvallen" which is a plant-covered embankment under construction in Vellinge municipality (Vellinge kommun, n.d).

Eelgrass beds are important habitats for marine biodiversity such as fish, shellfish, and birds, and play a central role in the functioning of coastal ecosystems. Today, eelgrass beds are a globally threatened biotope that has declined sharply in recent decades as a result of eutrophication, exploitation, and overfishing (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023). Eelgrass beds can contribute to coastal protection by dampening wave energy, absorbing energy, and stabilizing sediments, which reduces erosion and protects the coastal zone (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023).

Fig 11: Eel grass planting (Infantes, Eduardo, 2025)

## Increased spatial and human pressures in coastal areas

Coastal zones include rich ecological environments but are at the same time very attractive for humans to live and engage in activities which sets a demand for infrastructure (Havet.nu, 2023). In Sweden nearly half of the population lives within 10 kilometres from the coast (Havet.nu, 2023) and one fifth of all shallow coastal areas are already exploited (Havet.nu, 2025). This puts a lot of pressure on the coast and increases the human presence in the coastal regions. The limited space along the seaside has therefore become central in coastal and marine environmental issues (Havet.nu, 2023).

During the 20th century, Sweden went through several reforms where better living conditions, paid holidays and more spare time became more common in Sweden (Moksnes et. al., 2019). Along with this, nature experiences became a way of expressing connectedness to national identity and strengthening well-being. Together with these reforms, the number of leisure boats increased and became an established collective and family-oriented practice (Moksnes et. al., 2019). This change came with an increased demand for marinas and infrastructure connected to it (Moksnes et. al., 2019).

Since the 1960s, the number of marinas has increased by over 60% and the number of recreational boats has increased along with it (Havet.nu, 2025). Sweden's conditions with its long coastlines and minimal tidal variation have also contributed to the increased number of recreational boats, especially in more shallow areas and bays (Moksnes et. al., 2019). Along with this, roads, buildings and other infrastructure become necessary to develop which puts pressure on the seascape. The increased interest in leisure boats also puts pressure on the seas since the smaller boats can access and get around most places Kraufvelin et. al., 2021). This has caused more sea beds to be shadowed by boats and docks. The boats widespread presence affects the seas and contributes to artificial wave action, sediment resuspension, propeller damage to vegetation, pollution, noise, and disturbance of bird breeding (Kraufvelin et. al., 2021). This affects the and deteriorates the living environments for animals and plants (Havet.nu, 2025).

In the article *Anthropological Interventions in Tourism Studies* (2009), Leite and Graburn discuss how tourism is not only an economic activity,

Fig 12: Hilleshögs dalar in Landskrona. A popular destination for hiking (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025).

but also a cultural process. This cultural process produces identity, meaning and sense of place. Coastal tourism includes a wide range of activities such as boating, kayaking, swimming, diving, birdwatching, and other nature-based recreation.

However, these processes and the infrastructure that they require, is a big source of physical disturbance to the marine environments (Kraufvelin et. al., 2021).

Global tourism is projected to grow by 3.3% annually until 2030, where coastal and marine tourism is one of the fastest-growing sectors (Kraufvelin et. al., 2021). Due to high interest in tourism, the coastal areas worldwide are under increasing pressure.

Tourist destinations are often shaped through branding, staging and selective representation of the local culture (Leite & Graburn, 2009). This creates environments that serve the visitors expectations and needs, rather than the actual everyday life on the site. There is therefore a risk for lived environments to adapt and change into being staged and curated settings, which puts the authenticity of the place at risk (Leite & Graburn, 2009). Local practices and cultural expressions therefore risk being pushed into the background, while tourism, recreation, and consumption become the focus. Tourism can therefore not only add pressure to cultural sites, but also change how they are perceived, valued and used (Leite & Graburn, 2009).

## Tourism in Skåne

During the summer 2025, Skåne reached its record in visitors with an increase of 4% in comparison to the previous year. This measurement was made during peak season, June, July and August, but an increase was also noticeable during the low season between January and May (Visit Skåne, 2025a).

In Visit Skåne's report *Skånes turism i klimatförändringarnas spår: Analys för klimatanpassning och konkurrenskraft* (2025b), it is explained how the rising temperatures may increase by up to 5 °C during winters and summer. The number of warm days above 20 °C may also increase which will extend both the growing season and put more pressure on ecosystems, human health and infrastructure (Visit Skåne, 2025b). More extreme weather such as increased heat, cold, wind and rain in popular destinations, could reshape how people travel (Formue, 2025). Popular tourist destinations in southern Europe such as Spain, Portugal and Greece may become less attractive to visit due to its heat where they could lose up to 10% of their tourists (Formue, 2025).

In contrast, the coastal areas in the UK and the Nordic countries are expected to gain more tourists due to their potential warmer climate (Formue, 2025). These changes may increase the interest in travelling more northward in Europe, such as Skåne, and put more pressure on ecosystems and require extended infrastructure (Visit Skåne, 2025b). For example, Swedish southern cities like Helsingborg and Malmö in 2080 may experience a climate like parts of France and Germany (Visit Skåne, 2025b).

# 3. The coast of Skåne

- Area of analysis: Skåne

Fig 13: Illustrated map of Skåne (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Area of analysis: Skåne

Skåne is the southernmost region in Sweden and differs from the rest of the country. The region is often characterized by its open landscapes with fertile agricultural land, long beaches, and warmer climate than the rest of Sweden. With three sides of Skåne bordering the sea, the region stands out in a national context, where the long coastline has historically enabled many people to make a living from fishing and trading. Therefore, many small fishing villages have emerged along the coast. The use of the coastline has played a significant role in how the region has been shaped historically, both in physical and in socio-cultural ways. Some of the fishing villages date back to the Middle Ages, while others were established later (Länssytrelsen Skåne, 2005).

The fishing villages along the coast of Skåne have undergone a similar development in terms of port expansion, industrialisation, and urbanisation. In the larger fishing villages, several different types of historic buildings are preserved, such as boathouses, boatyards, warehouses, lighthouses, and customs houses (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005).

Fig 14: Skanör in south of Skåne (Visit Skåne, n.d)

Fig 15: Mölle, Kullaberg in the north west of Skåne (Romare, Carolina; Visit Sweden, 2021)


Fig 16: Localisation of Skåne in relation to Sweden (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Today, these environments are considered important cultural environments dedicated to recreation, even though they are not always as widely recognised as cultural heritage sites in the same way as the older fishing villages (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). This shift in use of the harbours began in the late 19th century, when the interest for coastal living increased, and the fishing villages began to be used as areas for swimming and sunbathing (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). Furthermore, the improved living conditions that followed the post-war period, led to further transformation through the expansion of holiday homes, permanent residences, maritime museums, restaurants, smokehouses and marinas for recreational boats, often resulting in extensive changes to the harbour environments (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005).

The fishing villages have thus gradually transformed from purely functional working communities into recreational and tourist destinations, accompanied by new construction and a shift in population (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). In many cases, the newer buildings have been adapted to the existing built environment. However, in some areas, such as Viken, newer development differs markedly from the traditional character (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005).

The physical structure of the harbours has also changed with materials such as asphalt, and stone surfacing. One reason why some fishing villages are still perceived as more genuine than others, is that larger areas of natural ground have been preserved (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). An example of this is how the open space between the houses (stejlebacke), where fishnets used to dry and social gatherings used take place in Borsthusen, is still preserved (Fig. 17). More of these spaces and their cultural meaning will be further described in Chapter 4.

Due to their geographical location, all fishing villages along the west coast of Skåne, are at risk of being significantly affected by the increasing presence of the sea due to sea level rise and erosion (Fig. 18).

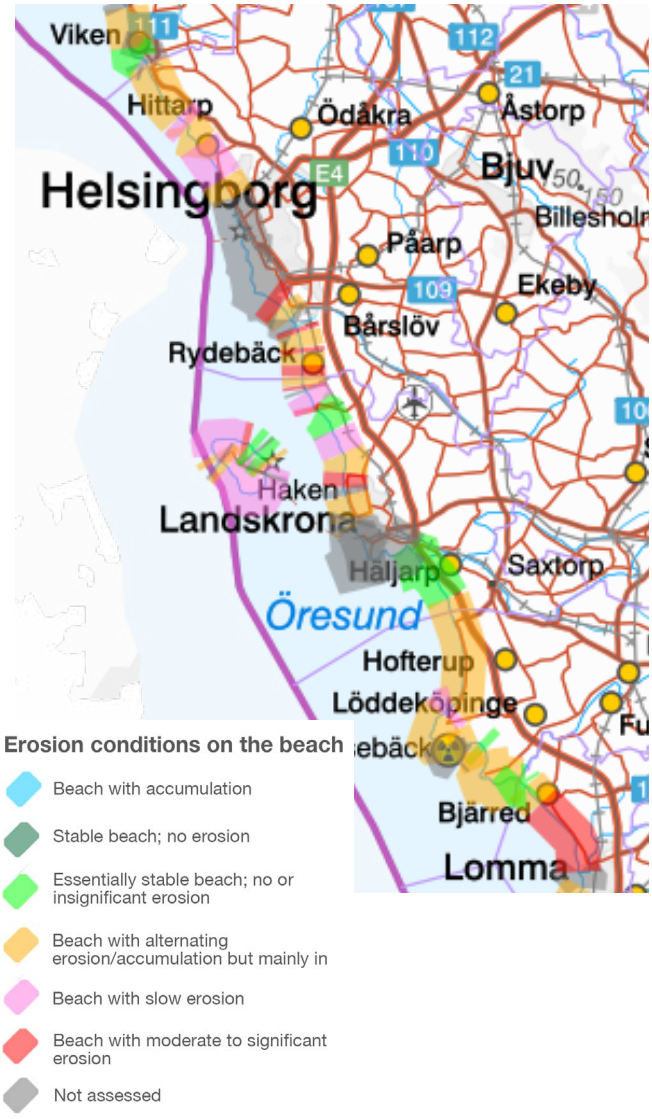



Fig 18: Map of erosion conditions in the sand along the west coast of Skåne (SGU, 2012-2025)

Fig 17: Stejlebacke in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

This would mean a risk of the settlements ending up below the water surface, which in turn affects people and the cultural and historical value that these places possess.

When Borstahusen was founded in 1776, Viken, Råå, Barsebäck and Domsten already existed, and were well established fishing sites (Fig. 20). This can be seen in the building pattern that Borstahusen has, where Borstahusen has a more structured building pattern in comparison to the other fishing villages. This can be explained by the ideals that prevailed during the 17th century, when order and tidiness were the obvious ideals in the planning of communities (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 1999).

In the 18th century, Landskrona was a growing town, which meant that the fishing village came in handy in providing food and other supplies when it was founded (Jönsson, 1993). Also, during the 18th century the government developed a greater interest in the fishing industry (Helsingborgs Museum, 1991), which may partly explain the interest for another fishing site.


Fig 19: Area of analysis (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

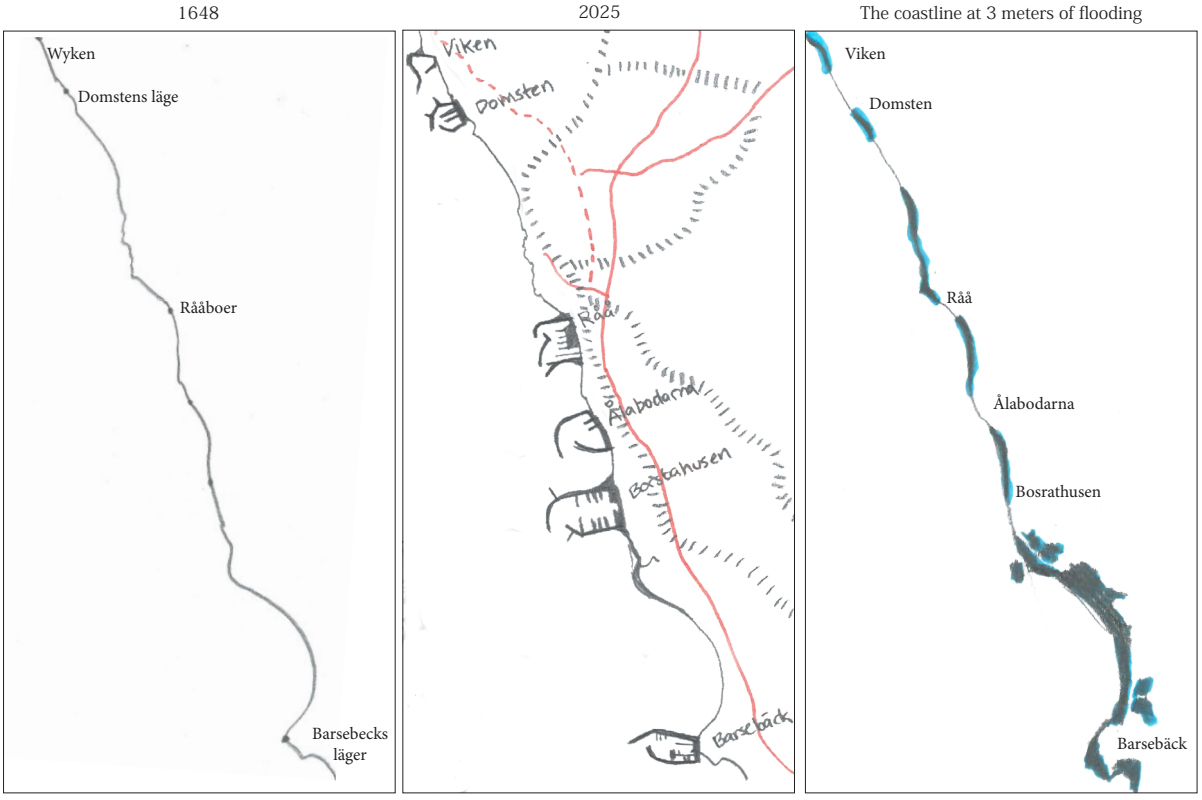



Fig 20: Analysis of fishing villages in 1648, 2025 and the coastline at 3 meters flooding (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

This map shows how the exploited land in the west of Skåne has increased between 1812 and 2025.


Fig 21: Exploited land in analysis area in 1812 and 2025 (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

# 4. Case study: Borstahusen

Fig 22: Illustrated map of Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## The DIVE method

The DIVE method is a type of cultural environment analysis that aims to develop a knowledge base and serve as a planning tool in environments of cultural and historical value, both in cities and other landscapes (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2009). The purpose of the method is to investigate how cultural heritage and historical information can be used as a driving factor in development processes and to build up sustainable local communities (Riksantikvarieämbetet, 2009).

The name DIVE comes from the words describe, interpret, evaluate, and enable. These concepts divide the method into four steps and to simplify the process and know which question to address when, each step has been assigned a basic question (Fig. 23).

The choice of Borstahusen as a case study area is based both on its well-preserved character and on previous academic work, in which a management plan for Borstahusen was developed.

The result of the DIVE-analysis, will highlight key aspects regarding the historical development in Borstahusen, provide inspiration for how cultural heritage can work as a driver when dealing with contemporary challanges, and highlight information of what is relevant to bring forward into the scenarios.

In this study, the whole Chapter 4 contains the DIVE analysis. However, since the analysis primarily serves as a tool for understanding and to get an overview of key cultural-historical values and developments in Borstahusen, it will also be shortly summarized into a table (Appendix 1). The reason for this is to enable a quick overview of Borstahusen's history and to make the information more accessible when discussing the future developments in Borstahusen.

D Describe
*What does today's landscape and environment tell us about the area's origins, development, and character?*

I Interpret
*Why have certain elements and characteristics been of particular importance to society?*

V Valuate
*Which historical elements and characteristics are of particular value, can they be developed, and what are the limits of what they can withstand?*

E Enable
*How can the area's designated historical characteristics and resources be managed and developed?*

Fig 23: Explanation of the different steps and meanings of each step in the DIVE method (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

## Area of analysis

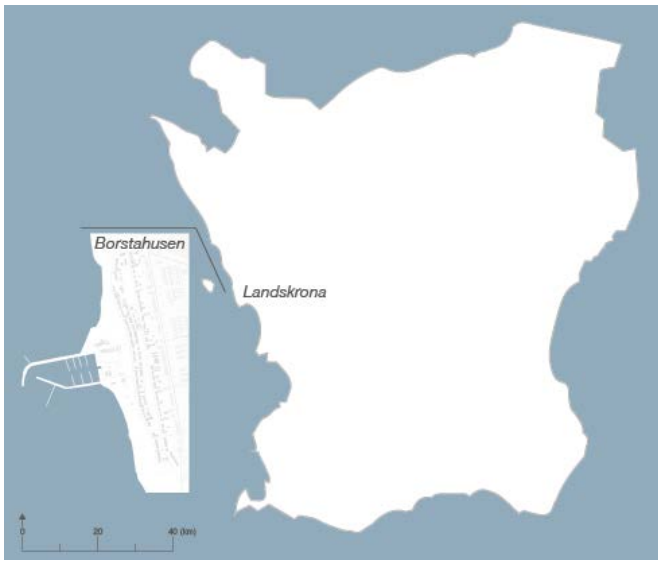



Fig 24: Borstahusen is located in the municipality of Landskrona in Skåne

The small fishing village Borstahusen was founded in 1776 and carries a rich cultural history. It serves multiple interests and functions and is, along with Revhusen in Ystad, described to be one of Skåne's youngest fishing villages (Skånes Hembygdsförbund, 1976).

Today, Borstahusen has grown together with the city of Landskrona and is surrounded by residential areas that have been added at various times. Borstahusen is now the name of a larger district that includes the old fishing village and contemporary residential areas.

However, the DIVE analysis will focus on the original fishing village known as Borstahusen. This area mainly consists of three rows with a small-scale building structure stretching from south to north, with the harbour as its centre.


Fig 26: Borstahusen. Yellow line illustrates the original structure of Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026: Google Maps, 2026)

Fig 25: Öresund in 1588. Borstahusen is located within the yellow square, between Helsingborg on the left and Landskrona on the right. However, the settlement we know today as Borstahusen had not yet been established. (Braun, Georg & Hogenberg, Frans, 1588)

## DIVE: A fishing village is born

The site known today as Borstahusen began to take shape in the middle of the 18th century. Borstahusen is situated along the west coast in the municipality of Landskrona, Sweden

In 1748, the merchants Tauson and Hansson applied to build a lime kiln north of Landskrona. The two men saw an opportunity to supply the planned construction of the citadel in the city with the necessary lime (Jönsson, 1993). Production began by burning lime with coal, but the business soon encountered difficulties when the Danish government decided to stop importing coal from the Danish island of Stevns. This had a political message, as the Danes wanted to prevent Landskrona's plans to strengthen the city by building the citadel (Jönsson, 1993). In 1775, the new owner Gjörloff, took over the lime kiln. At the time, 5-6 families lived at the location including the two Borsta brothers who later gave the settlement its name, Borstahusen (Jönsson, 1993).

In 1776, the Borsta brothers applied for land to both fish and build houses for themselves and their families. The two fishermen wanted to take

Fig 27: Behind these buildings was the former lime kiln located (Svensson, Enoch, 1945).

a social responsibility and supply the growing town of Landskrona with food and other supplies (Jönsson, 1993). They were granted permission, and soon a small community grew up along the shore. More fishermen were attracted to the site, and the authorities authorised construction, on the condition that the houses were built in line with the existing ones. This laid the characteristics of the structure in Borstahusen. Quickly, the settlement became an important extension of the town's supply system (Jönsson, 1993).

Fig 28: Map from 1712, before Borstahusen was founded (Lantmäteriet, 1712)

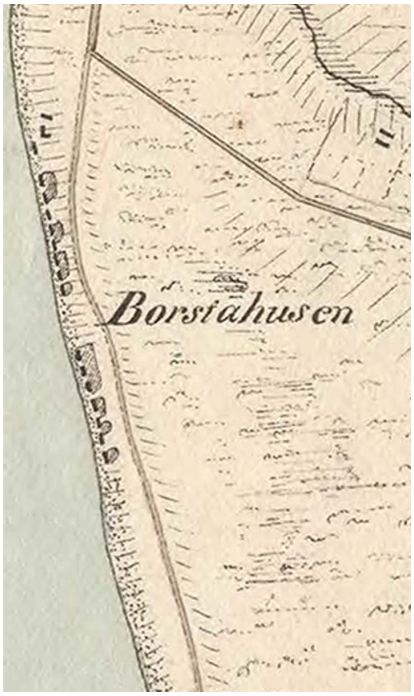



Fig 29: Map from 1817. A small settlement has now been established (Riksarkivet, 1812).

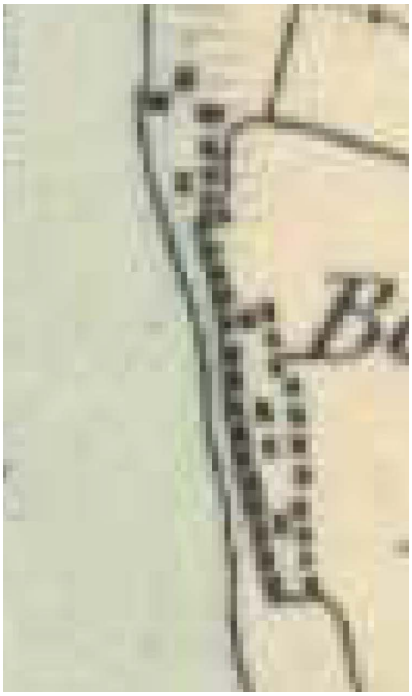


Fig 30: Map from 1860. More houses have been added to the settlement of Borstahusen (Landskrona stad, 1918)

## DIVE: The 19th century in Borstahusen

In 1853, the fishing village suffered one of its greatest trials, the cholera epidemic (Jönsson, 1995). The entire fishing village was sealed off, creating great distrust to the authorities. (Jönsson, 1995). The authorities shared the view that the infection originated in the fishing village. The inhabitants in Borstahusen felt betrayed by the town, which deepened the feeling of alienation (Jönsson, 1995).

In the second half of the 19th century, fishing gradually declined and many inhabitants were forced to seek new ways of earning a living (Jönsson, 1995). However, fishing was still the dominant occupation, but a large part of the population had other sea related occupations (Jönsson, 1995).

An important milestone for Borstahusen occurred in 1887, when the site got its first harbour

Fig 31: Traditional house in Borstahusen buildt in the 1800s (Hellje, 1951)

(Jönsson, 1995). This construction changed the fishermen's working environment as it enabled both stronger fishing and shipping with smaller ships. The harbour became a marking of the transition from a simple coastal fishing village to a place with a broader purpose as goods were now also shipped to and from the site (Jönsson, 2007).

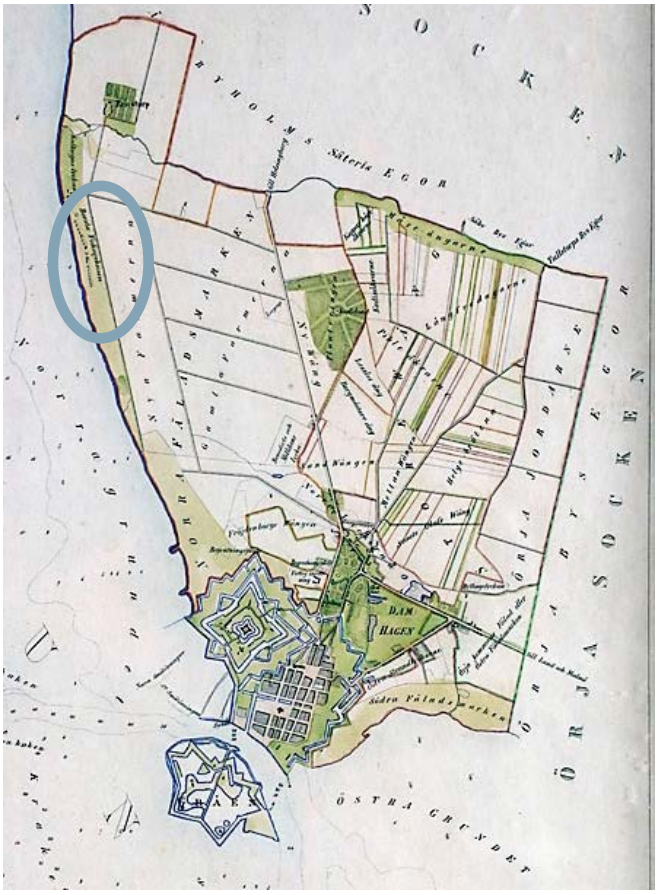


Fig 32: Map from 1853 without a harbour (Landskrona museum, 1853)


Fig 33: Map from 1914 with the new harbour (Landskrona museum, 1914).

Fig 34: Fishermen working in the newly built harbour (Borg Mesch, 1900 c:a)


Fig 35: Daily activity in the harbour (Borg Mesch, 1900 c:a)

Fig 36: Fishermen, women and children participating in the work in harbour. Loading fish onto the wheelbarrows (Hagman, 1906)

## DIVE: A fishing village in change

Borstahusen was long characterised by strong independence and a clear local identity. In the beginning of the 20th century, the fishing village was almost self-sufficient and lived relatively separately from the city of Landskrona. Except for fishing, there was strong local entrepreneurship within other occupations, especially among women. Within the small community, people often married each other, partly out of tradition but also to keep financial assets within their own circle (Ek, 1980).

The women in the settlement were known for their independence. They managed the economy, sold fish in the town centre and became a well-known feature in the landscape with their barrows and characteristic clothing. For many older residents in Landskrona, these women were Borstahusen themselves (Ek, 1980). The men, on the other hand, were described as quiet and withdrawn, characterised by hard and long days out on the sea fishing.

Fig 37: Women on their way into town to sell fish (Svensson, 1945)

The community was very family-centred and the people of Borstahusen differed in both language and clothing, which created a reaction among the people in the city. This often led to insults, rumours and them being main characters in not so nice stories (Ek, 1980). However, there was also a fascination with the inhabitants in Borstahusen, as they were perceived as interesting, almost

Fig 38: Fishermen fishing for eel in the water outside of Borstahusen (Landskrona museum, n.d.)

exotic. This can be noted in an article published about Skåne's fishing villages, in which a visit to Borstahusen was described as:

> 'If you have come to Landskrona, you should also visit this delightful location just north of the city. With the Omnibus from the town hall, you will soon travel there, if you cannot avoid being somewhat shaken. The road follows the shore so that the view is magnificent, whereby you are offered yet another spectacle of real southern nature. On the shallow shore, men with large slouch hats, baggy trousers and wax bags can be seen incessantly driving a net into the seaweed. It is bait for eel fishing etc. that is caught, and the bait is usually shrimp. So if you already get the impression during the journey - you pass a number of fishermen's wives who have been in the town - that there really is fishing here, your suspicions are greatly strengthened on arrival.'"
>
> (Jönsson, 1997, p. 34. My own translation from Swedish).

## DIVE: Stejlebacken

Stejlebacken is the area where the fishnets were repaired and hung to dry after being detangled. Almost all open green space between the buildings and along the coastline were covered with wooden pegs, and due to its widespread use in the fishing village, it became a natural meeting spot. The stejlebacke was not only a place for work, but it was a place for resting and social gatherings (Jönsson, 2007).

Even on days they weren't working, stejlebacken was the place where the inhabitants in Borstahusen gathered on Sundays to drink coffee (Ek, 1980). It was used all year around for different purposes by fishermen, women and children. The stejlebacke is often spotted in pictures from the 20th century since it served an important role within the community.

Fig 39: A man and a woman working on the stejlebacke (Hilding, 1970)

Fig 40: Fishermen mending nets and resting on the stejlebacke

Fig 41: Women and children working on the stejlebacke

Fig 42: Fishermen working with netson the stejlebacke

## DIVE: Borstahusen as a destination

In 1901, the city's very first bus route was established, with the aim of linking the city and Borstahusen. The fishing village was still a separate district of Landskrona and the intention with the bus was to bridge the geographical and social distance and make the place more accessible to the city's inhabitants (Jönsson, 1997). It was not until the 1920s that the townspeople began to visit Borstahusen for bathing. Previously, the distance had been considered too far, but as the centre of Landskrona became industrialised, it also became less attractive for bathing (Jönsson, 1997).

Fig 43: Wooden deck along the harbour (Landskrona museum, n.d)

In 1925, the municipality began to invest in renovating the beach strip in Borstahusen and the site slowly began to be transformed from a typical fishing village into a recreational beach area (Jönsson, 1997).


Fig 44: Cement during the 1930s. (Friberg, 1935 c:a)

In 1938, a beach, more steps and seating were added on the northern harbour arm, which gave the fishing harbour an additional function: bathing paradise. People also used the stejlebackar for sunbathing and other recreational activities.

In 1945, the harbour was reinforced with an addition of cement, which allowed bathers to jump straight into the water. Even today, this place is known by the name Cement and is a famous landmark for Borstahusen and Landskrona (Jönsson, 1997).


Fig 45: Cement during the 1960s (Lindeberg, 1965 c:a)

Along with societal modernisation and the increasing car use in the 1960s, local businesses declined drastically (Svensson, 2017). Together with this, the social structures in Borstahusen also changed. The authorities thought that Borstahusen and its surroundings did not look so attractive and clean due to the cattle and small houses just east of Borstahusen. They were removed and modern villas with new people moving in, were built. Some people also offered native Borstahusans a lot of money to take over their houses. As the fishing gave less, fewer professional fishermen were active in the village, which gave room for more leisure boats and recreational activities (Svensson, 2007). This meant a change of people in the area, an increase in the cost of living and loosening of the local community (Svensson, 2017).

In the 1960s, with the introduction of the three-week holiday in Sweden, the town residents were

Fig 46: The harbour after the reinforcement with cement. Lots of people swimming and jumping into the water (Landskrona museum, 1947)

travelling to other towns on holiday, reducing the local holiday scene. To counter this, a holiday village was built just north of Borstahusen, where affordable holiday villas would attract both locals and tourists (Jönsson, 1997). Furthermore, in the 1980s, new facilities such as showers, toilets and a golf course were added to the site, which strengthened the role of Borstahusen as a tourist destination (Jönsson, 1997).

These interventions increased the interest for more restaurants in the area which turned Borstahusen into an attractive place for tourists as well as residents. This had a great impact on the use of the coastline and the settlement's appearance. Now, Borstahusen contained several different meanings and purposes.

Fig 47: The new camp site right north of Borstahusen (Söderflyg, 1975 c:a)

## Result of DIVE analysis

In summary, the DIVE analysis highlights how Borstahusen's cultural significance is a long relationship between human activity and the sea. This similar to the concept seascape (Roe, 2018) that describes the interaction between the marine environment and the human need for food that emerges through the relations between natural processes, complex socio-cultural relations and cultures. The cultural expressions in Borstahusen are expressed both through tangible elements such as the small-scale building structure, the narrow gaps between houses, boats and the stejlebacke, and through the intangible processes such as fishing, craftsmanship, self-sufficiency, recreation, strong community feeling and trade.

The main insight that the DIVE analysis has contributed, and which is relevant to take forward, is how Borstahusen has constantly developed in response to contemporary needs. The settlement has adapted to external pressures such as the decline of fishing, feeling of alienation, tourism developments and new modern housing expansion. Therefore, change is not something new, rather a part of its history and development to what it is today. This insight will therefore form the basis for the upcoming scenarios.

Fig 48: The old pump house, today called Pumphuset and serves as a local museum (Landskrona museum, n.d)


Fig 49: The old pump house serves today as an art gallery and museum, and has been connected to the new modern restaurant building (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

# 5. Current situation

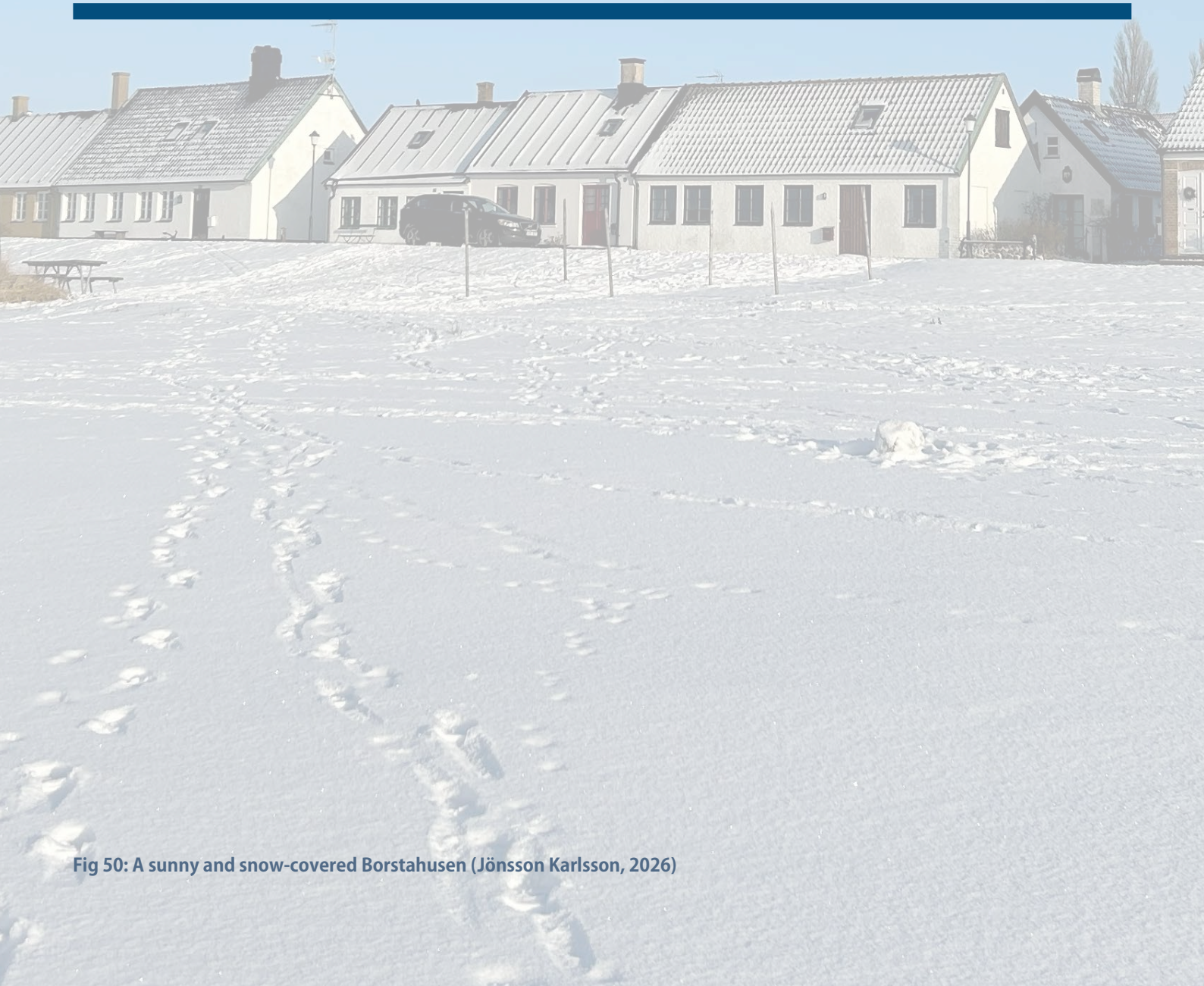


Fig 50: A sunny and snow-covered Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Spatial structure


Fig 51: Land use map Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 52: Small characteristic buildings in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

Fig 53: Buildings and stejlebacke in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

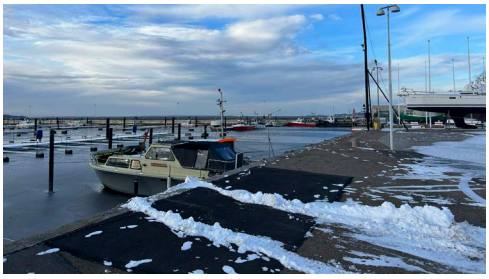


Fig 54: The harbour (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

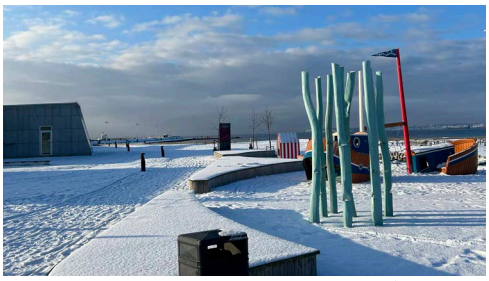


Fig 55: Seaside-themed playground (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

Borstahusen mainly consists of buildings in three rows, stretching out from south to north. The houses are small-scale, low and densely built. The structure includes narrow gaps between the buildings, and each house has a small garden. Between the buildings, the stejlebackar are stretched out. The centre of the area is the harbour, which contains small wooden sheds that serve as restaurants, kiosks and storage for boat- and fishing-related activities. There is a small museum in Pumphuset, with the purpose of showing the fishing village history. There are a few fishing boats in the harbour but most of the space is taken up by recreational boats. The beach area is separated into grass, sand and concrete. A large seaside-themed playground is also located right on the beach.

When Borstahusen was founded, the settlement was located at a distance from the town of Landskrona. However, since the beginning of the twentieth century, increasing interest in coastal living has resulted in the city expanding closer to the fishing village. During the 1980s, the area just east of Borstahusen was developed with modern villas. Previously, this land had consisted of grazing commons and small-scale cultivation, but authorities considered this area untidy and unattractive, and they were therefore removed and replaced with housing (Svensson, 2017). Ever since, additional residential areas have been constructed around Borstahusen.

Today, the new district Norra Borstahusen has been established to the north and northeast of Borstahusen. As a result, the original settlement is no longer the northernmost part of Landskrona but is instead surrounded by modern residential developments in all directions. Contemporary residential buildings and large villas now dominate the northern part of Borstahusen, which creates a clear contrast to the original small-scale buildings that emerged in the late eighteenth century. The large-scale housing built north of Borstahusen has therefore changed the local landscape character. The expansion of housing, as well as the increased popularity of Borstahusen as a destination for recreation and bathing, has also led to increased traffic in the area.

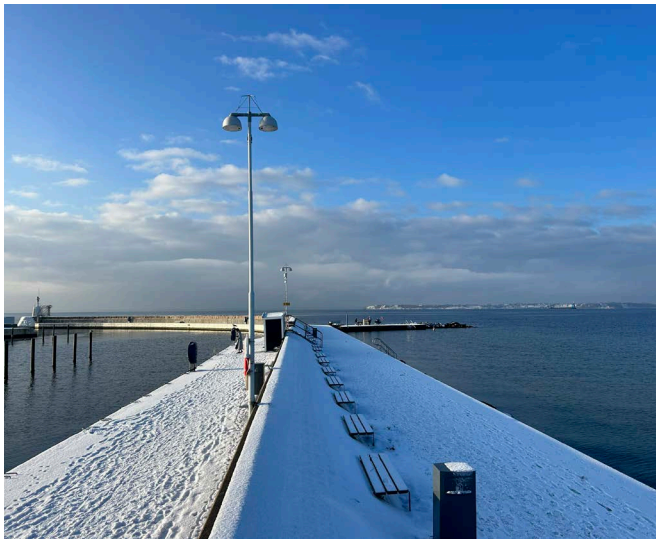


Fig 56: The harbour “Cement” in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

There has also been interest in expanding the harbour in Borstahusen. Proposals for harbour extensions were presented in 2001 and again in 2017 (Sweco, 2014). The investigation motivated the project primarily by the need to accommodate more recreational boats and according to the report, the queue for a spot in the harbour can exceed up to ten years (Sweco, 2014). The report also states that the development of Norra Borstahusen is likely to increase the demand for boat spots. At the same time, an expanded harbour could simultaneously serve as coastal protection against wave action and erosion (Sweco, 2014). However, the proposal is currently on hold.

Fig 57: Photo taken from Cement on a snow-covered Borstahusen. On the left, one can see how new modern apartments rise from the small-scale buildings. (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 58: Stejlebacke and small fishing huts in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

Fig 59: Fishing huts in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

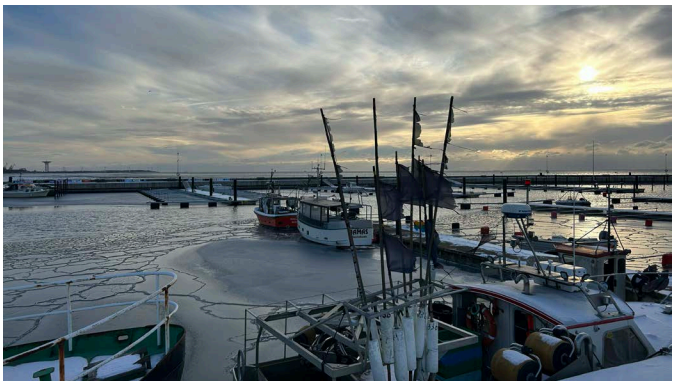


Fig 60: Fishing boats in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## The seascape in Borstahusen

The marine environment in Landskrona is characterized by its shallow and sandy conditions. It contains a variation in biological environments with vegetations such as eelgrass beds, blue mussel beds and macroalgae (Göransson, 2017). The eel grass beds create an important living environment for fishes and other species, as well as it stabilizes sediments which reduces erosion. These areas are mainly found in the south part of Landskrona but continuous up north, past Borstahusen and to Helsingborg (Göransson, 2017). The blue mussel beds are often grown best in areas with hard seabed and are therefore mainly found north of Landskrona. However, they thrive among eelgrass beds and are therefore found around Landskrona and Borstahusen (Göransson, 2017).

One common brown algae found in the sea along the coast of Landskrona and Helsingborg is Saccharina latissima (Göransson, 2017).

These areas serve as important habitats for several different species and are therefore an important part of the oceans ecological function. Today, the sea along Landskorna's coast has high ecological values and the quality is quite good. However, vegetation covered bottoms are especially vulnerable for distributions where the greatest threats to marine biodiversity are connected to exploitation, environmental toxins, climate change, sand displacements, fishing activity and recreational activities (Göransson, 2017).

Fig 61: Borstahusen's coastline. One can see how close the buildings are to the sea (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Sea level rise in Borstahusen

In 2024, Sweco made an investigation on behalf of the municipality of Landskrona about rising sea levels in the municipality (Sweco, 2024). Borstahusen is an area with high natural and cultural values, where the sandy beach plays a central role in both the landscape character and the recreational environment (Sweco, 2024). Therefore, any climate adaptation interventions must be designed with careful consideration of the site's ecological and cultural-historical qualities (Sweco, 2024).

Borstahusen's harbour is filled up with cement, hence its name Cement, and the site is also characterised by its sandy beaches and sandy seabeds. These conditions, in combination with the low elevation of the land, makes Borstahusen vulnerable to wave action and erosion (Sweco, 2024).
The results of the assessment showed that Borstahusen will gradually be exposed to increasing flood risks as a result of rising sea levels. Already during a present-day 200-year high-water event (+1.85 m), buildings around the small harbour as well as the residential areas south of the harbour are at risk of flooding (Sweco, 2024).

Furthermore, it presents how towards the end of this century (around the year 2100) and further into the future, water may reach and overflow the street closest to the sea, placing the residential areas at risk of extensive flooding (Sweco, 2024).

Borstahusen is mainly exposed to waves from the northwest and southwest, while waves from the west are generally weaker due to the sheltering effect of the island of Ven (Sweco, 2024).

In its assessment, Sweco (2024) proposes that coastal protection measures in Borstahusen should be implemented in stages up to the year 2150. There is already a need for implementing protections at an early stage. In the longer term, the implemented protections will need to be raised and extended. This is explained to form a continuous protective system (Sweco, 2024).

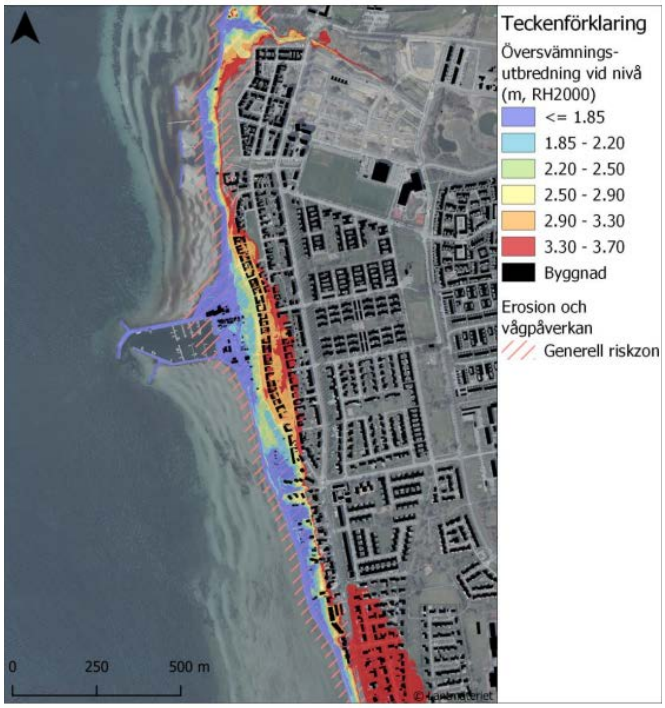


Fig 62: Extent of flooding at Borstahusen for several different sea levels. (Sweco, 2024)


Fig 63: The sea washes over the long concrete pier Cement in Borstahusen during the storm Sven. (AT Foto, 2013)

Fig 64: Seaweed has blown ashore and fishing boats are stranded on land in Borstahusen during the storm Sven (AT Foto, 2013)

## Coastal protections i Borstahusen

Today, there are freestanding breakwaters in the sea along the coast in Borstahusen. They are located just north of the historic settlement and consist of a formation made of stone. These are intended to stop and slow down the waves, thereby preventing erosion and sand drift (SGI, 2003).

The harbour in Borstahusen also serves as coastal protection, as the concrete pier provides shelter from large waves. In addition to the southern and northern concrete arms, there are additional arms extending from the harbour structure. These serve as breakwaters as well as bathing areas and are made of stones and concrete.

The cement arm/path, just south of the sandy beach and north of the harbour, also serves as a coastal protection with its wall and beach revetment.

Fig 65: Cement arm/pier stretching out from the harbour (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

Fig 66: Freestanding breakwaters just north of Borstahusen (Fäldt, 2021)

## The foodscape in Borstahusen

In the harbour, there are a few restaurants that are open year-round, and a few that open during summer. Pumphuset, Hamnens hörna, and Sunds-Sill are open year-round, with the latter primarily operating as a fish shop. At Sund-Sill fish shop, a large part of the assortment is caught in Öresund, but there are also products that are purchased from other places. During summer, Hamnkrogen and an ice cream kiosk opens. Then it is also common to go crab fishing along Cement. However, this is not for the purpose of catching food, but rather for recreational value.

There are still a few fishermen left in Borstahusen, but not as many as there used to be. The boats are located in the northeastern part of the harbour, and about three of them have Borstahusen as their home port, while the others have Hven as their home port.


Fig 67: Restaurant Pumphuset in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026).

Fig 68: The harbour in Borstahusen with a few fishing boats (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 69: Two fishing boats in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## National, regional and local interests of Borstahusen

Borstahusen is pointed out as being a particularly important cultural environment due to its development as a fishing village during the 18th and 19th centuries, with its regulated and well-preserved settlement structure (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, n.d). It is also pointed out as a National interest of highly exploited coast and outdoor recreation (Naturvårdsverket, n.d), Öresund has been designated an area of national interest for commercial fishing, and Borstahusen has been pointed out as a fishing port of national interest (Fiskeriverket, 2006). Furthermore, the municipality of Landskrona has developed a cultural heritage programme for Borstahusen to preserve and maintain the characteristic buildings on the site (Landskrona kommun, 2014).

## Tourism and social meeting spots in Borstahusen

Borstahusen's role as a tourist destination has developed and expanded greatly in the last 100 years. This trend tends to continue due to climate change and the warmer climate that makes the Nordic countries more attractive to travel to during summer (Visit Skåne, 2025b, Formue, 2025). Borstahusen has developed from being a functional workplace into a summer and holiday destination.

Fig 71: Sailing by the pier in Borstahusen (Jönsson, 2006)

The social meeting spots in Borstahusen today are along the beach and in the harbour. The hiking trail Skåneleden runs through Borstahusen which means that a lot of hikers pass by, especially during the warmer part of the year. There is a sailing club located in the harbour as well as a small local museum.

During summer, many people visit Landskrona and Borstahusen for recreational activities, such as bathing, picnics, hiking, sailing, eating and enjoying the view. In 2024, there was an increase of 0,5% of guests staying at hotels in Landskrona, which shows an increased trend in tourism in the municipality (Visit Skåne, 2025c). Many tourists stay at the popular camp site just north of Borstahusen and come to visit the harbour.

Fig 70: Summer day in Borstahusen (Lindeberg, c:a 1965)

There is limited parking space in Borstahusen and most of the sports are situated along the street. This means that cars often are parked in a way that makes it hard so pass through and see if other cars are coming. Due to the lack of parking, cars sometimes park on the grass areas and on other prohibited spaces. This often occurs on hot summer days.

Due to the new Norra Borstahusen district, many new people have moved into the area, which means that more people now have Borstahusen as their everyday area where they go for walks and engage in activities. Therefore, summer means high pressure from both locals and tourists.

Winter in Borstahusen is less lively since there are less restaurants open, boats are mainly up on land. and the strong winds makes the climate not so enjoyable for locals and tourists to visit the beach. However, the local museum, some restaurants, the local winter bathers and the hiking trail, contributes to the that there is continued movement in Borstahusen, even though it is to a lesser extent.

Fig 72: Popular holiday village just north of Borstahusen (Lindeberg, n.d)

Fig 73: Pumphuset. local museum, art gallery and restaurant (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

Fig 74: The new modern area Norra Borstahusen, located just north of Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

# 6. Future Scenarios

- Creating Scenarios
- Scenario 1: Protecting the Coast
- Scenario 2: Feeding the Coast
- Scenario 3: Selling the Coast
- The Adaptive Coast

## Creating scenarios

Wingren (2016) discusses how coastal planning must go beyond static representations and instead use dynamic, visual and narrative methods to make the coastal changes more comprehensible and socially acceptable. Inspired by Wingren (2016), the development of future scenarios are intended to work as a strategic tool and a way of communicating how complex and dynamic cultural landscapes can be addressed when planning for the future.

Based on the challenges found in Borstahusen, the DIVE-analysis, the literature review and the site analysis, I will in this chapter present three future scenarios: *Protecting the Coast, Feeding the Coast* and *Selling the Coast.*

Scenario 1, *Protecting the coast,* is a reactive scenario where it explores the external environmental threats in the chosen site Borstahusen, such as sea level rise, flooding and storing storms. This scenario is therefore driven by the effects of climate change and how cultural heritage can act as a driver in adapting the coast to already ongoing threats.

Scenario 2, *Feeding the coast*, takes a different form and poses a proactive scenario. Here, the scenario challenges the global food systems, their effects and explores how Borstahusen, as a small coastal community, can provide an alternative future based on local food production through regenerative farming and marine food. It explores what could be a possible future for the food industry if an alternative direction was taken.

Scenario 3, *Selling the coast,* can also be considered to be a reactive scenario, but in a more critical way. Instead of trying to stop the current developments and trends that are happening, this scenario follows the ongoing trends of tourism and spatial exploitation. Therefore, this scenario works as a critical way of exploring the coastal landscape where it illustrates the long-term consequences for how cultural heritage can be affected if the ongoing trends continue.

A fourth scenario is then developed based on the three previous ones. This fourth scenario, *The Adaptive Coast,* aims to serves as a first step in the design process and to raise questions about how the landscape, the cultural and historical value of the fishing village could react and develop in terms of the stated challenges.

## Scenario 1: Protecting the coast

*Threats*

Climate change, sea level rising, flooding and extreme weather such as strong storms

Borstahusen's cultural significance is deeply tied to its relationship with the sea. While it once was a successful fishing village, the coastline has gradually shifted toward recreation. Today, Borstahusen is facing climate change and sea level rises, which are threatening the historical structures, buildings and the people that live there (Fig. 75). It is therefore needed to develop strategies for future outcomes regarding climate change and extreme weather.

The cultural significance of Borstahusen is closely connected to its sense of place, which means the social, emotional, and practical relations between people and the environment. The sense of place develops through everyday life, memories and practices (Tan et al, 2025), such as fishing, use of the stejlebackar, eating at the restaurants in the harbour, bathing and walking along the coastline.

Based on the DIVE analysis (see chapter 4), Borstahusen has always adapted to societal, economic, environmental changes and conditions that today are threatened by climate change. Rising sea levels, stronger storms and coastal erosion now place Borstahusen at risk of flooding, particularly around the harbour and the areas up to Nedre gatan (Sweco, 2024). If no coastal adaptation measures are implemented, important buildings, open spaces, and historically important structures will gradually be lost. This loss not only represents material damage, but also what Lenzerini (2011) describes as a risk of "definitive loss", which means the disappearance of cultural practices and knowledge if the environments that sustain them are destroyed.

The Burra Charter (Australian ICOMOS, 2013), highlights how cultural heritage is understood not as a static object to be frozen in time, but as a living and evolving process that depends on continued use, meaning and social practice. Lenzerini (2011) emphasises that cultural heritage is not tied to physical objects alone, but to the social and environmental contexts in which it is practised. The intangible heritage that is linked to a place can become hard to recognize, and sometimes almost impossible to continue if the environment where they have been practiced is lost.

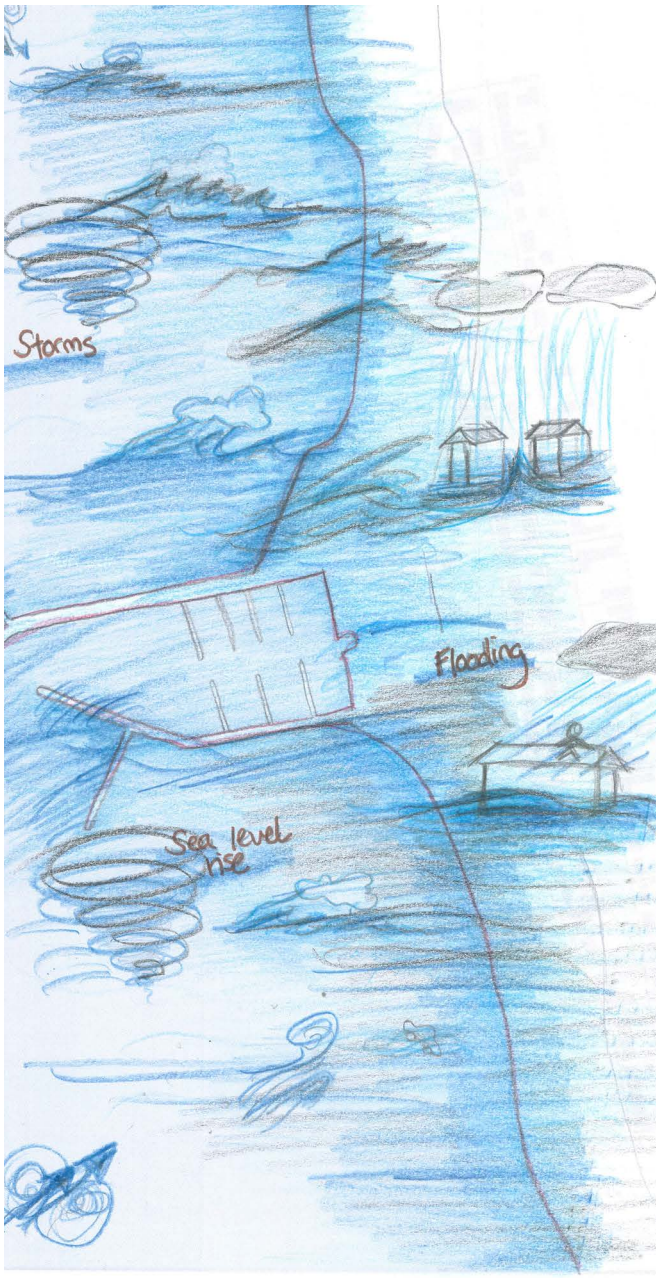



Fig 75: Sketch of how sea level rise, storms and flooding may affect Borstahusen. (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)


Fig 76: The harbour in Borstahusen today (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

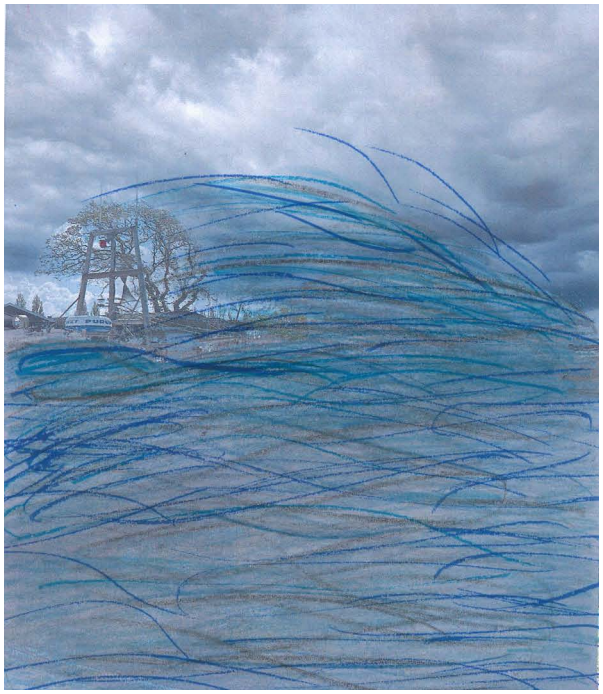


Fig 77: The harbour in Borstahusen when sea level rise, storms and/or flooding occurs (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Since the DIVE presents how local identity, including maritime knowledge, fishing as a craftsmanship and strong sense of community, are connected to the harbour, the fishing boats, the buildings, the open spaces and the structure of the place, it is important to safeguard the physical objects' existence.

When protecting the physical structure of Borstahusen, it does not mean to freeze the development of the place or the coastline. It rather aims to safeguard the physical structures that carry rich intangible values so that it can continue to exist.

Trimbach et al (2021), emphasises that people are more likely to support interventions that preserve the character, uses, and meanings of a place. Furthermore, Howard (2003) argues that the act itself is often more valuable to preserve, rather than protecting physical structures alone.

But if the strong waves and high sea level rise destroys the places where these acts take place, the continuity of the intangible heritage may be lost. It is therefore important to safeguard the buildings and the structure in Borstahusen through coastal protections, not only for the physical structures and buildings, but to enable everyday life that gives the settlement meaning, to continue.

Fig 78: Illustration of how the sea may affect the buildings (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Protecting the coast: development

*Potentials with coastal protections:*
Safeguards the historical small scale building structure, enables recreation and potentially benefit the marine environment through eel grass plantings

The interventions will be a combination between soft and hard protections such as eel grass plantings, beach nourishment, beach fences, vegetated embankments, cement wall, freestanding breakwaters, beach revetment and a reinforced harbour. These protections are all placed in Borstahusen to protect the historical structure and buildings to safeguard the intangible heritage.

The suggested protections are sorted into a Matrix (Fig. 80), where small drawings of each measure is made. This is done to be able to see how they potentially could take place in Borstahusen. Since the cultural heritage is very important on this site, each protection is connected and driven by the result from the DIVE analysis.

The interventions in the Matrix (Fig 80), are all placed out in the sketched map (Fig. 79) This was to visualise how the different measures could take place in the landscape. The interventions in the first sketch (Fig. 70) will together allow the coastal zone to adjust gradually to rising sea levels and extreme weather while safeguarding the built environment


Fig 79: Sketch of the suggested coastal protections in Borstahusen (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

# MATRIX 1.

| Coastal protection type | Borstahusen today | ..with the coastal protection |
|---|---|---|
| *Groyne/reinforced harbour* |  I: Google Maps (2026) |  Q: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Freestanding breakwaters* |  J: Fäldt (2022) |  R: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Beach nourishment* |  K: Google Maps (2025) |  S: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Beach fences* |  L: Google Maps (2025) |  T: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Vegetated embankments* |  M: Leijon (2024) |  U: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Eel grass planting* |  N: Google Maps (2026) |  V: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Cement wall* |  O: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |  W: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Beach revetment of stones* |  P: Google Maps (2025) |  X: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |


A: Ermeland (2021)


B: Kystdirektoratet. (n.d)


C: Schmidt (2023)


D: Almström (2023)


E: Ecogain (2024)


F: Infantes (2025)


G: Jönsson Karlsson, (2026)


H: Hansson (2003)

Fig 80: Matrix for the suggested coastal protection, their connection to the DIVE and pros and cons with each intervention. (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

| *Connection to DIVE* | *Pros and cons* |
| --- | --- |
| Reinforcement of the harbour has historically been done in case of need and the harbour has historically played a central role in Borstahusen. | *Act as direct protection for the land behind them as the waves break further out. Can be used for recreation.*<br>*Risk of rip currents occurring, which means that sand is transported away from the beach instead.* |
| Similar ones already exist just north of Borstahusen and have gradually become a part of the landscape. When water is blocked by the intervention, beaches are often created behind it which allows Borstahusen's heritage as a bathing and recreational site to continue. | *Reduce wave impact, both direction and height, before it reaches the shoreline.*<br>*Can cause increased downstream erosion and can be challenging to find the right dimensions. and location for them* |
| Allows Borstahusen's heritage as a bathing spot to continue. | *Restores eroded sandy beaches and create buffer zones. Preserves the recreational values.*<br>*Requires repeated efforts and the habitats where the sand is taken from, and where it is placed, can be negatively affected by the intervention.* |
| Strenghtens the sandy profile and allowing Borstahusen's heritage as a beach and bathing spot to continue. | *Collects sand and other material that blows onto the beach, which helps to build up the sand dunes.*<br>*Takes time until it has reached its full potential.* |
| Vegetated embankments are placed on the stejlebackar, which historically have been used for drying nets and as social spaces. Today, they are recreational areas and used for hanging laundry. The stejlebacke can be used as protection from water and be a recreational area. | *Nature-based sollution that acts like a wall protecting buildings from the sea. Can be used as recreational areas.*<br>*Spoils the sea view, can be seen as drastic and ruins the feeling of an open, flat landscape.* |
| Support marine biodiversity closely connected to the fishing heritage of the village. | *Creates natural reefs that dampen wave energy, stabilise sediments, and support marine biodiversity.*<br>*Can be expensive and can take time until it reaches its full potential.* |
| It already exist today and has gradually become a part of the landscape. | *Can be very effective in protecting the land from water.*<br>*Can cause issues further along the coastline where there aren't any protections.* |
| It already exists today and will continue to exist, as it has become a part of the landscape. | *Seperates land and water from each other, which reduces the erosive impact of waves and currents.*<br>*When waves hit the protection, it can cause the waves to reflect and thus increase erosion, both at the site and at other unprotected sites.* |

The large implementations such as the reinforced harbour are not a new thing in Borstahusen. In fact, strengthening of the harbour has been done several times throughout history and is therefore not something new. Beach revetment, freestanding breakwaters and concrete walls already exist on the site today and have become a part of the landscape. By strengthening these, will therefore not mean something new.

Since the landscape is constantly changing due to human activity (Fairclough, 2019), it is not surprising that the coastline in Borstahusen also needs to change. While the coastline once consisted mainly of stejlebackar (Fig. 81), it has today been transformed into open spaces for recreation (Fig. 82). With the implementation of coastal protections such as beach nourishment and freestanding breakwaters (Fig. 83), the landscape is changing once again. This is to protect the historical structures and the intangible values that they carry.

However, adding these coastal protections to Borstahusen will not be without problems. While they protect the historical structures of Borstahusen, hard protections such as groynes, walls and beach revetments often consist of large artificial structures and can therefore disrupt the natural current conditions and sediment dynamics in the sea. This means that they can have a negative impact on the coastal ecosystems (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). They can also increase beach erosion on the site as well as further along the coast (SGI, 2003).

Göransson (2007) describes how eel grass beds create an important living environment for fishes and other species, as well as it stabilizes sediments which reduces erosion. In Borstahusen, eelgrass beds are mainly found in the south part of Landskrona but continuous up north, past Borstahusen (Göransson, 2017). Since eelgrass beds also have high ecological values, they serve multiple uses. However, they are vulnerable for disruptions and since they are not visible from the shore, it can be hard to understand how the human pressure impacts.

Fig 81: Woman on the stejlebacke (Landskrona museum, n.d)

Fig 82: The contemporary landscape (Google maps, 2019)

Fig 83: Borstahusen with the suggested interventions (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 84: Illustration of the vegetated embankments, cement wall, beach revetment of stones during a rainy storm (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

However, since the coast is highly attractive for tourism, and outdoor recreation (Bergström et al., 2021), this scenario will still have the conditions for fishing, bathing, walking, and social gathering, but in a different way than today. For example, the reinforced harbour does not mean more recreational boats, nor does it contain swimming infrastructure. Recreational activities will instead have to take different forms.

For example, the vegetated embankments placed on the green open spaces in Borstahusen called stejlebackar (Fig. 84), could besides its protective characteristics, serve recreational values, be used for walking and social gatherings. However, these might be considered to spoil the ocean view and ruin the image of the natural small-scale landscape. But since the stejlebacke has historically been shaped and used for contemporary needs such as drying nets, social gatherings, activities and drying laundry, adding these protections can be a way of being responsive to societal changes and therefore evolve by time (Lenzirini, 2011).

Beach fences, together with beach nourishment will slowly build up the beach profile. However, due to their vegetated and natural characteristics, they often take some time to fully reach their potential to protect the coast. They often have a threshold value for how much they can withstand, and can therefore not always protect the coast against extreme conditions (Naturvårdsverket, 2021)

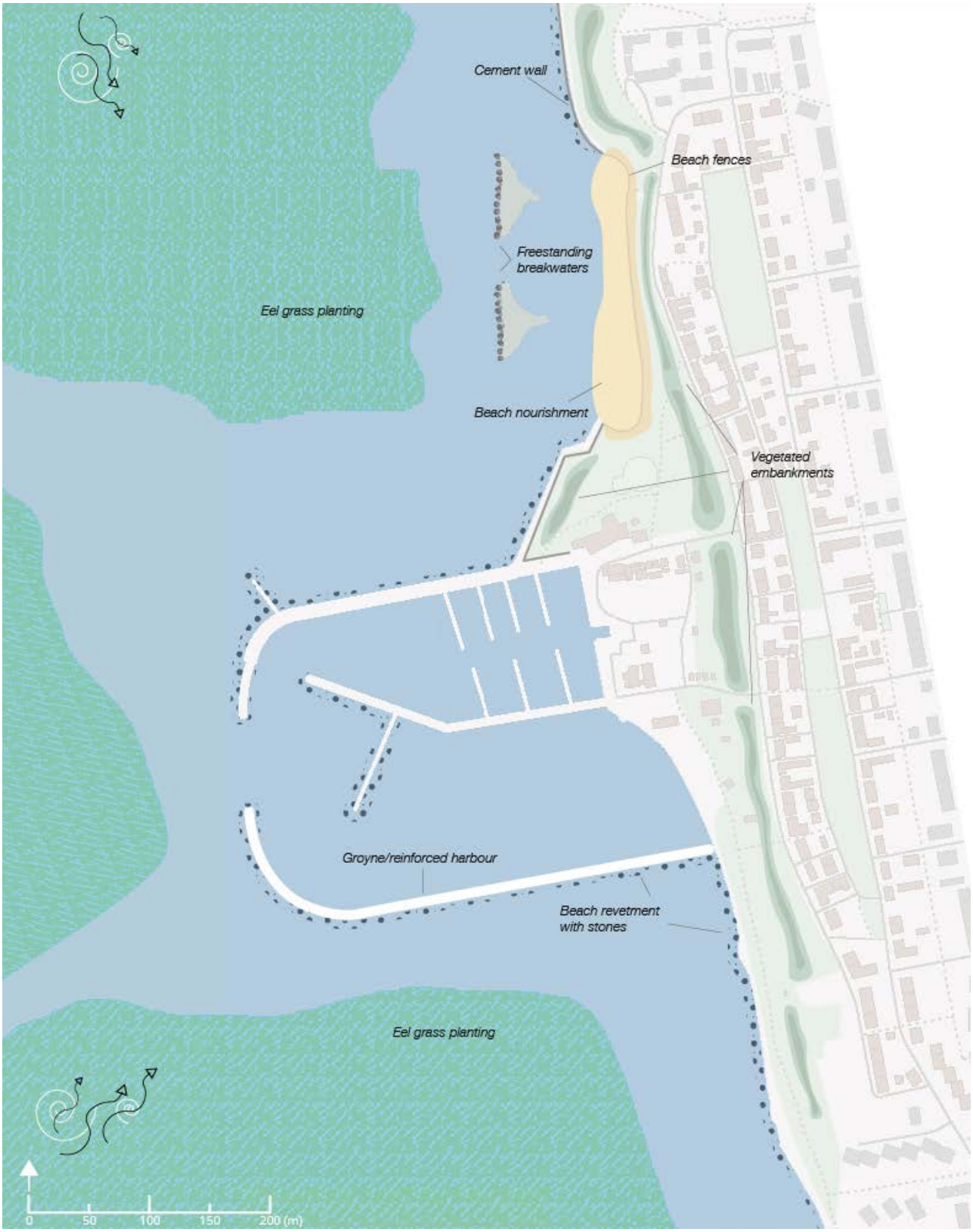


Fig 85: Illustrated map for the suggested coastal protections (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The illustrated map has been produced to explore how the proposed interventions could take place in Borstahusen. Rather than representing a detailed design proposal, the map aims to function as a conceptual illustration, as well as enabling us to see how the interventions relate to one another. By looking at the map, the described interventions can translate into a physical form and make the development more tangible.

## Scenario 2: Feeding the coast

*Threats*

Decline of small scale fishing and local produced food, loss of local knowledge and practices, reliability to global food systems and increased ecological pressure in the marine environment.

Historically, Borstahusen has been highly self-sufficient and has driven several different types of businesses (Jönsson, 1993). When Borstahusen was founded and up until the early 1900s, small-scale agriculture and animal husbandry were practiced, along with fishing. Borstahusen was developed as a productive coastal settlement which became an important food asset for the growing town of Landskrona. Fishing, drying nets, small-scale farming, local and national trade formed the landscape where food, land, sea and community were closely linked. This relationship is what Roe (2018) conceptualises as the term seascape, which means a cultural landscape shaped through the interaction between marine ecosystems, food practices, and social relations.

Fig 86: Fishermen working in the harbour (Lehrecke, 1960)

Borstahusen is within the area of National Interest of commercial fishing (Fiskeriverket, 2006). However, due to ecological degradation in the marine environment and the global market, the fishing industry in Borstahusen is not nearly as present as it once were. Today, Sweden is heavily dependent on imported food, while climate change, biodiversity loss, and global instability are putting increasing pressure on existing food systems (Granvik et al., 2017., Shannon, 2018). In times of crisis, such as epidemics, war, disruptions to import and export, or long societal disturbances, the need for self-sufficient food production becomes increasingly important, both nationally and locally.

The earth is covered by 70% of ocean but Bodin (2022) emphasises that only 5-6% of our food comes from the sea, which makes it underutilised for food production despite its great potential. However, this should not be done in a way that harms the sea, which makes regenerative farming a good fit. Regenerative marine farming with seaweed and mussels offers a way to produce food while also binding carbon, reduce eutrophication, and restore marine ecosystems (Havhøst, n.d., Göteborgs Universitet, 2025).

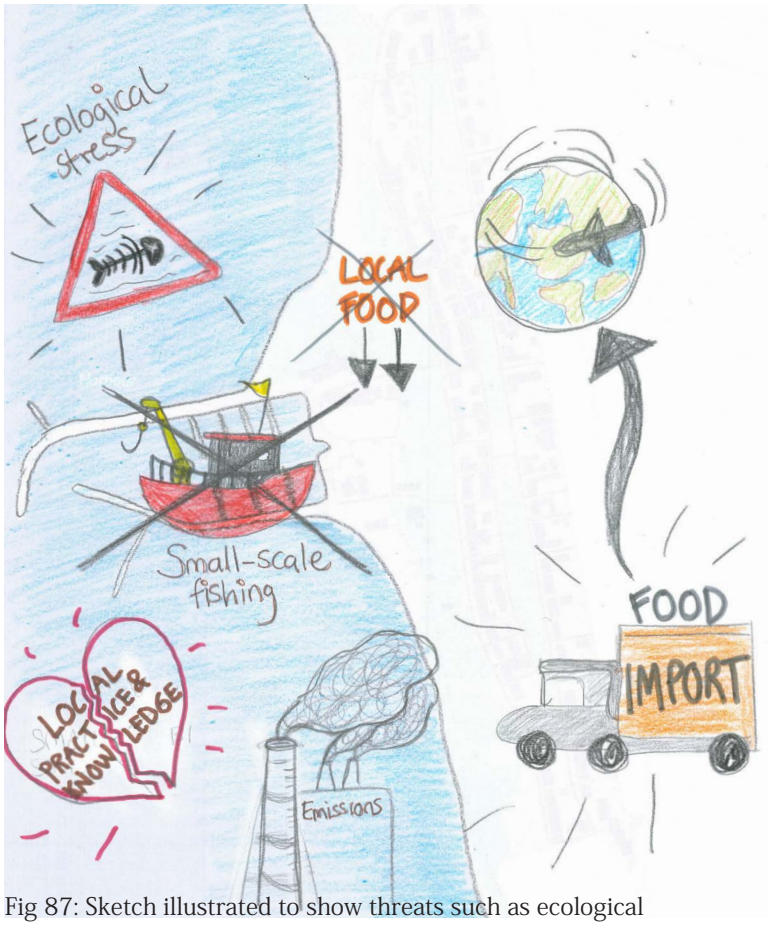



Fig 87: Sketch illustrated to show threats such as ecological stress, smale-scale fishing, emissions and imported food, against small-scale fishing villages and locally produced food (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 88: The harbour in Borstahusen today (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)


Fig 89: The harbour in Borstahusen when the small-scale fishing disappears (Jönsson, Karlsson, 2026)

Based on the DIVE and its results, the cultural significance of Borstahusen does not only lie within its buildings, structure and harbour, but also in the practices that once took place there. Activities such as fishing, hanging nets on the stejlebacke, selling the products and participating in communal work have played a central role in creating the identity of the place.

Cultural heritage is a living process that is expressed through knowledge, craftsmanship, and social practices connected to place (Lenzerini, 2011). When these practices disappear, there are attempts of trying to preserve the act through folk museums, but Howard (2003) discusses how these attempts often create the feeling of being staged rather than a lived one. Therefore, this scenario proposes a future where Borstahusen returns to its previous stage as a productive marine food landscape and in that sense continues with the practices that have played a central role for its cultural significance.


Fig 90: Illustration of how regenerative farming could look like (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Feeding the coast: development

### *Potentials for food production*

Using local knowledge and practices for new food systems, regenerative farming, seaweed farming, marine community gardens and eel grass plantings

This scenario explores how Borstahusen could contribute to the development of new food systems and produce local food. By using local knowledge, practices and structures this scenario will see how Borstahusen could include regenerative farming, marine community gardens and restaurants/ shops selling local food.

The suggested interventions in Borstahusen are sorted into a Matrix (Fig. 92), to see how they could fit into the landscape. These are also placed out on a sketched map (Fig. 91) with the reason to see how they would relate to one another. The purpose of the sketch is also to open discussions and to see which intervention would suit the site the best in a later stage. Since the main driver is cultural heritage, each measure is connected to the result of the DIVE analysis which can be seen in the Matrix.

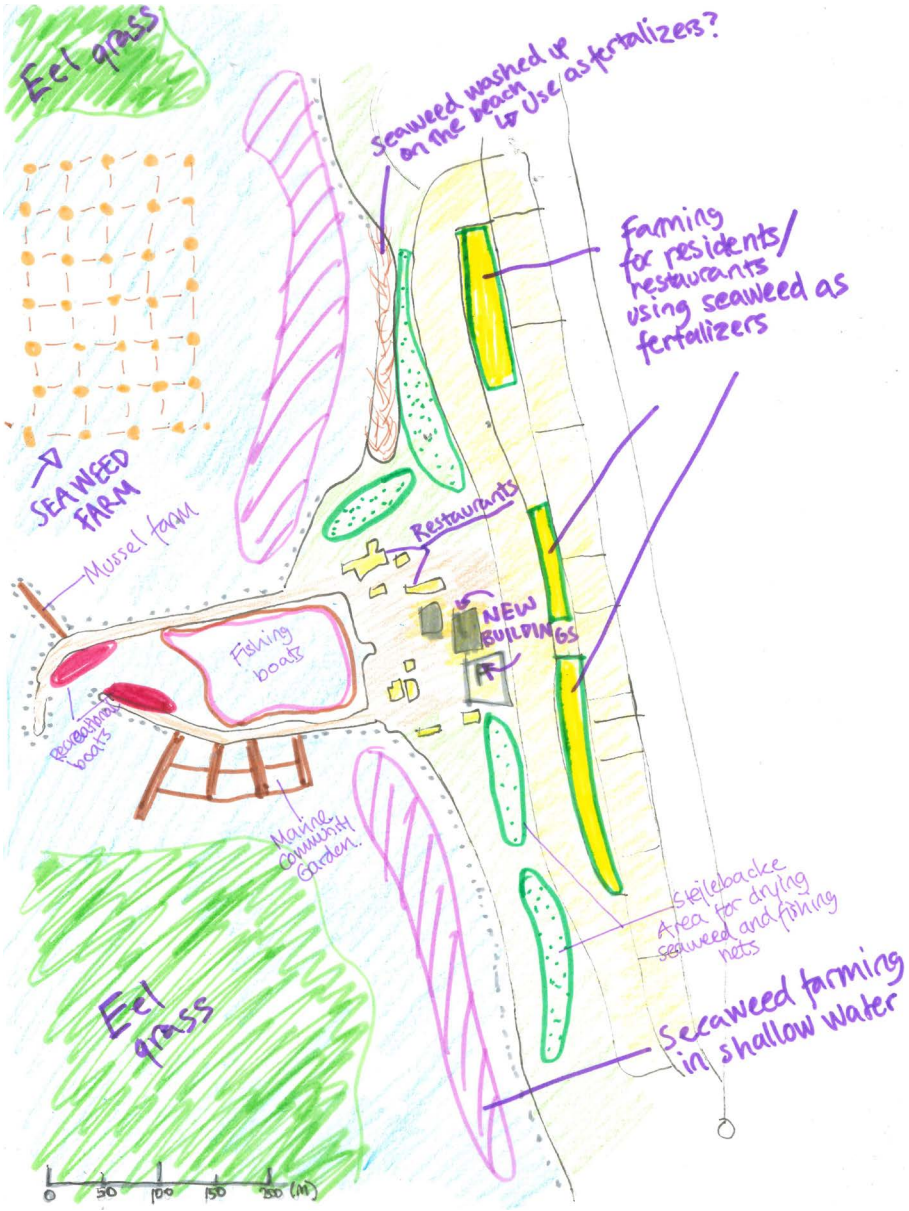



Fig 91: Sketch of how Borstahusen could look like with the suggested interventions (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

# MATRIX 2.

| | Intervention | Borstahusen today | ...with the intervention |
|---|---|---|---|
| Regenerative farming (Seaweed) |  A: Innovatum Science Park (2022) |  I: Google Maps (2026) |  Q: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Regenerative farming (Mussels) |  B: CoolBlueFuture (n.d) |  J: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  R: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Drying seaweed |  C: Schagerström, (2017) |  K: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  S: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Community gardens |  D: Morris (2025) |  L: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  T: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Marine community gardens |  E: Happy Visuals (2025) |  M: Dahlin (2017) |  U: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Seaweed on the beach |  F: Stendahl (2016) |  N: Google Maps (2025) |  V: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Eel grass planting |  G: Infantes (2025) |  O: Google Maps (2026) |  W: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| Facillities for processing the products |  H: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |  P: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |  X: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |

Fig 92: Matrix for the suggested interventions, their connection to the DIVE analysis and their pros and cons (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

| *Connection to DIVE* | *Pros and cons* |
| --- | --- |
| The settlement has been built around access to food from the sea. Seaweed has always been presant and used in various ways, such as food. | *Increased access of locally produced food. Beneficial for the sea since seaweed provide important ecosystem services. New food source.*<br>*Not enough interest on the market. Eating too much cadmium. Unexpected negative effects on the marine environment.* |
| The settlement has been built around access to food from the sea. | *Increased access of locally produced food. Beneficial for the sea since mussels removes substances such as nitrogen and phosphorus from the water.*<br>*The mussels may not grow large enough to be eaten due to that the water is not of the right quality for cultivation.* |
| The stejlebacke has historically been used for drying and detangaling fishing nets. Today it is partly used for drying laundry. In the future they could serve as a drying place for seaweed. | *Makes use of the old stejlebacke, increases accessibility and understanding of the process.*<br>*Risk of smelling bad and spoil the landscape that the residents are used to. Weather dependant.* |
| The inhabitants in Borstahusen has historically engaged in small scale farming and built community around it. Seaweed has historically been used as fertilizer. | *Builds community, spreads knowledge and awareness of small scale farming. Locally produced food.*<br>*Risk for lost of interest, not beneficial for the restaurants and too much cadmium due to fertalizing with seaweed.* |
| The inhabitants in Borstahusen has historically engaged in small scale farming and buildt community around it. The whole village used to be involved in the fishing process in one way or another. | *Builds community, spreads knowledge and awareness of the sea and regenerative farming.*<br>*Risk for lack of interest and not contributing to anything woth harvesting.* |
| The seaweed on the beach can be seen in old photographs from Borstahusen. It served as fertilizers for crops. | *Can be used as fertilizers and serve as a natural buffer from the sea.*<br>*Causing a strong smell and may spoil the landscape image that the residents are used to. Prevents them from using the beach* |
| Support marine biodiversity closely connected to the fishing heritage of the village. | *Creates natural reefs that support marine biodiversity which is good for sea.*<br>*Can be expensive and can take time until it reaches its full potential.* |
| New structures have historically been added if needed and to create better working conditions. | *Can include modern technology and knowledge of preparation and packaging of the marine goods. Enables more efficiant work.*<br>*Spoils the landscape image and the sea view for some residents. Might lead to more and heavier transport.* |

Fig 93: Illustration of how the stejlebacke could be used for drying seaweed (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

An additional building will be implemented and serve as a place where seaweed and mussels are prepared, packed, and transported out of Borstahusen. Historically, this process has mainly been done by the women in Borstahusen where they rolled their wheel barriers into the city of Landskrona (Ek, 1980). However, it will now be adapted to contemporary conditions using modern technique and transportation modes. New structures, such as the harbour, have historically been developed if needed and to create a better working environment (Jönsson, 1995). The harbour will mainly contain fishing boats in comparison to how it is today.

Historically, the fishermen in Borstahusen also engaged in small-scale farming. Therefore, community gardens for fishermen, the restaurants and residents will be established, where seaweed is used as fertilizers. Marine community gardens will also be available in the harbour to build a strong community and to further increase the presence in the harbour.

Historically, the entire village was involved in fishing activities (Ek, 1980) and all the work surrounding it, and with this initiative, more people can get involved and learn about the craft.

Seaweed has been used as food and fertilizers as well as animal food and isolation for houses (Sögren et al, 2021), and will therefore in this scenario, along with mussel farms, dominate the sea surrounding Borstahusen. Since blue mussels are found just north of Landskrona (Göransson, 2017), there are potentials in Öresund to extend this production.

Furthermore, one of the most common brown algae found in the sea in Borstahusen is the Saccharina latissima (Göransson, 2017). This adds to their potential to be harvested and used in commercial ways.

Fig 94: Woman on the stejlebacke (Landskrona museum, n.d)

Fig 95: The contemporary landscape (Google maps, 2019)

Fig 96: Borstahusen with the suggested interventions (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The stejlebacke, which has played a central role in the fishing village (Jönsson, 2007), will be reactivated as a drying and workspace for seaweed (Fig. 96), instead of standing empty as they do today (Fig. 95).

This scenario demonstrates how Borstahusen's cultural heritage can function as a driver to create future resilience and contribute to the development of new food systems. In this scenario, all available space on land and sea is dedicated to food production.

The existing businesses and restaurants will stay and with this alternative direction for the future, more will be added and strengthen the role of Borstahusen as a productive seascape. By adding regenerative farming methods (Fig. 96) to the traditional fishing practices, the village can continue its historical role as a productive landscape, while responding to climate change, ecological challenges and food insecurity. The heritage is not preserved through freezing the village in time, but through allowing its productivity, innovation and identity to evolve and meet societal needs (Lenzirini, 2011).

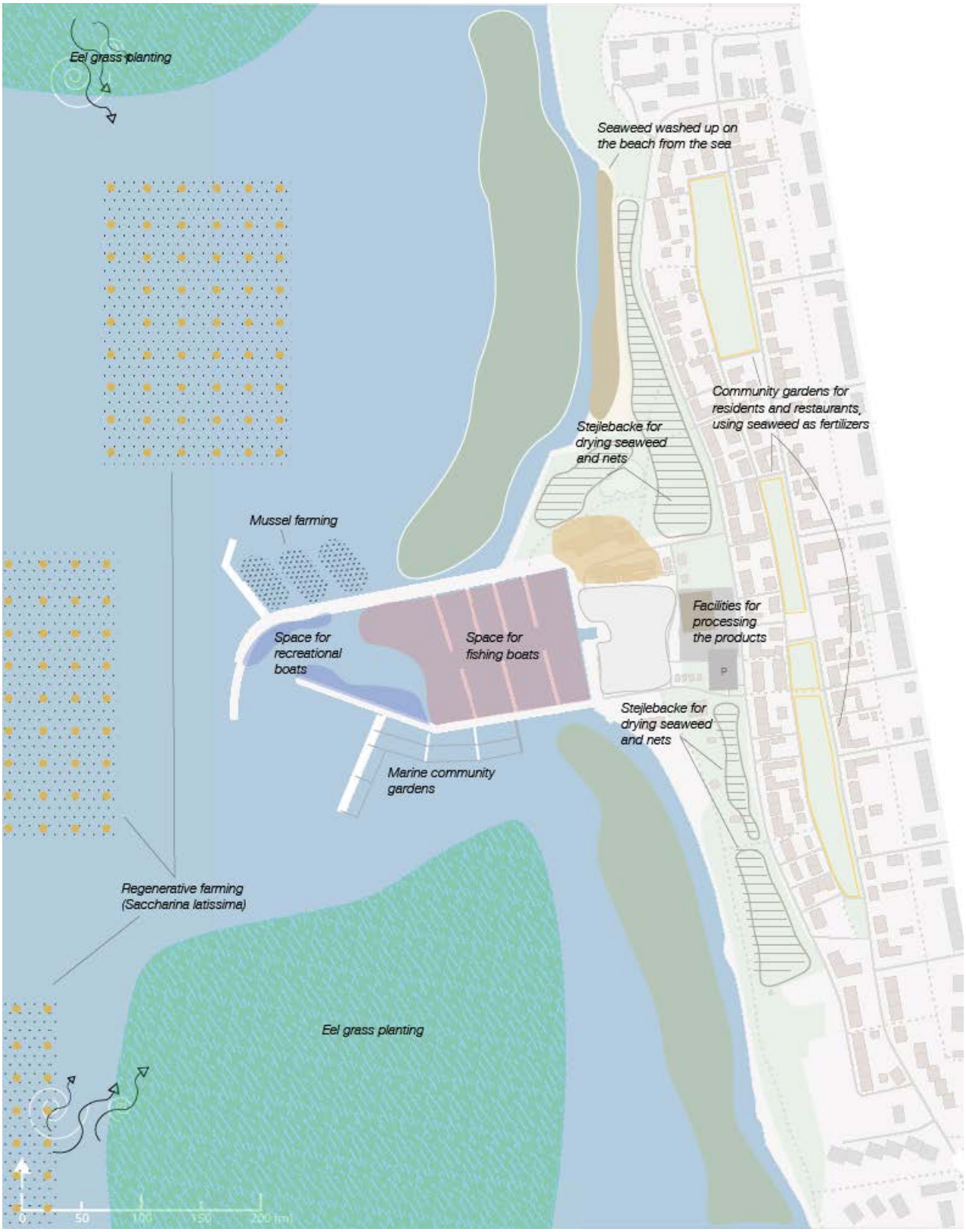


Fig 97: Illustrated map for the suggested food production measures (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The illustrated map has been produced to explore how the proposed interventions could take place in Borstahusen. Rather than representing a detailed design proposal, the map aims to function as a conceptual illustration, as well as enabling us to see how the interventions relate to one another. By looking at the map, the described interventions can translate into a physical form and make the development more tangible.

## Scenario 3: Selling the coast

*Threats*

Increased pressure and exploitation in the coastal zone, loss of intangible heritage, the feeling of a small scale coastal fishing village, identity and residents

During the past century, coastal areas have increased drastically in popularity, both as living places, recreational sites and as tourist destinations. At the same time, global tourism is projected to continue growing, with coastal and marine tourism being one of the fastest expanding sectors (Kraufvelin et al., 2021). As rising temperatures may make popular tourist destinations in southern Europe less attractive and unbearable to stay in, there are predictions about how climate change is expected to reshape our travel patterns. This change may make northern regions such as Scandinavia, more popular and comfortable for travelling due to milder climates (Formue, 2025, Visit Skåne, 2025b).

These changes, together with Borstahusen being pointed out as a National interest of highly exploited coast and outdoor recreation (Naturvårdsverket, n.d), will potentially intensify tourism pressure on coastal regions such as Borstahusen.

Leite and Graburn (2009) discusses how tourism is not only an economic activity but also a cultural process that produces meaning, identity and sense of place. However, these processes can lead to that the lived landscape gradually transforms into curated settings where the site's heritage only is preserved as an image or experience, rather than a living practice (Leite & Graburn, 2009, Howard, 2003).

Fig 98: Summer day on Cement in Borstahusen (Hilding, 1965)

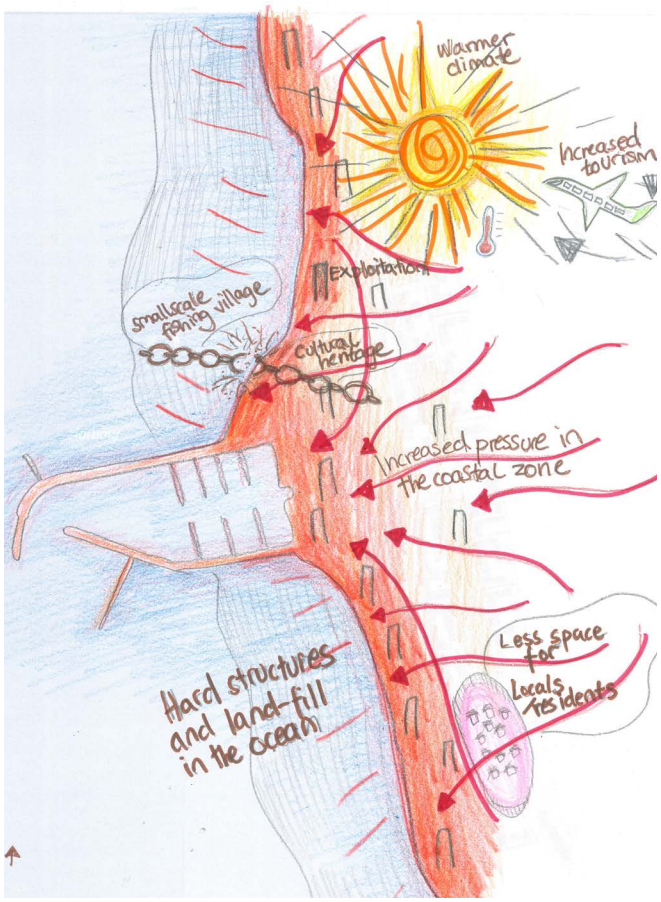



Fig 99: Sketch to show threats such as increased tourism, large scale infrastructure and increased spatial pressure, against the small-scale fishing village (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

When Borstahusen was founded in 1776, its purpose was to supply the growing town of Landskrona with food (Jönsson, 1993). However, its purpose has now come to change and has gradually shifted from being a productive food landscape into a recreational destination. During the 1900s, many interventions were made in Borstahusen such as new bathing infrastructure, beaches, camp sites, harbour facilities and


Fig 100: The harbour in Borstahusen today (Jönsson Karlsson, 2025)

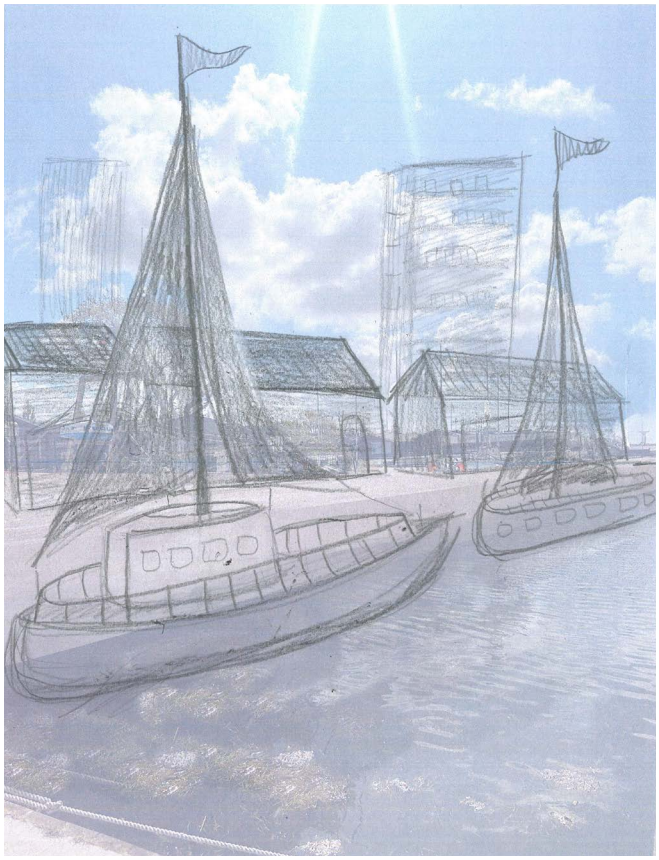


Fig 101: The harbour in Borstahusen with increased tourism (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

restaurants which strengthened its role as a destination (Jönsson, 1997). It has also become a very popular place to live in and modern housing areas have been built around Borstahusen which means that more people today have the old structure of Borstahusen as their everyday landscape. Some new buildings have been added in the harbour and modern restaurants have also opened in the harbour. These changes demonstrate that Borstahusen's development has long been adapting to contemporary needs and shaped by external demands for recreation and experience.

From a cultural heritage perspective, this scenario reflects a critical tension between heritage and tourism. According to Lenzerini (2011) and ICOMOS (2013), cultural heritage does not only take shape in physical structures, but also in practices, meanings and social relations connected to place. When everyday practices disappear and are replaced by representational forms such as museums, guided tours and themed environments, heritage risks becoming staged rather than lived (Howard, 2003). At the same time, heritage can function as a powerful driver for tourism, as it provides history, identity and symbolic value that make places attractive to visitors.

## Selling the coast: development

*Future with increased tourism*
Strengthen its role as a destination, enables recreation, strengthens local economy and innovation.

Due to Borstahusen's over 100-year-old tradition of being a recreational and bathing spot, this scenario presents an increased spatial pressure and tourism, where Borstahusen continues its development to become a designated tourist attraction. The site will be primarily developed for visitors and consumption rather than the residents and daily living.

When imagining a future landscape in Borstahusen with increased spatial pressure and tourism, it is hard to imagine it without comparing it to contemporary large tourist destinations. Therefore, the imagined future contains interventions that include large-scale infrastructure, hotels and several activities.

To be able to see how each intervention could fit into the landscape, they have been sorted into a Matrix (Fig. 103). They are also placed out on a sketched map (Fig. 102) with the reason to see how they would relate to one another. Since the main driver is cultural heritage, each measure is connected to the result of the DIVE analysis which can be seen in the Matrix (fig x).

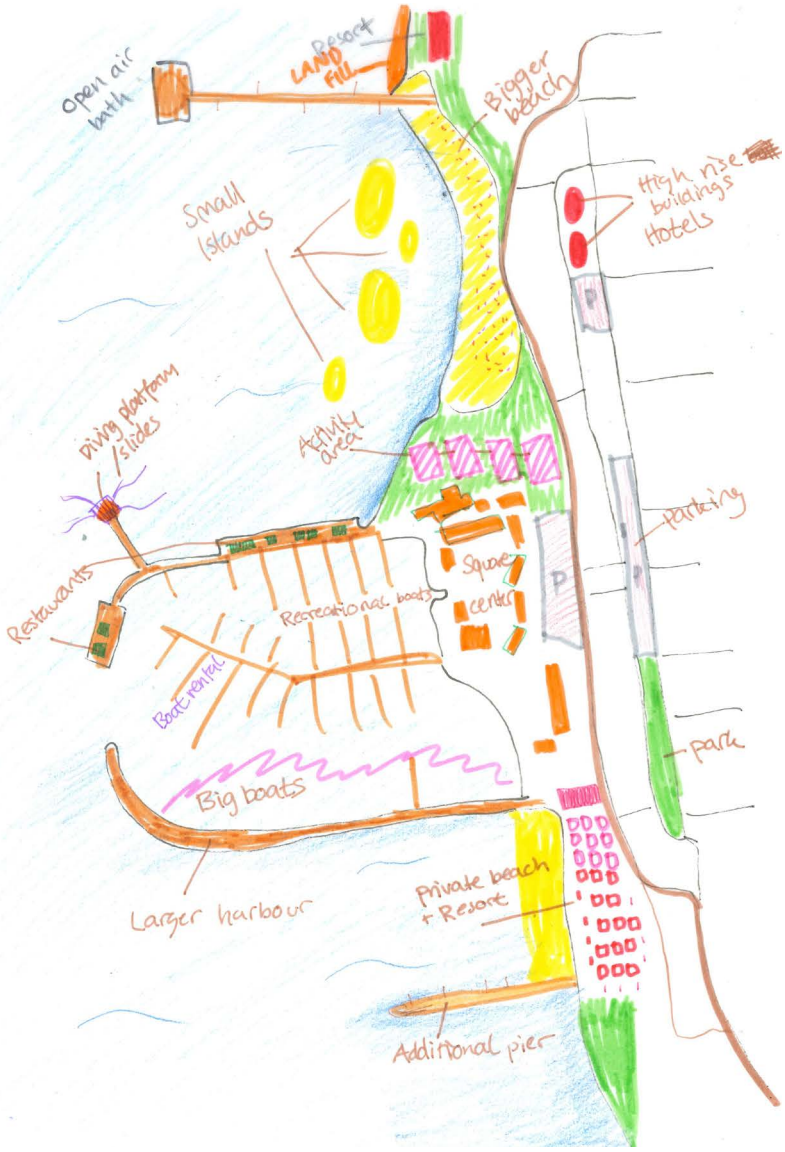



Fig 102: Sketch of how Borstahusen could look like if the spatial pressure and increased tourism continue (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

# MATRIX 3.

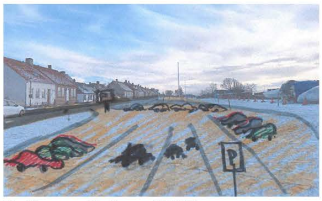
| Intervention | Borstahusen today | ...with the intervention |
|---|---|---|
| *Larger harbour and additional piers* |  A: Jönsson Karlsson (2022) |  I: Google Maps (2025) |  Q: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Hotels/resorts* |  B: Folkesson (2021) |  J: Leijon (2024) |  R: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Small islands* |  C: Kystdirektoratet. (n.d) |  K: Fäldt (2022) |  S: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Activity areas, diving platform, and slides* |  D: Morris (2025) |  L: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  T: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Square, restaurants and shops* |  E: Eriksson (2021) |  M: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |  U: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Parking and wider road* |  F: Anjou (2023) |  N: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |  V: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Stejlebacke as park and open space* |  G: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  O: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  W: Jönsson Karlsson (2026) |
| *Museum* |  H: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  P: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |  W: Jönsson Karlsson (2025) |

Fig 103: Matrix for how Borstahusen could develop into a designated tourist destination, its connection to the DIVE analysis and pros and cons with the interventions (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

| *Connection to DIVE* | *Pros and cons* |
| --- | --- |
| The settlement has already expanded its harbour several times as needed. Primarily between 1920 and 1945, when Borstahusen was strengthened as a destination for bathing. | *More and bigger boats can fit in the harbour. Enables recreation and more people can go swimming*<br>*Large scale infrastructure may ruin the landscape of a traditional small scale fishing site. Increased pressure on the sea and its environment* |
| A holiday village was in the 1960s built just north of Borstahusen to attract both tourists and locals. By adding more hotels, it will continue the heritage of Borstahusen as a tourist destination. | *More tourists can stay in Borstahusen all year around*<br>*Ruins the small scale character building structure and wear out the facilities of the place* |
| During the 1900s, Borstahusen became an established bathing area. This intervention is an extension to its recreational heritage, and enables more variety in activities. | *Enables recreation and can act as small beaches*<br>*Can cause increased downstream erosion and spoil the traditional landscape image* |
| During the 1900s, Borstahusen became an established bathing area. This intervention is an extension to its recreational heritage. It creates an environment that enables activity all year around which has historically been the case in Borstahusen. | *Enables recreation for different ages during different parts of the year*<br>*Puts pressure on the sea and its environment. Potentially increased wear on the area.* |
| For a long time, Borstahusen was almost self-sufficient and had several different shops, business and crafts. This intervention will make Borstahusen a lively place again, and enable locals and tourists to buylocal goods and crafts. | *Creates a lively harbour and possibilities for locals to shop items within the area.*<br>*The local community feeling may be lost and the small scale building structure and its characteristic houses may be replaced by new modern ones.* |
| When Borstahusen was built, the streets were adapted to their purpose at the time. However, it has changed as the use of cars has increased. To accommodate the predicted number of visitors, the route there needs to be more accessible, safe and convinient. | *Creates increased accessibility among visitors*<br>*Increased car use and traffic that ruins the feeling of a small historical fishing village. Causes increased wear on the environment* |
| The stejlebacke has played a central role in everyday life in Borstahusen, and has been used for craft, as a social meeting point and for recreation. By keeping some of them, it highlights the heritage and enables recreation. | *Enables recreation and highlights the history of the stejlebacke*<br>*Risk of becoming very crowded, leaving no place for the locals to use them* |
| The local museum is today located in Pumphuset and will continue to be there. It will be used for teaching about the cultural heritage of Borstahusen and communicate what has made the place what it is today. | *Enables visitors to learn about the history and the cultural heritage of Borstahusen*<br>*May fail to communicate the acts and what makes the place unique, and then risk creating the feeling of it being staged (Howard, 2003)* |

Fig 104: Illustration of how Borstahusen could look like with the reinforced harbour, the increased number of recreational boats, bigger beaches and jumping tower (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The harbour is expanded and focuses mainly on recreational boating with boat rentals and a long line of restaurants and shops (Fig 104). The reinforcement of the harbour has previously been discussed both in 2001 and 2017 (Sweco, 2024) with the motivation of accommodating more recreational boats. Furthermore, the new district Norra Borstahusen will likely lead to increased demand for boat spots (Sweco, 2024) and in combination with increased tourism, a reinforced harbour is needed. Reinforcement of the harbour has historically been done if needed (Jönsson, 1995), which motivates this decision.

Hotels are built and activities for each season are introduced. Instead of Borstahusen having a peak season during summer, the visitors now come all year around. Two additional piers are added where one has an open-air bath to enable activities all year around and one is private for the beach resort. This would not only strengthen Borstahusen as a destination, but it will also strengthen its local economic and entrepreneurship which historically has formed the fishing village's identity (Svensson, 2017; Ek, 1980).

To accommodate the expected increasing visitor numbers (Visit Skåne, 2025b), open and public spaces are developed to increase accessibility and capacity. The stejlebacke is adapted to fulfil social needs, such as parking and activity areas. Due to that intangible heritage can take new forms depending on its creator (Lenzerini, 2011), this change is a response in that sense.

However, there will potentially be even bigger crowds during summers, which creates congestion, wear on buildings and the historical environment which causes growing conflicts between tourists and residents.

Fig 105:  Woman on the stejlebacke (Landskrona museum, n.d)

Fig 106: The contemporary landscape (Google maps, 2019)

Fig 107: Borstahusen with increased tourism, Boats, bigger beach and umbrellas on the beach (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The beach will be twice as big and include sunbed and umbrella rentals. Small islands will be contructed in the ocean to create a more fun and varied landscape for recreation (Fig. 107).

Historically, Borstahusen has had long periods of self-sufficiency and good economic growth (Ek, 1980), and by making Borstahusen an established tourist destination, this stage can be reinterpreted and continue to exist. However, it may be at the risk of losing the feeling as a small-scale coastal community.

Local practices and everyday uses are becoming less as public space becomes increasingly commercialized and staged. Borstahusen's identity as a small-scale fishing village is changed into a coastal brand, where heritage is preserved mainly as a visual background rather than a lived reality.

This scenario highlights both negative consequences such as high exploitation in sensitive coastal environments. loss of local practices and sense of place, but also how cultural heritage can actively become a driver for attracting visitors, strengthen the local economy and innovation, which Borstahusen has a history of being. The scenario illustrates both the potential and the vulnerability of heritage in contemporary challenges, where the identity of the place becomes a resource, but also something that risks becoming commercialised.


Fig 108: Illustrated map for how the possible development could look like (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The illustrated map has been produced to explore how the proposed interventions could take place in Borstahusen. Rather than representing a detailed design proposal, the map aims to function as a conceptual illustration, as well as enabling us to see how the interventions relate to one another. By looking at the map, the described interventions can translate into a physical form and make the development more tangible.

# The fourth scenario: The Adaptive Coast

Since the aim of the essay is to land at a strategy/ basis for continued work for decision-makers to take up, the fourth scenario functions as a combination of the three scenarios already presented. It is intended to show how interventions linked to contemporary challenges with different purposes can interact and exist in the same landscape. Therefore it has been given the name *The Adaptive Coast.*

This way of working aligns with what Wingren (2019) promotes using explorative methods to communicate coastal dynamics, where the development of future scenarios for Borstahusen is used to highlight conflicts and potentials between landscape, climate change and cultural heritage. The purpose is therefore to challenge Borstahusen to set a course for a sustainable future and to explore how contemporary challenges can affect the relationship between sea, land, and cultural heritage in coastal communities.

However, combining all the interventions from *Protecting The Coast, Feeding The Coast* and *Selling The Coast* would cause too much spatial pressure in the coastal zone and be too overwhelming for the small-scale building structure in Borstahusen. Therefore, a selection of interventions from the three scenarios is necessary.

## Selection of interventions

When selecting which interventions that should combine in the fourth one, I first started to look for similarities between the three using the matrixes (Fig 80, 92, 103), and what interventions that might have multiple purposes (Fig. 109). The process by which the scenarios were compared to each other will now be presented.

### *Protecting the coast and Feeding the coast*

Interventions with multiple purposes are for example eel grass planting, which both creates an important living environment for fishes and other species, as well as stabilizing sediments which reduces erosion (Göransson, 2017).

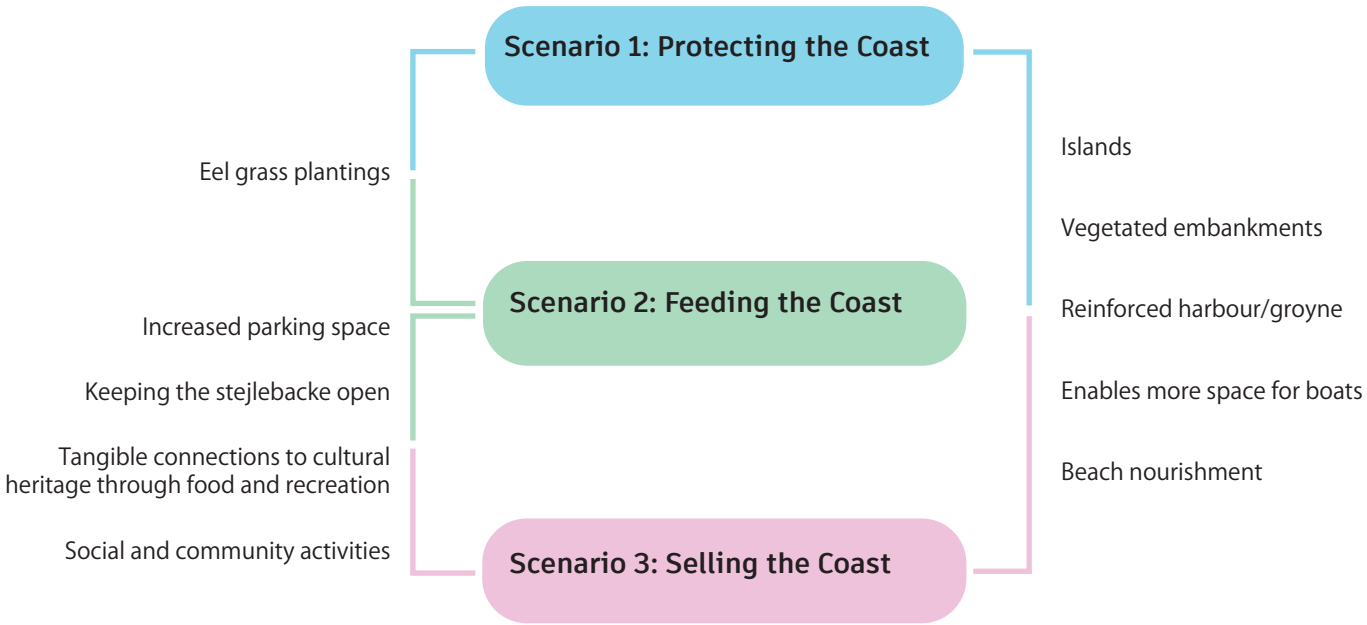



Fig 109: Illustration of the process for the first selection. Similarities and multifunctional uses between the three scenarios (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

### *Protecting the coast and Selling the coast*

Similarities between *Protecting the Coast* and *Selling the Coast* are that they both included a reinforcement of the harbour where it both enables recreation and can protect the coast from big waves and storms.

Fig 110: Reinforced harbour from Protecting the Coast (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 111: Reinforced harbour from Selling the Coast (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The structure is hard which means it can cause even further erosion on other sites. Furthermore, the reinforcement of the harbour also enables more space for boats. In turn, this can lead to more activity in the harbour which historically has been the case. However, the increased recreational boating can have negative effects on the marine environment since their widespread presence contributes to artificial wave action, sediment resuspension, propeller damage to vegetation, pollution and noise (Kraufvelin et. al., 2021).

Fig 112: Freestanding break-waters creating islands (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 113: Constructed islands from Selling the Coast (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

By constructing freestanding breakwaters, a short distance out to sea, small islands or beaches can be created, which also serve recreational purposes while slowing down wave power. Beach nourishment can also serve multiple purposes, since the addition of sand can both work as a buffer zone for the coast as well as enable a larger space for recreational activities.

Fig 114: Beach nourishment from Protecting the Coast (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 115: Reinforced beach from Selling the Coast (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The vegetated embankments do only appear in *Protecting the Coast,* however they can have a recreational value as they add height difference in the landscape which can be used for multiple activities. They can be considered to spoil the view of an open coastal landscape and ruin ocean view for the resident. However, if there is no protection from the water, there might not be any view for the residents to enjoy since they probably will be forced to move.

### *Feeding the coast and Selling the coast*

Several interventions in *Feeding the Coast* and in *Selling the Coast*, offer social activities that can strengthen the community feeling and increase the movement in the fishing village. However these activities may cause too much pressure on the coastal zone, causing large flows of people and pressure on the marine environment.

Fig 116: Stejlebacke for drying seaweed (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Fig 117: The stejlebacke as park/open space (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The stejlebacke highlights important intangible heritage and is preserved in both scenarios, however a large part of its space is taken to facilitate parking space in *Selling the Coast.* The increased parking space is to enable more people to visit the site and to facilitate the transport of marine products. The downside of this is that there is less open space left

Fig 118: Stejlebacke with parking and building (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

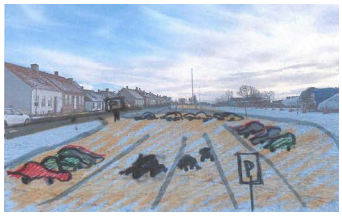


Fig 119: Stejlebacke with increased parking (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

and that it can lead to more wear on the physical environment, which in turn can affect the intangible heritage. It can also ruin the feeling of a traditional coastal living site.

In comparison to *Protecting the Coast*, these two scenarios have a more tangible connection to cultural heritage through food and recreation. However, the question can then be asked whether the production landscape that *Feeding the Coast* poses and the tourist destination that *Selling the Coast* poses, can exist in the coastal zone if the settlement is not protected. It can therefore be argued that *Feeding the Coast* and *Selling the Coast* are dependent on the coastal protections that *Protecting the Coast* presents, in order to exist.

## Learnings from the first selection

The first selection of interventions from the scenarios *Protecting the Coast, Feeding the Coast* and *Selling the Coast*, was made through looking into similarities and multifunctional uses. All the interventions made in the scenarios can be anchored and motivated with cultural heritage (Fig 80, 92. 103). This partly due to that cultural heritage can be very flexible and subjective depending on who is asked.

However, I realised along the way that the interventions should not just only be anchored and driven by cultural heritage, but they should better align with the purpose of creating a sustainable future and propose long term solutions for contemporary and future challenges. I realised that the first selection did not follow up to the purpose of this paper since several of the selected interventions included increased hard structures, increased parking, cars and boats which do not align with what the literature review presents as sustainable.

## Second selection on interventions

The first selection of interventions for *The Adaptive Coast* did not consider the ecological and sustainable long-term perspective, which I realised after I had done it. Based on this, I decided to explore another direction and make a second try of selecting what interventions should be in the *The Adaptive Coast.*

In that sense, I decided in this step to go back to my literature review and try to find common pillars on sustainability and long-term solutions from the study on climate change, coastal dynamics, increased tourism and sustainable food systems.

The literature study emphasises that coastal landscapes should be understood as dynamic systems rather than static ones and that future strategies therefore should favour flexible and nature-based solutions over hard and fixed structures (Wingren, 2016; Bergström et al., 2021; Naturvårdsverket, 2021). Therefore, hard coastal protections such as cement walls, groynes and large harbour structures were taken away since they have been shown to disrupt sediment dynamics, increase erosion in adjacent areas and negatively affect marine environments (SGI, 2003; Boverket, 2024; Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023).

Since Borstahusen is a small fishing village with a small-scale building structure, I realized that large scale infrastructure such wider roads, increased parking and additional buildings (hotels, resorts and production facilities) should be excluded. This can be explained by its risks of standardizing the cultural expressions (Lenzerini, 2011) of Borstahusen and causing extensive environmental pressure in the coastal zone and the marine environment (SGI, 2003; Länsstyrelsen 2001).

Climate change and increasing global pressures on food systems, highlights the need for new food systems and increased amounts of local foods (Granvik et al., 2017; Shannon, 2018). Practices such as regenerative farming for growing seaweed and mussels are therefore identified as particularly relevant interventions, as they at the same time address food security, ecological resilience and can be driven by cultural heritage.

Based on the literature review, I was now able to create 4 criteria that summarizes the literature. These enabled a selection which represents a future where adaptive, place-based and culturally driven strategies are used (Fig. 120).

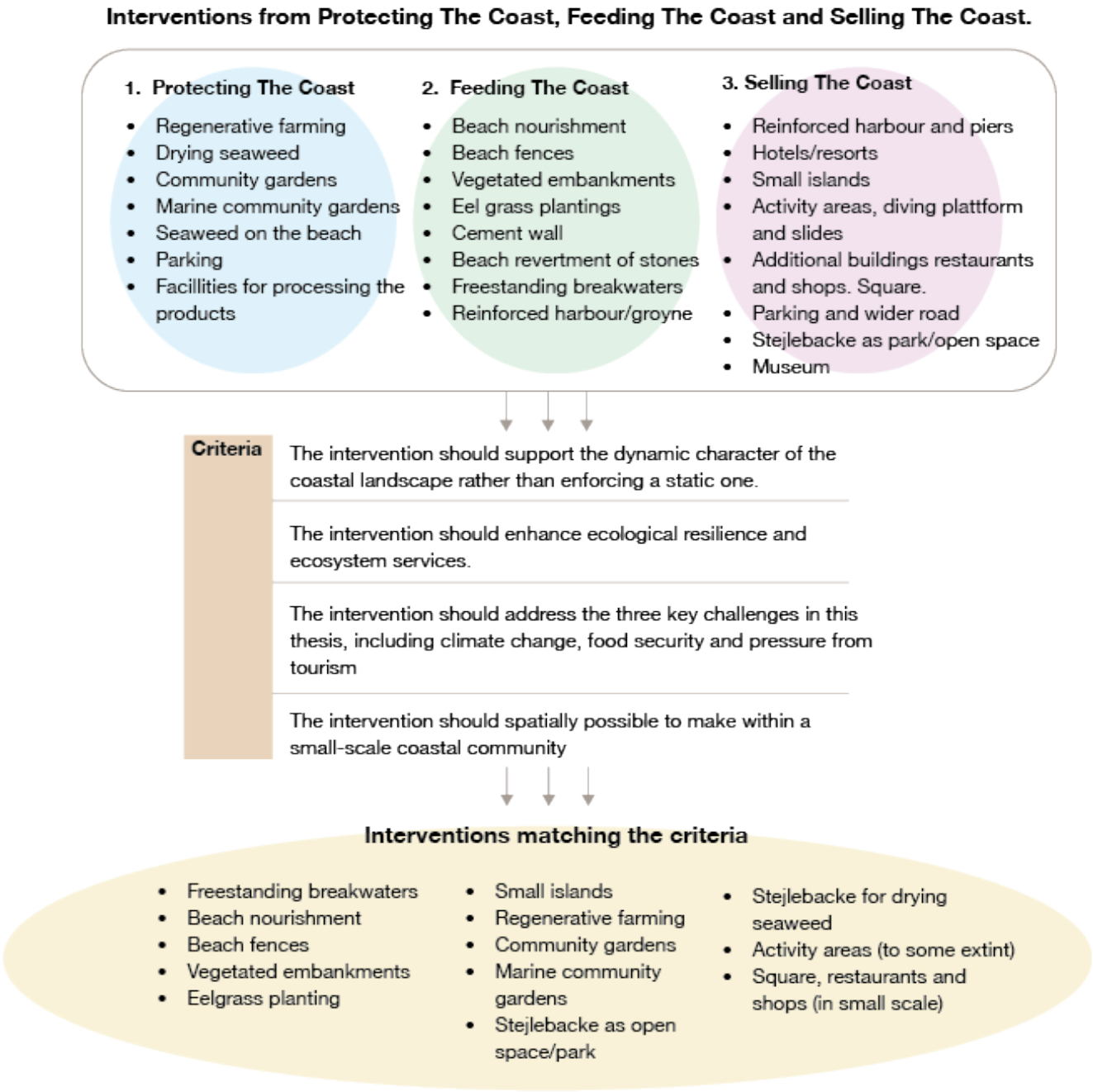



Fig 120: All interventions from each scenario, the criteria and the interventions matching the criteria (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

## Interventions matching the criteria

The interventions that matched the criteria (Fig. 120) have been combined into a conceptual sketch (Fig. 121). Cultural heritage is intertwined within each measure and has worked as an active driver for motivating each intervention. The sketch therefore aims to illustrate the relationship between cultural heritage, coastal protections, future food systems and tourism, and show how they can create a resilient and place-based future for Borstahusen.


Fig 121: Sketch of the interventions matching the criteria. A suggestion of what it could look like in Borstahusen, however it needs further investigation if it's possible on site (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

In the outer coastal zone (Fig. 122), interventions such as eelgrass planting, freestanding breakwaters and beach nourishment together create a protection that reduces wave energy, stabilises sediments and enhances marine biodiversity. These solutions are nature-based and do not involve large-scale hard coastal structures, which in turn allow the coastline to remain flexible and adaptive over time. The freestanding breakwaters can also create small beaches behind them, which can serve as small islands for recreational purposes.

Since the coastal protections in the outer coastal zone (Fig. 122) are mainly nature based, they also take some time to reach their full potential as well as they have a threshold value for how much they can withstand (Naturvårdsverket, 2021). Therefore, vegetated embankments are introduced in the landscape between the sea and the historical building structure in Borstahusen (Fig. 123). Beach fences are also constructed to help build up artificial sand dunes (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2023).

The vegetated embankments introduce a large-scale intervention, which can be considered not suitable according to the criteria. However, they are justified as a nature based solution that both protects the buildings as well as serving recreational, social and ecological functions (Ecogain, 2024).


Fig 122: Interventions in the outer coastal zone (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)


Fig 123: Interventions in the space between the sea and the buildings (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

Practices such as regenerative seaweed farming, community gardens, marine community gardens and using the stejlebacke as a combined working and public space (Fig. 124), make the intangible heritage visible in everyday life. It links the historical fishing culture to contemporary challenges of food security and sustainability.

Due to Borstahusens heritage as a destination and due to its recreational values, there are activity areas, restaurants and a small centre (Fig. 124). These are spatially possible to make, and they are motivated as small scale infrastructure that strengthen everyday interactions with the coastal landscape. The restaurants help to keep the fishing village lively and to strengthen the connection between cultural heritage and contemporary food challenges. They can be considered more of complementary functions and as spatial tools for maintaining the sense of place.


Fig 124: Interventions that focus on practices and have recreational values (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The small islands are naturally created by the freestanding breakwaters and can be used as beaches and recreation.

## Summary of the second selection

Since *The Adaptive Coast* aims to create a strategy/basis for continued work for decision-makers to take up and to function as a strategic tool rather than a detailed design proposal, the decision was made to represent the interventions through hand-drawn sketches instead of digital illustrations.

De Brabandere et al. (2010) describes how conceptual models are partial interpretations of reality and should therefore not be mistaken for complete representations. In this sense, the *The Adaptive Coast* is intentionally made as a simple sketch that leaves space for the reader to openly imagine the future landscape in Borstahusen. It also makes the main principles of the strategy visible but leaves room for further discussion and adaptation regarding more place specific details such as technical and economic calculations, planning regulations, public dialogue, political decisions.

*Scetches of how the interventions connect*

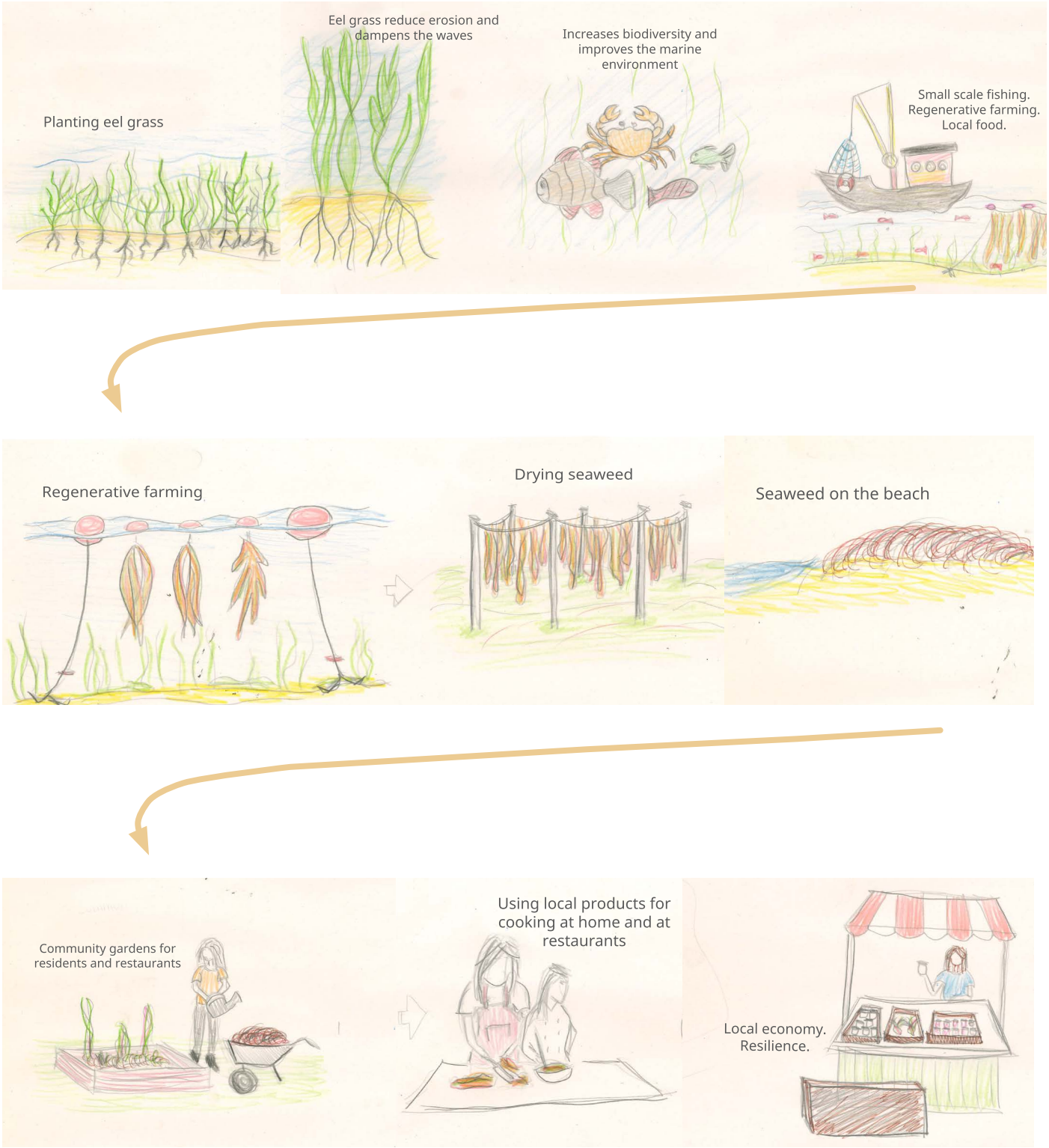



Fig 125: Sketches of how the interventions in *The Adaptive Coast* connect to each other (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

The sketches (Fig. 125) show how the selected interventions in *The Adaptive Coast* are connected to each other. They demonstrate how ecological interventions and cultural heritage can work together to create long-term sustainable coastal communities by reducing the risk of erosion, slowing down large waves, enabling local food production, welcoming tourists, contributing to a sense of community, and strengthening the local economy. Lastly, it shows how one intervention can have a further effect on the others and enable them to exit.

### *Seasonal use*

Since the proposed intervention, vegetated embankments, is of a large-scale character and may therefore raise the most questions in a small coastal landscape that is used by both locals and tourists, four illustrations have been created to show how they can be used in different seasons. This has been done with the intention to visualize that change in the coastal landscape of Borstahusen not only means a destruction of the traditional view, but also fulfils other important values that Borstahusen possesses.

#### *Winter*

Fig 126: Winter in future Borstahusen. Using the vegetated embankments for sledding (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

#### *Spring*

Fig 127: Spring in future Borstahusen. Seaweed is harvested and hung up to dry. (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

### *Summer*

Fig 128: Summer in future Borstahusen. Where seaweed hung and dried in the spring, laundry now hangs to dry (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

### *Fall*

Fig 129: Fall in future Borstahusen. The stormy weather causes waves to crash against the coast, and the vegetated embankments are used to look out over the sea and for hiking. (Jönsson Karlsson, 2026)

# 7. Discussion

- Planning for the uncertain
- To explore contemporary challenges through the lens of cultural heritage
- Creating future scenarios for future coastal landscapes
- The Adaptive Coast as a reflective process
- Reflection on the methods
- Final reflection
- Further research

## Planning for the uncertain

Coastal communities are today increasingly facing complex challenges related to climate change, rising sea levels, ecological degradation and increasing spatial pressures. These processes not only threaten physical structures and ecosystems,but also challenge the cultural landscapes and everyday practices that give meaning and identity to coastal places. But planning for such futures often means planning for the uncertain, where long-term consequences and outcomes are difficult to predict. Wingren (2016) emphasises how the traditional planning tools often struggle to capture where these processes intertwine. Therefore, there is a need for alternative approaches that can explore alternative futures and make future changes more understandable.

When creating scenarios, the themes climate adaptation, food systems and tourism, were selected into separate narratives. This made it possible to reflect on how cultural heritage can contribute and become a driver when planning complex and dynamic landscapes, such as coastal fishing villages with rich cultural heritage.

## To explore contemporary challenges through the lens of cultural heritage

The historical development of the Skåne's fishing villages, transforming from productive coastal communities to recreational environments (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005) can be understood through what Fairclough (2019) describes how landscapes are not only shaped by environmental forces, but by human actions, values and cultural practices. Rather than being static objects, these landscapes along Skåne's coast have constantly adapted, changed and taken new shape in relation to societal conditions, such as industrialisation, war-periods, increased interest for coastal living and improved living conditions (Länsstyrelsen Skåne, 2005). This supports the understanding of cultural heritage as a dynamic process, how it takes different courses and can continuously be reshaped through the activity and experience by human and natural factors. Therefore, heritage is not something frozen or static, rather it is created through people's relationship with a place (Australian ICOMOS, 2013).

By looking at the development of Skåne's fishing villages, the transformations and changes in the landscape should not only be considered as threats to cultural heritage, but rather part of how it has always functioned. Lenzerini (2011) emphasises how this dynamic and adaptive character of the intangible heritage enables communities to evolve and renew itself over time. In this sense, climate change and other contemporary challenges do not represent a completely new condition for coastal communities, but rather an alternative direction for the same processes that have historically shaped the fishing villages along Skåne's coast. However, the same adaptive character also makes cultural heritage vulnerable to homogenisation, since it easily adapts to more dominant and normative cultures (Lenzerini, 2011).

This adaptive character can be understood through the third scenario *Selling the Coast*, where continued spatial pressure and increased tourism could lead to a more homogenic coast with hotel complexes, large scale infrastructure and more commercial activities with the risk of loosening important intangible heritage. However, this type of development can also reflect contemporary interests, fulfil social and economic values of the coast and be seen as a way of evolving and renewing the cultural heritage, as Lenzirini (2011) describes. Therefore, this development of coastal landscapes creates a tension where it on one hand can be a way of interpreting and evolving the cultural heritage in a way that strengthens recreational and economical values of the site. On the other hand, it can be a way of adapting to dominant cultures with the risk of forgetting what made the site special in the first place. Here culture heritage can drive each development, but

depending on its creator, the intangible values of the site may be valued differently and therefore recreate itself differently (Lenzirini, 2011).

Therefore, the risk with change does not particularly lie within the change itself, but in who decides to change it and in what way. Adapting the coast to contemporary ideals and challenges such as climate change and increased spatial pressure, can then be understood not only as a threat to cultural heritage, but also as a contemporary way to express it.

This raises an interesting tension between how cultural heritage is defined by continuity of adaptive processes rather than the continuity of physical structures. Cultural environments are always evolving due to their close connection with human activity (Fairclough, 2019). An example of this can be found in Borstahusen where the fishing declined during the 1900s, but how the inhabitants in the fishing village sought other opportunities to livelihood, which strengthened the local community and self-sufficiency (Jönsson, 1995). A similar shift can be seen today, as traditional small-scale fishing becomes less profitable and large-scale production dominates the global markets. Fairclough (2019) argues that solutions to these types of problems must be culturally informed. It then becomes important not only to protect heritage as a static thing but rather use and interpret it to introduce new interventions.

An example of this can be illustrated through the second scenario *Feeding the Coast* where it explores how new marine-based practices such as seaweed farming could be introduced. This alternative way of using the coast would not only maintain the coast as a productive landscape but also connect cultural heritage to contemporary challenges. This also aligns with what Fairclough (2019) describes in his idea of "doing heritage", where communities continuously reinterpret and reproduce cultural values through practice.

In this sense, the cultural heritage evolves and renews itself (Lenzirini, 2011), but in comparison to the example stated above regarding *Selling the Coast*, the example regarding *Feeding the Coast* can be considered to be a "better way" of renewing the heritage. This due to its environmental benefits, contra the social and economic benefits that *Selling the Coast* presents.

Therefore, adapting the cultural landscape to contemporary challenges are not each other's opposites, but rather a complementary process that exists simultaneously and can shape resilient and meaningful coastal environments based on different interests.

## Creating future scenarios for future coastal landscapes

Creating scenarios are becoming more popular within planning and design to deal with uncertain and complex situations where long-term environmental, social and cultural processes interact (Willis, 2005). By using the scenario technique it does not aim to predict an exact future or a finished design, rather to explore different narratives and what might happen.

### *Comparing the development of the three scenarios*

When analysing the three scenarios together, it becomes clear that they take different forms of developments for Borstahusen. This was intentionally done, but while all of them are taking ground in contemporary challenges, they prioritise different values and produce different interpretations of how cultural heritage should be positioned in future planning.

*Protecting The Coast* can be categorised as a reactive scenario (Willis, 2005), as it explores what might happen if existing trends regarding climate change continue. The scenario can be explained as being driven primarily by external risks such as rising sea levels, flooding, and storms. Since the

scenario emphasizes the protection of physical structures to safeguard the intangible heritage, the cultural heritage can be understood as something vulnerable that must be protected from environmental threats. However, the scenario suggests large scale infrastructure to protect what is considered to be valuable which highlights a tension between protecting the cultural heritage while also establishing infrastructure that might risk interfering with what gives Borstahusen its identity. This tension creates a paradox where installing large coastal protections may risk losing what at first was intended to be protected.

Since intangible heritage only can be fully understood through its tangible contexts (Munjeri, 2004 in Swensson et al., 2012), it means that physical changes in cultural environments may affect cultural meanings, memories and identities. Therefore, the large-scale coastal protections in the scenario *Protecting the Coast* may risk interfering with the culturally significant environments. For example, the vegetated embankments and the reinforced harbour could interfere with important environments in which important social and cultural practices have taken place. This highlights how such large interventions in cultural historical landscape must be investigated thoroughly. .

In contrast to *Protecting the Coast, Feeding the Coast* has a more proactive approach (Willis, 2005), where it questions dominant global food systems and imagines alternative, local and sustainable alternatives. Rather than be driven by external risks and trying to defend the existing site from outer threats, it uses cultural heritage as a driver for future resilience. Howard (2003) argues that many people in fact are more interested in preserving acts rather than the physical objects and environments. Therefore, this scenario does not preserve heritage through physical objects, but rather through continuing the act and reinterpretation of practices. By reinterpreting marine food productions, from fishing to regenerative seaweed farming, the scenario positions Borstahusen's historical identity as a productive landscape, as a driver for ecological and social adaptation. This scenario aligns closely with the idea of "doing heritage" as Fairclough (2019) discusses, where the continuity lies in practice rather than physical structures.

The third scenario, *Selling the Coast*, has a similar approach as *Protecting the Coast*, in which it can be categorised as a reactive scenario. However, it focuses on economic and increased tourism. This scenario explores what might happen if existing trends continue, but rather than protecting the coast from these trends (as it does in *Protecting the Coast*), this scenario instead continues the trends of increased tourism and spatial pressure. Here, cultural heritage becomes a driver for branding and attraction. Since the intangible heritage can include many different interpretations and take form in various ways depending on the performer of the heritage, it can be interpreted differently depending on its creator (Lenzerini, 2011). This scenario uses cultural heritage as a driver in a different way where it motivates economic growth, recreation and year-round activity. This is in line with Borstahusen's tradition of being a bathing spot and tourist destination (Jönsson, 1997).

At the same time, *Selling the Coast* highlights the vulnerability of the intangible heritage due to its adaptive character where Lenzirini (2011) discusses its risk of adapting to more homogenic cultural expressions through standardized practices. As everyday practices are replaced by staged experiences, heritage risks shifting from lived culture to a curated setting (Leite & Graburn, 2009). This scenario therefore highlights the tension between economic development, tourism and cultural continuity in small coastal settlements.

## The Adaptive Coast as a reflective process

The development of *The Adaptive Coast* was made through two stages, where the first selection of interventions was based on identifying similarities and multifunctional uses across the three scenarios. However, this selection revealed a limitation where I realised that cultural heritage and multifunctional uses together are not sufficient criteria for long-term sustainability.

The realization can be compared to how Lenzerini (2011) describes the adaptive and flexible character of intangible cultural heritage, where it easily can receive and adapt to dominant cultures and standardised developments, such as to the large-scale infrastructure. Instead of focusing on what would suit best in the small-scale fishing village, the first selection partly contributed to standard and dominant planning ideals. This exposed the risk of missing key points when only focusing on similarities and multifunctional uses without addressing the ecological and long-term environmental sustainable perspectives.

Therefore, the second selection of interventions shifted towards focusing more on the literature study that had been conducted. I was able to develop four key principles that would enable another type of selection. Interventions such as regenerative seaweed cultivation, eelgrass restoration and small-scale nature-based protection were prioritised, while large-scale hard infrastructure was excluded due to ecological risks (SGI, 2005) and interference in cultural environments and cultural risks (Lenzerini, 2011). This made the selection of interventions into *The Adaptive Coast* more grounded in the literature as they address climate adaptation, food security and cultural continuity together.

The conceptual sketch in *The Adapive Coast* was intentionally developed as a simplified spatial map rather than a detailed design proposal. This choice aligns with scenario planning, where scenarios are understood as tools for reflection and communication rather than predictions or finished designs (Willis, 2005). As De Brabandere et al. (2010) argue, conceptual models should be seen as partial interpretations of reality that make complex relationships visible rather than aiming to be complete designs.

## Reflection on the methods

### *The DIVE method*

The core in this study has been cultural heritage and how it could function as a driver for creating sustainable long-term futures. This means that the developed scenarios for Borstahusen were grounded in its cultural heritage. This was to make sure that the transformations were culturally informed, which Fairclough (2019) argues for.

The results from the DIVE-method shows how Borstahusen has historically been seen as a community with strong internal bonds and identity, where the people have developed their own way of speaking, dressing and living. There has been a pride of belonging to Borstahusen which at times has led to a sense of alienation from the town. This cannot visually be seen in the landscape but is a big part of Borstahusen's history. Due to its location, the sea has contributed to a big part of the identity of Borstahusen. It has enabled livelihood through fishing, shipping and trade which made it into a successful fishing village. However, in recent decades its purpose has shifted towards recreational and tourist-oriented purposes, due to societal, economic and political changes.

These changes of use in Borstahusen illustrate the principle of being responsive to social changes which Lenzerini (2011) argues for. He describes how heritage is not fixed to an object, but rather a dynamic process between social and structural changes that are reflected in the landscape. Since new people have moved in and tourists are increasingly present, new interests and ideals have taken place. Different groups therefore value the heritage differently, since it means different for them, which adds to its cultural significance.

However, the intangible cultural heritage can be hard to recognize since it is something that cannot be touched. The DIVE analysis made intangible heritage such as fishing, craftsmanship, mending nets, local knowledge, traditions and use of the stejlebackae visible, which added to its cultural significance. But since these processes are not tangible, they become vulnerable. It is then important to work together with the people on site and with the people who have significant associations and meanings to the place (ICOMOS, 2013:12).

Furthermore, Trimbach et al. (2021) argue that individuals are more inclined to support interventions that aim to protect and preserve current conditions, characteristics, uses, and what contribute to its significance. In the context of Borstahusen, it then becomes important through a cultural heritage perspective to preserve what the individuals on site values and are inclined to support.

However, interviews and involvement of local actors have not been done in this study, which may risk that important knowledge of the site is left out. It became up to me, as the writer, to interpret the material that was found through the DIVE analysis, which may have affected the result regarding what should be considered valuable on the site. However, the DIVE analysis enabled a deeper understanding for how Borstahusen has developed and the result has functioned as a bridge between the past and the future. Since the intention of the DIVE analysis was to create a basis for further planning, it could be highly relevant to involve citizens and other local stakeholders in the next phase.

### *Scenario Planning*

The fact that I developed the four criteria for *The Adaptive Coast* at the end of my process can be questioned, as the literature could have shaped these principles already from the start. This would have enabled a strategic proposal in the beginning, rather than having to develop three scenarios to get there. However, I would not have been able to arrive at these criteria if I had not developed the three scenarios, as I felt that I needed to test my way forward and test the interventions in the landscape individually. This approach and process-oriented way of working aligns well with how Willis (2005) describes how creating scenarios often is a part of the design process, as well as how creating scenarios is a way of exploring different possible futures (Tang et al., 2025).

Using this type of approach can be argued to become imaginative and limited by its subjectivity, as the selection of interventions is shaped by the authors interpretations. These scenarios are neither assessed by experts, important stakeholders or citizens yet, which can add to its character of being imaginative. The scenarios therefore do not present objective futures, but rather a few of many perspectives of potential developments.

This half-full image of potential developments is what De Brabandere et. al. (2010) discusses, where the creation of concepts rather aims to reflect parts of the whole to help us to understand how things could work. In this sense, scenario planning can be argued to risk simplifying complex processes where they on one hand help to structure and visualise a possible change, but on the other hand risk leaving important processes and key happenings out, such as unpredicted climate changes, political decisions and socio-economic transformations.

By using scenario planning as a method in this study, it has enabled to explore several possible futures through creativity and reflection. Even though the scenarios take different forms, explore different challenges and serve different interests, they have all been driven by cultural heritage. This has provided insight about how cultural heritage does not have to be protected from change but can be used to drive change and provide information when planning for sustainable futures.

## Final reflection

In summary, this study has discussed how creating future scenarios can function as a strategic and communicative tool when dealing with complex questions and exploring how tensions between cultural heritage and contemporary challenges can be understood. The three developed scenarios make contemporary tensions in coastal communities visible and easier to understand which aligns with how Tang et al. (2025) describes how scenario planning is intended to work. While *Protecting the Coast* emphasises to remain and protect historical structures, it risks overlocking ecological consequences of hard infrastructures. On the other hand, *Selling the Coast* highlights social and economic sustainability but risks homogenisation and loss of local meaning, as described by Lenzerini (2011). *Feeding the Coast* presents a scenario where the continuity of cultural practices while including the ecological perspective. However, it becomes dependent on strong local engagement.

This study has also discussed that rather than offering a finished design, creating scenarios can make the long-term changes in the landscape more tangible. This is due to their ability to highlight conflicts and possibilities. Similar to my own process creating the different scenarios where I tested and adjusted the interventions, future planning, strategies and design processes should continuously be tested, adjusted and create new learnings.

The study has provided important insights about how cultural heritage in the coastal landscape not only should be seen as something that has to be protected from change, but rather as something that holds the ability to deal with change. Instead of aiming for the coastal landscape to be preserved in a static condition, the cultural heritage can instead be used to support developing processes that acknowledge the uncertainty but then chooses to work with it to strengthen the relationship between the people, the site, the ocean and the changing climate.

By using cultural heritage as a lens through which contemporary challenges are interpreted, the study suggests that adaptation in coastal landscapes does not have to mean loss of identity. Instead, adaptation may be understood as a way of continuing the processes that historically shaped fishing villages, by continuous reinterpretation, adjustments in the landscape and as Fairclough (2019) describes it, "doing heritage" in changing conditions.

## Further research

Since this study has developed a foundation for future work to be continued, further research could be to try to implement the suggested interventions from *The Adaptive Coast* on site in Borstahusen. This research could provide ecological, economic and technical assessments of the suggested interventions, and see if they are possible to implement in Borstahusen. To be able to implement these strategies in the landscape, participatory work with residents, local fishermen, planners and other important stakeholders would also be valuable in further research. This would provide a deeper insight into how cultural heritage is valued locally and therefore contribute to a stronger study. Lastly, testing the four criteria developed in The fourth scenario on different type landscapes could be relevant to determine if they are applicable to other sites than coastal landscapes. This would also give insight regarding the criteria strengths and limitations and then see if they need further development when transforming environments with rich cultural heritage.

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O) Landskrona museum (1940 c:a) På stejlebacken. Fiskare med nättråg. Höna. [Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018835094/pa-stejlebacken-fiskare-med-nattrag-hona ID:LAMF1009611 (2025-12-10)

P) Landskrona museum (1900 c:a). Fiskare i sina båtar. Från vänster: ?, John Helge, Karl Henning "Kuben". [Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018820176/fiskare-i-sina-batar-fran-vanster-john-helge-karl-henning-kuben ID:LAMF009616 (2025-12-10)

Q) Karlsson, Molly. (2025). Stejlebacke and some modern features in the buildings [Photography] Molly Karlsson. (2025-10-12)

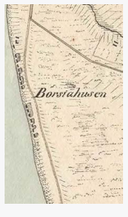
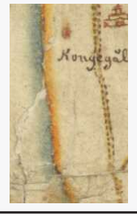
R) Landskrona museum (1963 c:a). "Landskrona har ca 3 km badstrand" Stranden med bandande. Vykort. [Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018822061/landskrona-har-ca-3-km-badstrand-stranden-med-bandande-vykort ID: LAMF014400 (2025-12-10)

S) Landskorna museum, (1969). Övre gatan Borstahusen. [Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018847840/ovre-gatan-borstahusen ID: LAMF224611 (2025-12-10)

T) Landskrona museum (1910 c:a). Till höger stejlebacken. Henriksson.[Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018827776/till-hoger-stejlebacken ID: LAMF1000783 (2025-12-10)

U) Hellje, Sune (1951). Husen byggda under 1800-talets förra hälft av en lantbrukare Henriksson.[Photography] Landskrona museum. https://digitaltmuseum.se/021018819702/husen-byggda-under-1800-talets-forra-halft-av-en-lantbrukare-henriksson ID:LAMF009031 (2025-12-10).

## Appendix 1 - Summary DIVE Table

| Time | Spatial Dimention<br>Landscape/map | Harbour | Food | Buildings | Important happening |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2000-2025 | 2025<br>  <br>A) | G)<br>  | L)<br>  | Q)<br>  | Today, there are fewer fishermen in Borstahusen and the foodscape consists mainly of restaurants. There are some fishing boats left but most of the harbour is taken up by recreational boats.<br><br>Modern buildings and renovations have been added. |
| 1950-2000 | 1951<br>  <br>B) | H)<br>  <br>I)<br>  | M)<br>  <br>N)<br>  | R)<br>  <br>S)<br>  | 1960s: A holiday village and campsite was built just north of Borstahusen, where affordable holiday villas attracted locals and tourists (Jönsson, 1997).<br><br>1960s: Local businesses declined drastically due to modernisation. Modern villas were buildt with new people moving in. As the fishing gave less and less, fewer professional fishermen were active in the village, which gave room for more leisure boats and recreational activities. This meant a change of people in the area, an increase in the cost of living and loosening of the local community (Svensson, 2007).<br><br>1980s: Showers, toilets and a golf course were added to the site, which strengthened the role of Borstahusen as a tourist destination (Jönsson, 1997). |
| 1900-1950 | 1918<br>  <br>C) | J)<br>  | O)<br>  | T)<br>  | In the beginning of the 20th century, the fishing village was almost self-sufficient. Except for fishing, there was strong local entrepreneurship within other occupations<br><br>1925: The municipality began to renovating the beach strip in Borstahusen<br><br>1945: the harbour was reinforced with an addition of cement, which allowed bathers to jump straight into the water. |
| 1850-1900 | 1853<br>  <br>D) | K)<br>  | P)<br>  | U)<br>  | 1887: The first harbour is buildt. The harbour became a marking of the transition from a simple coastal fishing village to a place with a broader purpose as goods were now also shipped to and from the site (Jönsson, 2007). |
| 1800-1850 | 1820<br>  <br>E) | | | | More fishermen were attracted to the site, and the authorities authorised construction on the condition that the houses were built in line with the existing ones. |
| 1700-1800 | 1712<br>  <br>F) | | | | Borstahusen is founded by the two brothers Borsta in 1776. They wanted to take responsability and supply the growing town of Landskrona with food. |