

# SOCIO-ECONOMIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS OF VALUES AND PREFERENCES OF STAKEHOLDERS

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**Abstract.** Sustainability dimensions refer to the future-oriented changes, therefore, there appears a necessity to achieve in future what lacks or is not for some reasons available today, including positive changes in the minds of the people. Spatial/land-use planning and implementation of the plans should form the necessary preconditions for sustainable use of land-related resources, balancing spatial development interests on the one hand, and the interests of preservation and reviveability of natural resources on the other hand. These interests primarily concerned of those who are related to ‘spatially allocated values’ through various activities, e.g. dwelling, leisure and work. The main focus of the study is on challenges and approaches to identify, assess and discuss these values among involved stakeholders. The review of governance styles and institutional setting, sustainable development analysis and synthesis techniques as well as the logical-constructive method mainly employed for the study. The findings of the study show that not only economic values can be identified by experts and that different informal planning tools support the process of formal spatial planning in practice. Evidence-based knowledge is gained on collaborative planning approach, which supports binding decision-making in the way it largely promotes consensus building for the benefits of local society. Sustainable decisions based on harmonized values and preferences leads to sustainable communities. Finally, it is recommended that a values-led planning approach should be promoted as well as innovative assessment tools introduced to improve spatial planning and land-use management.

**Keywords:** *Sustainability dimensions, values and preferences, spatial planning, experts and stakeholders, values-led planning approach, sustainable communities.*

**JEL Classification:** O21

This work has been supported by the European Regional Development Fund within the Activity 1.1.1.2 “Post-doctoral Research Aid” of the Specific Aid Objective 1.1.1 “To increase the research and innovative capacity of scientific institutions of Latvia and the ability to attract external financing, investing in human resources and infrastructure” of the Operational Programme “Growth and Employment” No. 1.1.1.2/VIAA/1/16/161.