

INTRODUCTION

Spatial systems are subject to constant changes, a process influenced by many factors that change over time. Varying conditions affect both the directions of research and its course. This often leads to a search for new research methods, measures and indicators, as well as the emergence of new research topics.

An important condition influencing the development of the economy is the necessary factor of infrastructure. Research on warehousing infrastructure shows it plays a key role in developing ports and port cities. Modern warehouse and storage areas in northern Poland were built only in the largest port cities with developed industries (Gdańsk, Gdynia, Szczecin and Elbląg), and there has been a clear relationship between the size of the city and agglomeration, measured by population, and the development of this type of infrastructure (Bocheński).

Research on the development of hotel chain services is a contemporary challenge. These services in Poland are addressed mainly to foreign customers and are located in the largest cities such as Warsaw, Kraków and Gdańsk, as well as in tourist towns. These facilities constitute over 17% of all hotels in Poland and approximately 43% of all hotel rooms. The importance of hotel chains on the domestic market, despite economic fluctuations and the uncertain political situation related to the conflict in Ukraine, is constantly developing. The operation of hotels and other hotel facilities as part of a single enterprise provides their owners with many benefits. Therefore, the hotel chain segment is the fastest-growing within the Polish hotel industry (Sala, Szostak).

Economic development and progressive anthropogenic pressure on the natural environment have influenced researchers' interest in the problem of toxic compound pollution in the soil, water and air. One of the most dangerous threats to residents is the contamination of groundwater, which is often used as a reservoir for drinking water, and therefore why it is so important to control its quality. The source of groundwater pollution is very often municipal or industrial waste landfills, but to maintain good water quality, it is necessary to carry out reliable monitoring. The most popular water quality indices that scientists use to assess the quality of groundwater include the Water Quality Index, Landfill Water Pollution Index, Nemerov Pollution Index, Backman Index, Canadian Water Quality Index, Horizontal Index, Enrichment Index and Fuzzy water quality (Szkleniarz).

Human capital transformation processes are an important direction of contemporary research worldwide. Taking Kazakhstan as an example, in research on human capital characteristics, the importance of the gender component should be emphasised. Identifying factors influencing the effective use of human capital, considering gender, is an important part of the research. Analyses of the phenomenon have shown a persistent difference between genders in life expectancy, education level, income and labour market. The results identified regions that are leaders and outsiders regarding accumulated human capital (Nyussupova, Aidarkhanova, Gaukhar, Chingiz, Ulan).

Observation of surroundings and changes in spatial conditions have led to the formulation of new ideas related to the administrative division of Poland. The research conducted, however, found little interest in the issue of changes to the administrative map among people born after 1998 who do not know any other. It is worth noting that the students' opinions are partially consistent with the views presented in the public and academic debates on this topic (Parol, Gręda).

The works presented here refer in interesting ways to recent issues in spatial research resulting from various conditions. We encourage readers to present their research results in our journal.

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