

CONFLICTING PERCEPTIONS OF THE WELL-ORGANISED ENVIRONMENT



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Abstract. The paper presents a cross-disciplinary investigation into the intricate state of human-environment interaction. Drawing from the field of environmental psychology, it is an inquiry of the attitudes and perceptions of the human's surrounding private and public environment, and presumably conflicting understanding, perception and individual interpretation of what well-organised and orderly environment means. It is very common to see the concept of a well-ordered environment in widespread public discourse. Depending on the context, a term encompasses various factors, such as physical, social, educational, and mental domains and can be applied not only to spatial environments but also to business and entrepreneurial, school and workplace environments, and more. Beyond creating an up-to-date understanding of the concept and understanding of orderly environment in the Latvian context, the paper aims to clarify whether there are limitations posed by conflicting understandings of the notion and set objectives, organisation of the environment, quality of life and personal and community growth. The research approach is based on the investigation through society involvement. The online questionnaire was employed to gather original and qualitative data to analyse the set topic. Additionally, the study of relevant scientific publications, bibliography and visual observations was used.

The obtained results shows that conflicting opinions and perceptions exist, and they pose challenges to spatial development and quality of life. The paper contributes to the current understanding of the collectively formed environment among Latvia's population. It can be applied to explain limitations and social collisions in spatial developments, as well as during discussions of environmental maintenance, architecture and urban quality, and overall condition of surroundings among various stakeholders.

Keywords: built environment, well-organised, urban design, conflict, environmental psychology

Introduction

The 21st century marks the goal and aspiration of a living city, safe, sustainable and healthy city requiring quality urban living [5]. The actuality of the research is related to generally accepted sustainability approaches on the way to making an organised, functional and beautiful surrounding environment promoted through the New European Bauhaus, creative and transdisciplinary European-wide initiative linking the European Green Deal to the living spaces and experiences [9]. Sustainability model as an answer to global challenges related to climate change, demographic, globalisation, resource depletion, urbanisation is also basis of the national strategy [14] highlighting spatial development perspective, improved living quality for humans through creating attractive urban environment. The Sustainable Development Strategy [12] for capital Riga promotes a comfortable, safe and pleasant urban environment for citizens and Riga Development Programme 2022–2027 [11] accordingly pointing out such priority as an urban environment that promotes quality of life. Apart from strategic visions, well organised environment can mitigate social tensions and improve overall atmosphere in the city neighborhoods. For instance, the broken windows theory suggest that signs of untidiness and disorganisation in the neighborhood causes disorder to spread [6] and leaves negative consequences to the community. Moreover, as humans daily meet with numerous environmental stressors [13], an orderly environment as opposed to poor housing and outdoor quality, disorderly surroundings, noise and similar disturbances.

Cooperation and understanding between the different stakeholders and between citizens is an essential component in achieving improvements in the quality of the shared and private environment. It is very common to see the concept of a well-ordered environment in widespread public discourse, media, popular articles and communications mate-

rials of governing bodies such as municipalities, agencies, announcements from NGOs, and legal and private entities. This notion finds its manifestation in the government-level strategy documents, the Cabinet of Ministry orders, binding regulations of the county councils, competition briefs, as well as national-level publications. It is also apparent that this term can encompass a multitude of disparate meanings and interpretations which is also discussed in this investigation. Moreover, depending on the context, the term well-organised environment encompasses various factors, such as physical, social, educational, and mental domains and can be applied not only to spatial environments but also to business and entrepreneurial, school and workplace environments, and more. The research draws from the field of environmental psychology as "the discipline that studies the interplay between individuals and the built and natural environment" [13]. The paper is a cross-disciplinary inquiry into the attitudes and perceptions of the human's surrounding public and private environment, and presumably conflicting understanding and individual interpretations on what well-organised and orderly environment means, covering both, private and public domains. The main research relevant the topic comes from the fields of architecture and urban planning, landscape architecture, territorial and spatial planning, physical geography, environmental psychology and other social sciences. The livable and humane city concept and criteria has been very popularly theorised by Danish architect Jan Gehl. Human behavior and environment has been much researched by one of the notable environmental psychology field researchers and writers professor Linda Steg. The visual esthetic quality of the public space in Latvia has been thoroughly analysed by such researchers as Una Īle, Aija Ziemeļniece, Agnese Kusmane, Daiga Zigmunde, Sandra Treija and Uģis Bratuškins. Topic-related surveys have been conducted by the Central Statistics Office in Latvia, such as Quality of life in cities survey 2022

on places with high or low satisfaction with quality of life aspects in national cities other than Riga [1]. Additionally, there are surveys and studies carried out by the municipalities, for instance, Riga City Council Department of Urban Development, e.g. surveys of residents about life in the neighbourhoods, Development of a methodology for identifying degraded sites and areas and Community-led neighbourhood development in Riga [10]. However, the research level in Latvia respective to the exact intended topic is not sufficient, especially if analysing interplay of human-environment actions and development possibilities influenced by social context, relationships and attitudes to surrounding environment.

The environmental psychology “intends to understand and interpret the socio-environmental situation, and from it to generate new forms of action and intervention” [8]. According to Steg, environmental psychology has always worked closely with the discipline of architecture, spatial planning and urbanism to ensure a correct representation of the physical-spatial components of human-environment relationships and studies these interactions at various scales from domestic surroundings, neighbourhoods up until the scale of the planet [13]. The interdisciplinary nature of this paper should be underscored as it encompasses not only the field of environmental psychology but also establishes strong connections with disciplines such as architecture, design, urban studies, spatial planning and social sciences. This holistic approach may embrace diverse perspectives, fostering a comprehensive understanding of the complex interrelationships between the built environment, society and human behaviour, social dynamics embedded within spatial contexts and personal experiences. Besides it allows for further studies within various disciplines exploring other research directions and engaging other experts.

Table 1. The questionnaire “Survey “Study on “well-organised environment” in Latvia”, 2023 [developed by the author]

No.	Question	Type
1.	Q1 General information: gender, age, place of living, education level, professional field of occupation, nationality.	Respondents' statistics.
2.	Q2 What is an “orderly environment” for you? How do you understand the term “well-organised environment”?	Open-ended question.
3.	Q3 Where is the “well-organised environment” most important to you?	Open-ended question.
4.	Q4 Have you ever had disagreements about an “orderly environment”?	Open-ended question.
5.	Q5 In public communication, media, etc., when you hear the combination of the words “well-organised environment”, do you understand what it is about?	Multiple choice single answer question: 1. Yes, I think I understand it, 2. Mostly clear, 3. Mostly not clear, too vague, 4. I don't care, there are more important things to think about, 5. Other.
6.	Q6 Do you believe that the individual, collective and society should strive for an “ordered environment”?	Multiple choice single answer question: 1. Yes, it is very important to me, 2. Yes, it might be important, 3. It is not important to me, 4. I don't understand what it means, 5. Other.
7.	Q7 If you had such an opportunity, what would you like to do in your (private or public) environment?	Open-ended question.
8.	Q8 What are your most important criteria for an “orderly environment”?	Multiple-answer multiple choice question. Respondents were given a list of 30 parameters.
9.	Q9 Who do you think is responsible for creating an “orderly environment”?	Multiple-answer multiple choice question.
10.	Q10 What could you do to organise the surrounding environment? Write down one thing or activity that is most realistic for you.	Open-ended question.

Following the common interpretations of the term environment, the research paper explores the perception of the environment as firstly “the circumstances, objects, or conditions by which one is surrounded” and secondly as “the aggregate of social and cultural conditions that influence the life of an individual or community” [4]. According to Mirilia Bonnes, Professor of Environmental Psychology and Founder of Centro Interuniversitario di Ricerca in Psicologia Ambientale at the Sapienza University of Rome, “the environment is the physical environment – in spatial (and temporal)/physical terms – of everyday-life individual experience, ranging from the more built-up – in architectural and engineering sense (as setting or place) – to the more ‘natural’ ones – in a geographical or bio-ecological sense (as place or eco-system) – and differentiated along its spatial scale: small (house or tree), medium (neighborhood or wood) or large-scale (city or park)” [8]. She underlines [8]: “It is often also defined as a social-physical environment, since the daily life physical environment is always also a social environment.” Although the term environment can be characterised quite broadly and in the daily discourse it is used in various meanings, the initial purpose of the paper was to focus the attention towards the physical environment. During the investigation and by analysing the results from the survey, it became apparent that other kinds of “environments” (e.g. natural environment, social setting, learning, work, digital and informational environment) must be also considered – as suggested by Bonnes, environment is not just physical, it is social at the same time. The paper is based on the investigation through society involvement – the online questionnaire that gathers original and qualitative data to analyse the set topic. The research aims to inquire on the following:

- explore the concept of a well-organised/ordered environment,
- explore whether people share a common understanding on what a well-organised environment is,
- conclude on what aspects they highlight when referring to it,
- conclude on whether there are differences, conflicting understandings or uniform perceptions on what neatly organised and pleasant surroundings are,
- conclude on the essential changes and improvements that people consider important and moreover, what they would be able to undertake themselves.

Beyond formulating the meaning and creating the understanding of an orderly environment, the paper aims to clarify whether there are limitations posed by conflicting understandings of the notion and set objectives, organisation of the environment, quality of life and personal and community growth. The concerns of the study are factors that determine and influence a person's physical, mental or moral well-being and his/hers capacity to act in society in order to develop, improve and maintain the environment according to generalised norms or individual preconceptions.

The research is based on the qualitative online survey, additionally performing the summary and analysis of relevant scientific publications, bibliography and electronic sources. The survey-questionnaire “Aptauja “Pētījums par “sakārtotu vidi” Latvijā” (Survey “Study on “well-organised environment” in Latvia”) consisting of 10 standardised questions (TABLE 1) was designed and executed in Latvian, digitally and remotely in written form using online survey tool visidati.lv.

In the field of environmental psychology, the quality of life, satisfaction with living surroundings and well-being are factors much explored and studied through methodologies of Environmental Quality assessment – often “quality of life is

sought through improved design of residential spaces, housing or urban settings" [8]. Urban environmental quality can be assessed from either an expert or lay-person viewpoint relying on soft psychological responses – perceptions, appraisals, preferences, and evaluations [13]. The development of this paper is based exactly on the non-expert subjective evaluation. Questionnaire studies is one of the main research methods used in environmental psychology. Conducted in the independent settings they have high external validity. They are cost-effective for reaching large populations and give direct insight into describing societies and their practices. In developing the questionnaire, the approaches of different urban environmental quality evaluation methods were examined (e.g. PREQI, Perceived Residential Environmental Quality Indicators; PSCOQ, Public Space Characteristics Observation Questionnaire).

The purpose of the survey was to collect distinctive perspectives and opinions from society members, a group of respondents at a single point in time, that give a cross-sectional description and comparison of their environmental perceptions, and investigate the correlations between their comprehension, opinions, associations, necessary and intended actions related to environment organisation. The individual survey mixed both – open-end and multiple or single answer multiple choice options. The target audience for performing the questionnaire was people living in Latvia. In preparation of the paper/research, a number of 75 persons were surveyed and took part in the questionnaire. The average age of respondents was 42.4 years old with youngest – 23 and oldest – 70 years old. Majority of participants were 80% women, 18.7% – men. 63% of respondents hold Master's level education or Doctoral degree; the rest – Bachelor's level education or lower. Majority of respondents (77%) live in Riga, the rest – Pierīga, other towns in Latvia or the countryside. 74 of 75 respondents were Latvians.

Perceptions of "well-organised environment"

The ultimate goal of individuals and society as a whole is development of surroundings, transformation of the society towards sustainable, inclusive and aesthetic environment. In general, it can be assumed that improved design and environment is the basis for satisfaction and well-being, but do we as a society have a common consensus of what a well-organised, pleasant and enjoyable environment is? Contemporary society holds greater expectations and is much more sensitive towards "environmental aspects, such as facilities, urban services, green spaces, atmosphere, neighborhood and home" [8]. The living environment constitutes a residential, urban and architectural reality, experienced subjectively and psychologically [8] and this needs to be considered – we are also subjective and psycho emotionally different and sensitive as far as the living environment and spatial qualities are concerned. The important part of Latvian cultural tradition is people's attachment to their birthplace. As Latvian literary scholar, linguist and Professor at the Faculty of Humanities, University of Latvia, Janīna Kursīte writes that it was formed on the basis of a sense of local belonging and is often associated with the hard physical labour for maintenance and upkeep [7]. However, the sense of belonging to a place is subjective – one person may perceive the same place as beautiful, another – as ugly and unkempt. Here Kursīte refers to renowned Latvian born geographer Edmunds V. Bunkše's story about visiting Danish colleagues who, when they saw the rickety old wooden barns so dear to Latvians, judged them as primitive and unkempt [7]. In the recent years, the clean-up movement (talkas – in Latvian) has been helping to improve and tidy the environment. It helps to recognise

that people's engagement, actions of individuals, businesses and governments affect the spaces we live in. However, for the purpose of this study, well-organised environment must be understood in the wider scope (not limited to litter-free streets) – the study aims to clarify what people understand with notion "well-organised environment" and what is the extent of their interpretation of it.

Urban and non-urban (rural and suburban) conditions are very much an inhomogeneous system – a complex structure consisting of a set of elements. These elements of uneven quality are both – purposefully planned and maintained, but much of it is a coincidence and vernacular randomness, decay, historical consequence and heritage of varying value and significance. Contrary to that, the initial stages of the research and survey attempt to see a "well-organised environment" as an ultimate goal and ideal world order, as if this would ensure quality of life and satisfaction with living conditions. Without any prior clarification or guidance before answering, the survey indicates that 31.3% of participants think they comprehend the concept of a well-organised environment in public communication fully, and 38.8% answer they mostly understand it. On the other hand, 18.8% find it too abstract. Only one respondent did not express any interest in the matter.

Further analysis of the inquiry reveals substantial variations in interpretation and signifying criteria attributed to a well-organised environment by respondents. Additionally, it indicates that the concept can be linked to both tangible and intangible environments, as well as relationships, ambiance, or social context. The responses also suggest that the term is highly contextual, needs further clarification and can be understood differently by different individuals. In general, it is described by respondents as a rather vague and ambiguous term, used in a primitive way. Moreover, when the word environment is not specified, it tends to be associated with urban environments rather than indoor or other environments. The most mentioned factor when asked about what is an orderly environment (Q2, TABLE 1) was cleanliness. Other commonly mentioned criteria can be distinguished between those related to physical space and those – to social domain.

Comparatively to the open-end question, another question (Q8) asked from 30 given criteria to mark a maximum of five resulting in the five most preferable criteria of a well-organised environment (Fig. 1):

- 1) functional, ergonomic, easy to use and accessible,
- 2) safe to be in and to move around,
- 3) comprehensible, intuitive and clearly organised, easy to navigate,
- 4) green and well-maintained,
- 5) natural, ecological and energy efficient.

Other parameters also had a high prevalence of responses (more than 20 markings), such as:

- organised waste sorting, bins available, no littering,
- a clutter-free living environment, housing and utility rooms,
- fresh air, free from odours, dust, air pollution,
- a pleasant and friendly atmosphere.

While many responses confirm that a tidy environment is important everywhere, half of the respondents say that a tidy environment is most important at home, as it is the area most immediate to each individual. It was also emphasised that the home is a potentially manageable place for each individual – it is a personal place that can be maintained. Notably, criteria of ordered public spaces and road infrastructure were pointed out, and at least a third of respondents stressed the importance of an ordered workplace and environment in the office or educational institution. It can be also concluded that

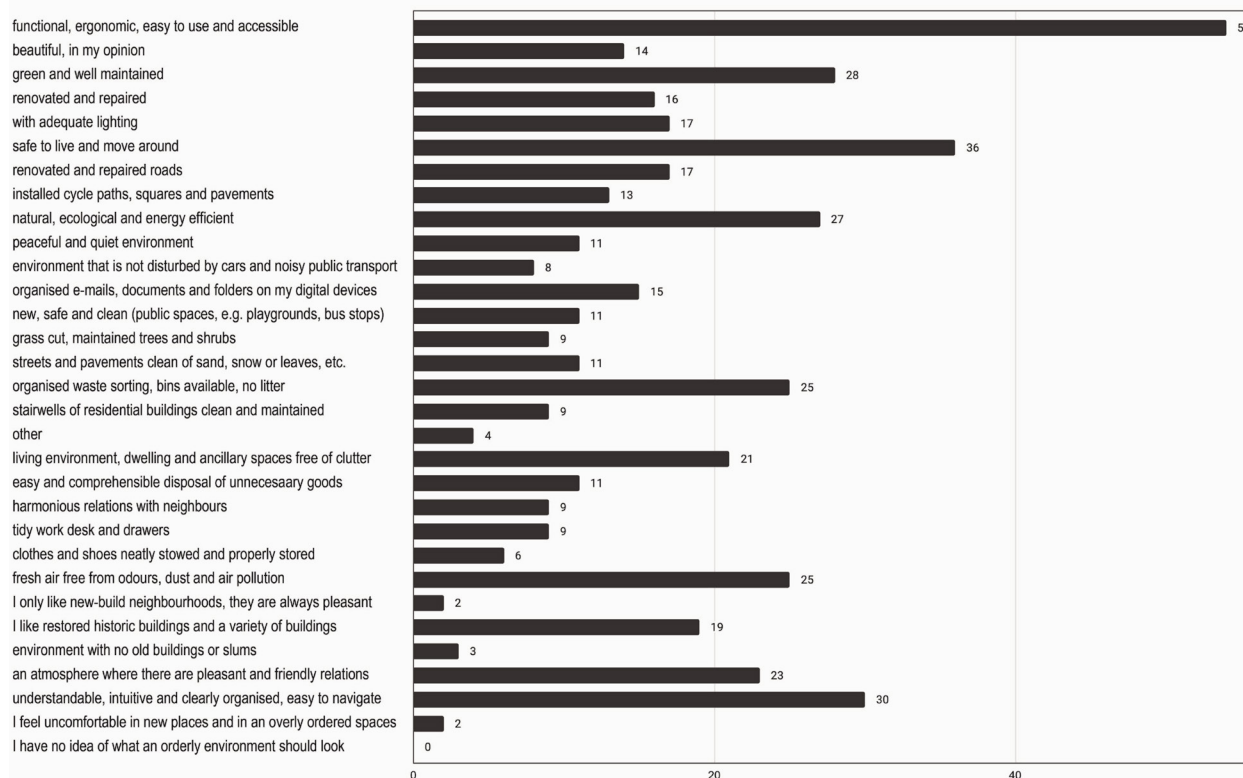


Fig. 1. Summary of responses to Q8 "What are your most important criteria for an "orderly environment"?" from Survey "Study on "well-organised environment" in Latvia [developed by the author]

people connect well-organised environments with orderly processes and clear responsibilities in the workplace, clear and organised, transparent processes in public and governing institutions, banks, doctors, services, organised computer systems, software and paperwork. Additionally, it was observed that a well-ordered environment is important in the environments where people spend most time – at home, at work, and on the way to the workplace.

Conflicting situations over a "well-organised environment"

The majority of respondents, nearly 70% (52 out of 75), agree that the individual, the collective, and society as a whole should endeavour towards an orderly environment (Q6); 21% view it as likely important. However, in the absence of a shared comprehension of the ultimate aim due to a state or condition characterised by a lack of agreement or harmony [3], challenges may arise. Usually, conflict denotes the action of opposing forces, but in static applications, it suggests an irreconcilability between duties or desires [3]. Thus referring back to the main hypothesis of the paper, respondents were asked (Q4) to indicate whether they had ever disagreed about the orderly environment and whether they felt that their views about it did not coincide with those of other people (e.g. family members, neighbours, colleagues or acquaintances, random encounters).

Minor part, 15% of respondents answered that they have not had any conflicting situations or differences in opinions about ordered and maintained environment and surroundings. The rest, 85% of respondents confirm they have had conflicting situations and inconsistencies in perceptions of what a well-organised environment is and briefly described the situations (Fig. 2). Such situations are typical at home among family members, with neighbours you have shared ownership of an estate, jointly manage the house and common facilities, at work about chaotic workplace or job-related processes and decisions, on a level of urban development –

survey shows that citizens and users often disagree on how processes in the city are held. Disagreements also happen in the professional setting when discussing issues related to urban environment and development among officials or within workgroups.

Answers indicate that the conflicting opinions arise from different backgrounds, education and previous sociocultural experiences – such differences create the gap in evaluating surroundings and their orderly or disorderly appearance. Summarising results from the question, five social/physical contexts can be identified to describe the discrepancies and conflicting views: 1) home and family, 2) neighbours at the residence place, 3) workplace and work colleagues, 4) urban environment, public space and surroundings, 5) general answers without specifying the social and environmental context. From those confirming the conflicting situations, a third (31%) of respondents confirmed that there are conflicting situations typical with family members, parents or children – there are disagreements over standards of cleanliness, storage and storage of belongings, differences in taste or different perceptions of the proper care of the natural environment, garden, lawn. Generally, the answers highlight that people may have different perspectives on cleanliness, tidiness and atmospheric factors that influence their views on what constitutes an orderly and aesthetically pleasing environment. Different tastes and values contribute to different perceptions.

The second largest group mentioned in 23% of answers is about conflicting ordering and design intentions in the urban environment and public space. For those living in the urban centres, there are disagreements about the orderliness of the public environment and one of the factors can be noise from local cafes/bars/restaurants that is disturbing through the night. People also have the opinion that some places and sites do not need an orderly environment and on the other hand, there are situations in the city where next to a well organised site maintained by the municipality there is

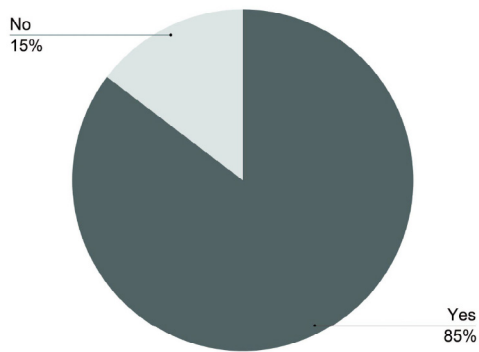


Fig. 2. Responses to question (Q4) "Have you ever had disagreements on the orderly environment"? Data from the survey "Study on "well-organised environment" in Latvia", 2023 [conducted by author]

a private, negligent territory and there can not be anything done about it. Certain criticism is directed at new buildings and development projects that prioritise cleanliness but lack aesthetic appeal, particularly in public spaces such as schools, clinics and hospitals. In addition, people identify challenges in improving environments, citing constraints in funding and human resources. There may be a lack of awareness at the management level, as they don't experience the day-to-day problems and may not prioritise the necessary improvements.

Several respondents pointed out exaggerated and useless space organisation and overly magnified maintenance that is not sustainable and even not aesthetically pleasant, for instance "(..) I often disagree with aesthetic decisions about landscaping and environmental facilities. I also try to pay attention not to what is tidy/not tidy, but to how long what is tidy stays tidy. I am interested in sustainability, in universal timeless solutions in design and materials. Cheap, last, new, cheap, last, new doesn't really appeal to me. There also seems to be a lot of pointless tidying up." The answers also suggest that excessive efforts to tidy up can lead to a loss of naturalness, for instance, natural meadows, lawns, thus indicating that the urge for maintenance of an order is exaggerated. Contrary to that, there are people to whom the absence of proper arrangements can create a sense of stress and disorder.

Maintenance of the environment and the contributions from individuals

People's lives, with their multiple activities (school, work, play, shopping, leisure and travel), take place in a particular environment and particular set of circumstances. How the environment is planned, designed and maintained affects every member of society, every individual and society as whole. One of the aims of the survey was to find out people's views on who should be in charge of creating a well-organised environment. Three main answers were highlighted in the responses (Fig. 3); firstly, the households and people themselves as the users of the environment, secondly, it is state or local government administration, thirdly, real estate owners and managers. Besides choosing from given answers, respondents highlighted that all the mentioned parties are responsible – society as a whole is responsible.

Following these results, it can be concluded that the citizens themselves are responsible for cleaning up the environment, accordingly, it is relevant to find out what it is that they consider necessary and what they would like to do to clean up the environment (Q10). It is noteworthy that the majority of

respondents indicate a preference for being more socially active when asked about realistic actions or initiatives to improve and preserve the environment. The survey participants stated their desire to engage in more public activities related to environmental improvement, including participating in clean-up events and taking part in municipal competitions and public debates. They expressed a need to be more active and involved. Clearly, the survey demonstrated that individuals in society take responsibility and actively participate in communal discussions. They comprehend the correlation between taxation and infrastructure improvements, and express interest in setting positive examples by participating in education efforts. Conversely, they also assert that their personal residence, or shared living areas nearby, are the most realistic locations to maintain and upkeep. In addition, many of the answers emphasise the desire to take care of waste management, sorting, and responsible disposal of waste. The lack of facilities, and containers is mentioned as an obstacle to realise that.

In the context of this discussion, people were asked for their opinion (Q7) on what should be improved in the surrounding environment. Answering this question, people gave more precise and concrete answers on what needs to be organised, improved and maintained. The answers to questions Q7 and Q10 do not correspond – responses to Q7 exclusively highlight improvements in the public space, especially numerous responses point out the necessity to improve transportation, pedestrian and car road infrastructure, public transport system and infrastructure, quality, security of the roads and convenient transit. Comparing the answers to Q7 and Q10, it can be seen that there is a difference between people's preferences, perceived needs and possibilities when asked about what they themselves could undertake to improve the environment. If the public administration and services could be entrusted with the improvement of the environment, people point to the shortcomings of the public space, with a strong emphasis on the crucial needs of improvement of the road infrastructure. On the other hand, if people think about what they could take on themselves (Q10), they point to jobs and tasks that concern the private space, their house or common property, and the social activism and involvement of themselves as individuals.

Conclusions

There can be extracted several important discussions, main conclusions of the study and recommendations for further work. The findings from the survey proves that the well-organised environment for people is often evoked as an aspirational ideal for the desired and expected state of surroundings. Although overly organised and neat attitudes are in some cases criticised, individuals and society as a whole should strive for a well-organised environment. Despite the answers from the survey indicating similarities, the existence of a consensus and complete understanding among individuals regarding the domains, specific criteria and defining characteristics that delineate an optimal, orderly, and structured environment remains ambiguous. Investigation shows that the term well-organised environment has rather broad meaning and interpretation from respondents. The survey proves that people MOSTLY understand what a well-organised environment means and their answers prove that this term can refer not only to urban environments but also to other domains.

Speaking about criteria for a well-organised and orderly environment one of the dominating criteria is cleanliness (tīra – in Latvian), allowing to conclude that well-organised environment is associated with surroundings free from litter, garbage

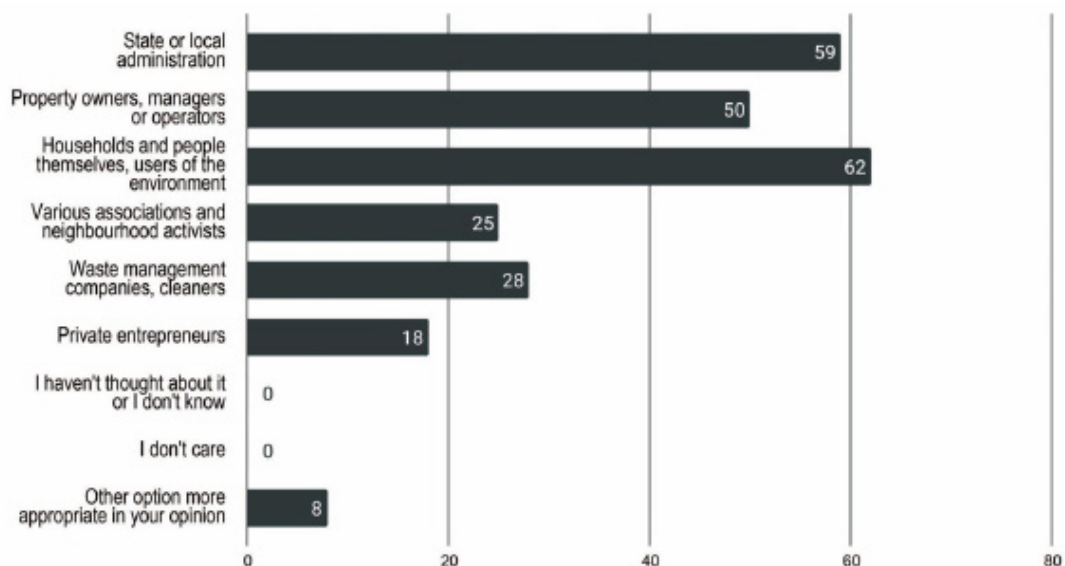


Fig. 3. Chart showing answers to the question "Who do you think is responsible for creating an "orderly environment"?". Data from the survey "Study on "well-organised environment" in Latvia", 2023 [conducted by author]

and similar pollution. However, if looking at the five most preferable criteria of a well-organised environment, they do not indicate any notion to cleanliness and tidiness. The criteria are as follows: 1) functional, ergonomic, easy to use and accessible, 2) safe to be in and to move around, 3) comprehensible, intuitive and clearly organised, easy to navigate, 4) green and well maintained, 5) natural, ecological and energy efficient.

As the study aimed to clarify whether there are limitations and conflicts caused by different understandings of the concept well-organised environment, it is concluded that the majority of respondents clearly express that there are dissenting opinions, situations and inconsistencies in the perception and maintenance of the well-organised environment. Conflicting situations are likely to hinder processes related to spatial development, quality of life, and personal and communal growth, as well as causing communication problems and negativity among stakeholders. Furthermore, variations in people's preferences, perceived needs, and opportunities become evident when they are asked about actions they could take to improve the environment. If the public administration and services were responsible for improving the environment, people would highlight the deficiencies of the public realm, specifically the need for enhanced road infrastructure. Conversely, if individuals considered their own responsibilities, they would focus on domestic or communal tasks pertaining to their private space or shared property. One of the most interesting findings is that individuals express a desire to be more socially engaged and participate in public processes relating to environmental development and upkeep.

Overall, the paper contributes to the current understanding of the collectively formed environment among Latvia's population. The research can have practical applications during discussions of environmental maintenance and spatial developments helping to comprehend differing opinions. The survey needs to be continued by widening the diversity of the respondents, different age groups, occupations and living settings (urban centres, towns vs countryside), by adding more targeted questions or using such methods as in-person interviews. The research would benefit from involvement of psychology or other social science expert. Moreover, in the next stages the study can be continued by forming and working with a particular focus group. The current paper represents an initial stage in a broader research trajectory aimed at comprehensively understanding the dynamics and com-

plexities of well-organised environments. The findings presented herein provide a foundation upon which subsequent studies can build, refine, and expand.

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Kopsavilkums

Starpdisciplinārs pētījums par cilvēka un vides mijiedarbību, kas balstoties uz vides psiholoģijas jomu, pēta cilvēka attieksmi un apkārtējās vides uztveri, kā arī, iespējams, pretrunīgo izpratni un atšķirīgo individuālo interpretāciju par to, ko nozīmē labi organizēta un sakārtota vide. Sakārtotas vides jēdziens ir plaši sastopams publiskajā diskursā, taču atkarībā no konteksta jēdziens ietver dažādus faktoros, piemēram, fizisko, sociālo, izglītības un garīgo jomu, un to var attiecināt ne tikai uz telpisko un būvēto vidi, bet arī uz uzņēmējdarbības, skolas un darba vidi. Pētījuma mērķis ir noskaidrot Latvijā dzīvojošo izpratni par sakārtotu vidi, kā arī izpētīt, vai pastāv ierobežojumi, ko rada pretrunīga izpratne par jēdzienu un vai konfliktējoši ir šķērslis izvīrtajiem mērķiem saistībā ar vides organizāciju, dzīves kvalitāti, personīgo un sabiedrības kopumā izaugsmi. Darbā izmantota sabiedrības viedokļa noskaidrošana caur tiešsaistes aptauju, kurā apkopoti oriģināli un kvalitatīvi dati, lai analizētu izvīrīto tēmu.