

INTRODUCTION

Spatial arrangements on a local, regional, national and international scale are constantly changing under varying conditions. Although we distinguish various types of those factors, including economic, social, natural, legal, spatial and other aspects, they create a complex of mutually dependent conditions; it often happens that the modifications appearing in spatial systems stem from changes in singular conditions, which trigger further consequences.

An important factor influencing the transformation of industrial spaces may be the evolution of economic and trade systems. Countries belonging to such systems are changing rapidly. The transformations taking place in NAFTA, joining the United States with Mexico and Canada, led to the replacement of this free trade agreement with the USMCA. These actions, extremely important for the economy and other areas, strongly affected the industry in each Member State. Research indicates that entry into NAFTA was a significant development factor for the automotive sector in Mexico. Its dynamic development was associated with the transfer of production towards the north of the country, a change in the production structure and greater export specialisation (M. Wójtowicz, M. Płonka).

Significant changes are taking place in the layout of urban space, resulting from, among others, the variability of the environment. The extremely interesting issue of Łódź industrial heritage was illustrated in the example of plac Zwycięstwa in Łódź, a place strongly associated with the cotton industry which contributed to the dynamic development of the entire city in the 19th century. As research shows, long history does not have a significant impact on the creation of contemporary territorial identity (A. Kulawiak, K. Smętkiewicz).

Spatial changes in the city were also the subject of research carried out in another article, analysing the example of plac Nowy in Kraków as a place of conflict in the public space. As the authors emphasise, spatial conflicts occur because of changes in the purpose or diversification of the functions of public space (K. Żabińska, M. Noviello).

The issue of cities is also discussed by Prof. Alexander Georg Supan in the article on the assessment of the population of medium-sized and small European cities in the last quarter of the 19th century. It is worth noting that in the last quarter of the 19th century, $\frac{1}{10}$ of European cities were small towns and over $\frac{1}{5}$ were classified as medium-sized, most typical for the areas of Austria-Hungary and Germany (V. Rudenko, V. Bilous).

The issue of transforming service spaces was discussed in the article on contemporary directions of development of ski resorts in Poland. With the background of the state of development of downhill skiing infrastructure in Poland, the author determined the goals towards which ski resorts reach nowadays from the point of view of ensuring the implementation of sustainable development goals. This approach to the transformation of service spaces is particularly important if future consequences of climate change,

dynamic demographic processes and competition between tourist destinations are considered (K. Krzesiwo).

The presented study results refer to the changes taking place in the industrial and service spaces under the influence of various factors. We encourage readers and other authors to present their research in this journal.

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