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## Sport and recreational facilities at the objects of the tourism booking area of the cross-border tourist zone

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**Key words:** sports and recreation facilities, coastal communes, seaside tourist zone, tourist accessibility, tourist traffic

### Abstract

This article addresses the issue of the analysis of the development of the communes of the seaside tourist zone of the Polish Baltic Coast. The analysis was carried out for all 37 coastal communes of the coastal tourist zone. A quantitative and spatial analysis of the distribution of the main tourist and leisure facilities was made based on the data of the Local Data Bank of the Central Statistical Office, taking into account the state of 2017. The sports and recreation facilities of the coastal tourist zone municipalities are characterized by a significant degree of spatial differentiation. In the distribution of sports and recreation facilities accompanying the accommodation facilities, there are clear poles of spatial concentration and areas of scarcity of sports and recreation facilities. This study analyzes the development of coastal communes of the Polish Baltic Coast in sports and recreation facilities. The analysis was made at the level of all coastal communes of the coastal tourist zone. For the purposes of this study, coastal gminas have taken into account those that have direct contact with the coastline of the Baltic Sea. Ogółem was included in the study of 32 coastal communes, part of municipalities, urban-rural part and typical rural communes. The CSO data on the number of objects of the broadly understood sports and recreation facilities of all coastal communes in Poland were used as the source material for achieving this goal. The analysis was made for 2017. The main areas of concentration of development facilities are connected with the municipalities with the best-developed base of accommodation facilities and the largest turnout of tourist traffic (Kołobrzeg, Rewal, Świnoujście, Władysławowo (commune), Łeba, Ustka, Mielno. There is a tendency to concentrate sports and recreation facilities in communes where, in addition to the typical

recreational function of tourism, spa tourism (Kołobrzeg, Świnoujście) plays an important role as well as in metropolitan municipalities (Gdańsk, Gdynia). Lack of sports and recreational development or its very limited development clearly corresponds to a shortage in terms of accommodation facilities and other elements of the broadly understood tourism development. The worst equipped with sports and recreation facilities are located on the outskirts of the main development and tourism poles (Wicko, Smoldzino, Kosakowo, Międzyzdroje (rural commune), Kamień Pomorski (rural commune), Będzino, Choczewo

## **INTRODUCTION**

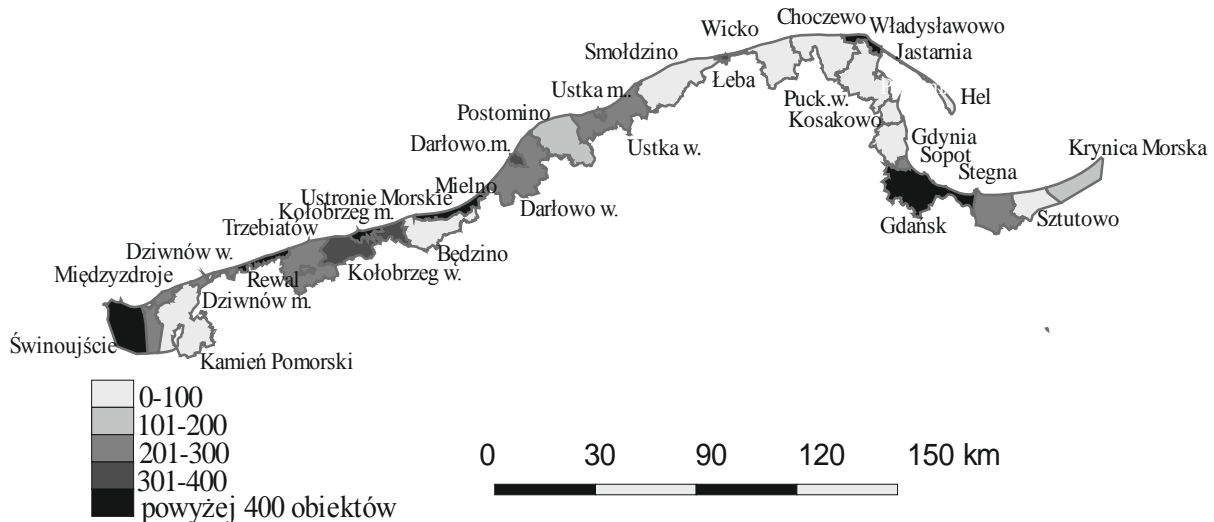
The Baltic coast is the main reception area for tourist traffic in Poland. This is due to the wealth of assets that make up the climate values and the values associated with the genetic type of the Polish coast. The Polish Baltic coast is characterized by the longest sun exposure compared to the rest of the country, especially during the holiday and holiday season, which involves a long bathing season and a general recreational season, in terms of duration, one of the longest in Poland. The Baltic coast, in 80% of the coastline's length, represents a genetic type with a flood plain with low, wide sandy beaches, mostly with a wide width. These conditions are particularly conducive to this region for practicing typical leisure tourism. In addition, the coastal voivodships cover over 30% of the total registered accommodation base in Poland, mostly seasonal. In addition to recreational values, the coast also has the potential to favor other forms of tourism: first of all, spa tourism, country-specific, qualified, related to the sea and land contact zone (sea kayaking, sailing, windsurfing, katesurfing, fishing tourism), agritourism. The main element of tourist development is its accommodation base. According to GUS data, over 20% of all accommodation places in Poland are concentrated in seaside communes. An important role in the development of the coast is also played by the gastronomic base, services accompanying tourism and its transport accessibility. Sports and recreational facilities for tourism are also the subject of scientific studies (Berbeka 2013, Bogucka 2013, Kogut Jaworska 2011, Rogala 2011, Śniadek 2011, Bielec i inni 2011, Chudy 2007, 2012, Drohomirecka i inni 2011, Hajdzik i inni 2011, Puciato 2011, Śleboda i inni 2011, Wankiewicz 2011, Żyśko 2006).

## **THE PURPOSE OF THE STUDY**

This study analyzes the development of coastal communes of the Polish Baltic Coast in sports and recreation facilities. The analysis was made at the level of all coastal communes of the coastal tourist zone. For the purposes of this study, coastal communities have been considered to have those that have direct contact with the Baltic Sea coastline. Ogółem was

included in the study of 32 coastal communes, part of municipalities, urban-rural part and typical rural communes. The CSO data on the number of objects of the broadly understood sports and recreation facilities of all coastal communes in Poland were used as the source material for achieving this goal. The analysis was made for 2017.

## RESULTS ANALYSIS



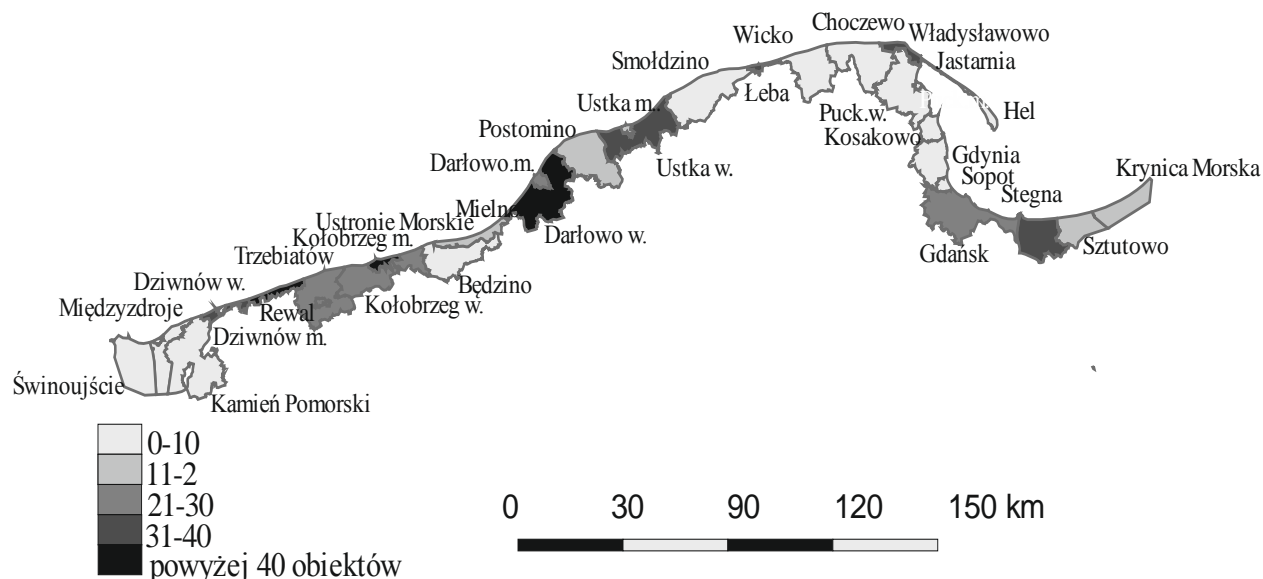
**Fig. 1.** Number of sports and recreation facilities in seaside communes. Baltic Sea Coast

The study includes sports and recreational facilities (football fields, volleyball, basketball, tennis courts, open and closed recreational swimming pools, horse stables), closed and open facilities for nursing and regeneration (gyms, saunas, solariums), other indoor facilities creating the possibility of practicing some spondio recreational activities (billiards tables, bowling alleys, table tennis tables) and various types of equipment rentals for various forms of active recreation and tourism (rental of trekking equipment, bicycles, floating equipment, play rooms for children).

In 2017, in the facilities of the base camp, the seaside commune had a total of 4,220 sport and recreational facilities. There were 670 field objects, of which 396 basketball or volleyball courts, 294 football fields and 114 tennis courts. The basins were 258 of which 174 were covered and 84 were open. The facilities for nursing and regeneration treatments were 1163, of which 317 saunas, 270 gyms, 294 facilities providing regenerative treatments, 197 facilities providing regenerative services under the supervision of an instructor and 63 solariums. From the other closed sports and leisure facilities, table tennis tables -476, billiards-337 tables were the most common, as well as 31 bowling facilities and 20 facilities adapted to mini-golf. There were 733 rentals, of which the most tourist equipment rental -430, bike rental-254 and floating equipment rental-49. There are 4 stud farms, 341 rooms adapted for children's games

and plays. Analysis of the spatial distribution of sports and recreation facilities of the accommodation facilities of coastal communes indicates significant spatial differences. Most of the objects were recorded in the following municipalities: Kołobrzeg-849, Rewal-615, Gdańsk-503, Mielno-449, Świnoujście-435 and Władysławowo-426. The smallest number of sports and recreation facilities were recorded in municipalities, large, located on the periphery of the main tourist streams, and other than tourism dominating the functions of socio-economic development: Międzyzdroje-rural commune - 0 facilities, Smołdzino-6, Kamień Pomorski-rural commune - 6, Będzino-7 and Puck-20.

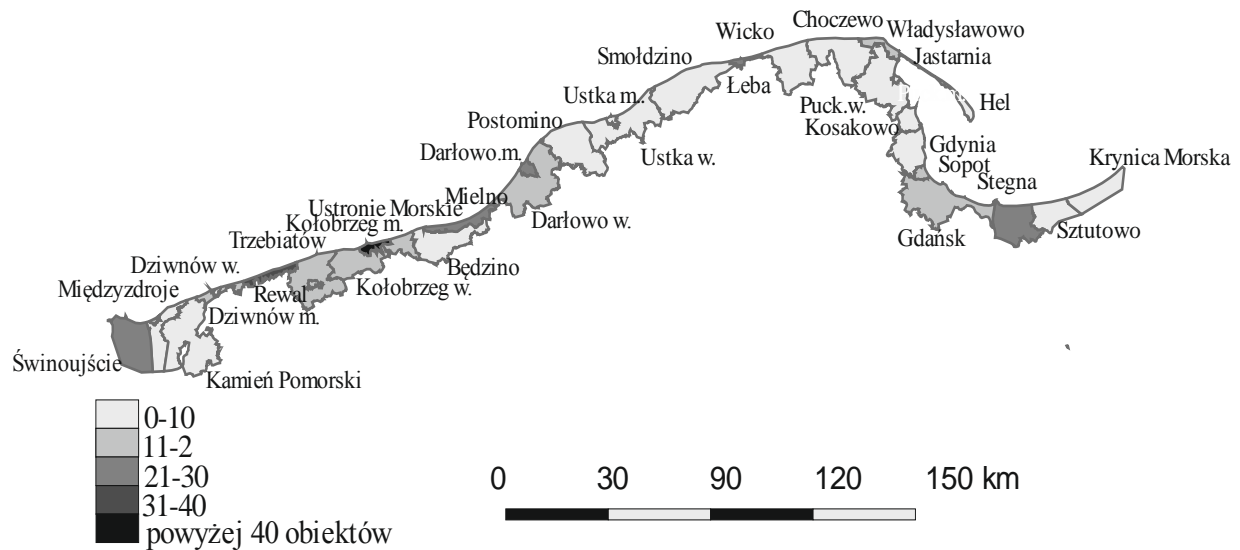
In general, there is a noticeably higher density of sports and recreational facilities in the municipalities with a large number of facilities and accommodation facilities, which indicates that the location of the accommodation base clearly determines the distribution of other elements of tourist development.



**Fig. 2.** Spatial arrangement of volleyball, football and basketball fields in the accommodation facilities of coastal communes

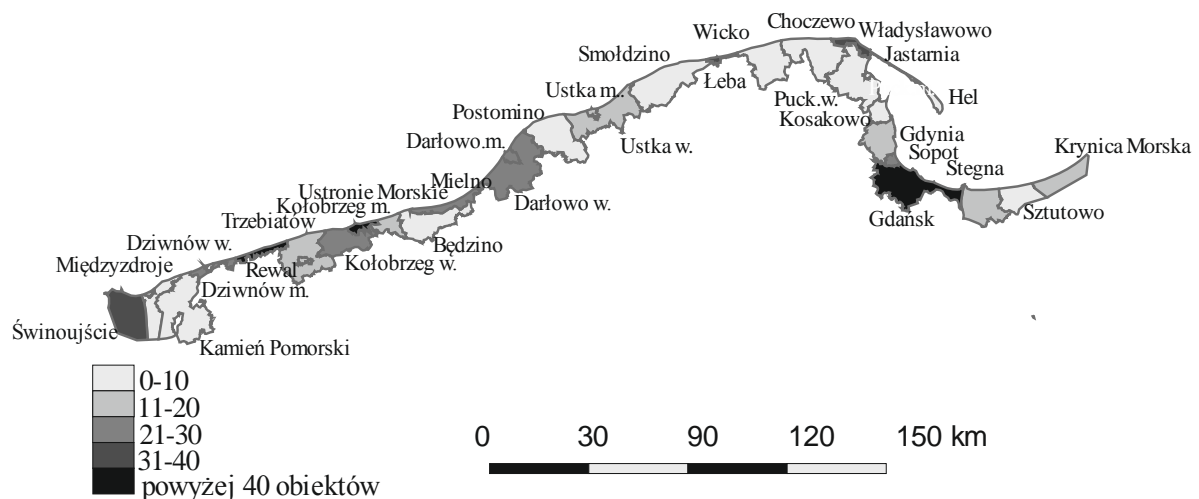
The distribution of individual elements of sports and recreation development of coastal communes also shows significant spatial differences. The majority of basketball, volleyball, football and tennis courts are located in the following municipalities: Mielno-74, Darłowo-44, Rewal-44, and in Ustka and Stegna after -37, Władysławowo-34. There are no such facilities in the municipalities of: Smołdzino, Gdynia, Kamień Pomorski and in the rural commune of Międzyzdroje. In addition, few such facilities are located in the municipalities of: Kosakowo, Choczewo, Będzino-po 1, Wicko-2. Among the municipalities in which they lead the most, there are municipalities that in recent years have been the place of implementation of many sports facilities investments and which specialize in the organization of sports camps for youth and sports clubs during the holiday and holiday period. The lack of such facilities

with reference to Gdynia can be explained by the fact that the list includes sports and recreational facilities that only accompany accommodation facilities, and not all public sports and recreation facilities.



**Fig. 3.** Spatial distribution of open and closed recreational pools in the facilities of the seaside base of coastal communes

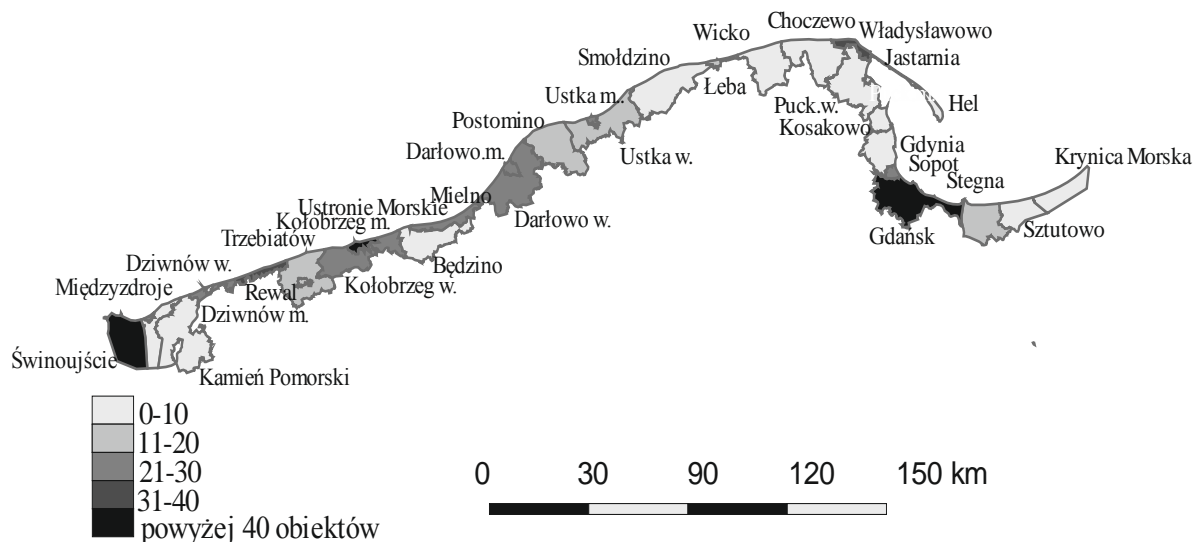
Of the total of 258 pools in coastal communes, the largest number is located in the municipalities of: Kołobrzeg-municipality-42, Rewal-30, Świnoujście-18, Stegna-14, Darłowo, Mielno-urban and rural commune and Łeba-after 12. (Fig. 3) There are no such facilities in the municipalities of: Hel, Puck - urban and rural commune, Smołdzino, Kamień Pomorski, Będzino and in the rural commune of Międzyzdroje.



**Fig. 4.** Spatial arrangement of gyms, saunas and solariums in the accommodation facilities of coastal communes

It is worth noting that the most in this type of facilities is in communes, in which, apart from the recreational function, the spa function plays a very important role (Kołobrzeg,

Świnoujście). Lack of this type of facilities in communes located in the coastal zone in relation to the main poles of tourism development and tourist traffic. In the communes of the coastal tourist zone in 2017 there were 650 saunas, a solarium and a gym (Fig.5). Most of these types of facilities were located in Kołobrzeg-77, Gdańsk-67, Rewalu-51, Świnoujście-43, Władysławów (municipal municipality) -42 and in Łeba-35, there are no such facilities in the municipalities: Wicko, Smołdzino, Kamień Pomorski- rural commune, Międzyzdroje-rural commune, Będzino. In addition, a small number of them is located in the municipalities of: Choczewo-1, Hel and Jastarnia (rural commune after 2). There is a clear relationship between the number of such facilities and the development of the spa function of the town and the intensity of tourist traffic.



**Fig.5.** Spatial distribution of accessibility of rehabilitation treatments, spas and classes conducted by instructors in seaside communes

The analysis of the spatial arrangement of facilities providing rehabilitation treatments, spas and classes conducted by professionally trained instructors indicates a clear relationship between their availability and the spa function. The best developed base of this type of facilities are: Kołobrzeg-121, Świnoujście-80 (28.1% of all such facilities in the communes of the seaside tourist zone). In addition, a large number of such facilities are recorded in the municipalities of: Gdańsk-48, Rewal-38, Władysławowo-37, Mielno-30. There are no such facilities in the municipalities of: Wicko, Smołdzino, Kamień Pomorski (rural commune, Międzyzdroje-rural commune) and Będzino, one object is located in the following municipalities: Hel and Jastarnia-rural commune.

An important role among other sports and recreational equipment facilities of accommodation facilities in the coastal zone is played by other elements such as: table

tennis tables, billiards tables, bowling alleys and rooms adapted for mini-golf. In total, in 2017, there were 864 such facilities in the study area. The largest number of 337 objects equipped with billiard tables were located in the following communes: Kołobrzeg (urban commune) -26, Rewal-25, Władysławowo (municipal commune) -24, Gdańsk-20, Łeba and Mielno (municipal commune-after 18).

The largest number of 476 buildings with table tennis tables were located in Mienie-40, in Rewal-38, in Łeba-32, in the municipalities of: Władysławowo-31 and Kołobrzeg-30. The number of bowling alleys is relatively small. In total, in all 37 seaside communes in 2017 there were 31 of them. Most of them were located in the municipalities of Kołobrzeg (commune) -5, Rewal-4. In 22 municipalities, no such facilities were recorded. In 15 communes there were facilities adapted to play miniature golf (a total of 20 objects). Two objects of this type were located in the municipalities of: Władysławowo (municipality), Łeba, Mielno, Darłowo (urban and rural commune). An important role in the sport and recreational development of seaside towns is played by various types of specialist equipment rentals enabling the practicing of various forms of tourism and recreation. In total, this type of facilities was in 2017 in the surveyed area-1080, of which the most tourist equipment rental -430. The largest number of such facilities was located in the municipalities of: Kołobrzeg (municipality) -42. Rewal-31, Świnoujście-27, Mielno (rural commune) -26, Władysławowo (municipal commune) -23, Łeba-22. There were no tourist equipment rentals in the Będzino commune and in the Międzyzdroje commune (rural commune). In addition, after only one object was in the municipalities of: Kosakowo, Smołdzino, Choczewo, Wicko, Puck, Hel, Jastarnia (rural commune). Out of 254 bike rentals, the following communes were in the following communes: Rewal-34, Kołobrzeg (municipality) -29, Gdańsk-19, Świnoujście-18, Ustronie Morskie-16, Ustka and Łeba-after 15.

**Table 1 a,b.** Spatial accessibility of selected sports and recreational facilities in accommodation facilities of seaside communes

Localities	Billiard table with equipment	table tennis table	bowling	minigolf
Łeba	18	32	0	2
Wicko	0	4	0	0
Krynica Morska	16	16	0	0
Stegna	14	15	0	1
Sztutowo	3	6	1	0
Hel	1	2	0	0
Jastarnia – urban commune	7	12	0	0
Jastarnia – rural commune	1	1	1	0
Puck	0	2	0	0

Władysławowo – urban commune	24	31	2	2
Władysławowo – rural commune	9	12	1	0
Kosakowo	2	0	0	0
Puck - rural commune	2	3	0	1
Ustka	15	19	1	0
Smółdzino	1	1	0	0
Ustka	11	21	0	0
Choczewo	1	2	0	0
Gdańsk	20	17	2	1
Gdynia	2	1	1	0
Sopot	4	3	0	0
Rewal	25	38	4	1
Trzebiatów - rural commune	8	15	0	1
Dziwnów – urban commune	5	8	1	0
Dziwnów - rural commune	14	19	0	0
Kamień Pomorski - rural commune	0	1	0	0
Międzyzdroje – urban commune	9	8	3	0
Międzyzdroje - rural commune	0	0	0	0
Kołobrzeg urban commune	26	30	5	1
Kołobrzeg - rural commune	10	20	1	1
Ustronie Morskie	16	21	0	1
Będzino	1	1	0	0
Mielno – urban commune	13	14	0	0
Mielno - rural commune	18	40	1	2
Darłowo- urban commune	16	20	3	2
Darłowo - rural commune	11	19	2	2
Postomino	8	10	1	1
Świnoujście	6	12	1	1
Total	337	476	31	20

**Table 1 c.d.** Spatial accessibility of selected sports and recreational facilities in the accommodation facilities of coastal communes

Localities	rental of floating equipment	rental of tourist equipment	children's play rooms	horse-riding	bicycle rentals
Łeba	3	22	23	0	15
Wicko	0	1	1	0	6
Krynica Morska	1	7	6	0	2
Stegna	0	6	13	0	8
Sztutowo	1	2	3	0	1
Hel	2	2	1	0	0
Jastarnia – urban commune	1	8	12	0	-
Jastarnia - rural commune	0	1	1	0	-
Puck	0	1	0	0	0
Władysławowo – urban commune	4	23	20	0	-
Władysławowo – rural commune	1	5	8	0	-
Kosakowo	0	1	2	0	1



Puck - rural commune	0	3	1	1	3
Ustka	0	13	15	0	7
Smołdzino	0	1	0	0	0
Ustka	1	10	13	0	15
Choczewo	0	1	2	1	1
Gdańsk	4	32	17	0	19
Gdynia	0	4	4	0	5
Sopot	0	16	8	0	11
Rewal	1	31	27	1	34
Trzebiatów - rural commune	2	16	8	1	6
Dziwnów – urban commune	1	5	6	0	6
Dziwnów - rural commune	2	19	6	0	14
Kamień Pomorski - rural commune	1	1	0	0	0
Międzyzdroje – urban commune	1	16	10	0	7
Międzyzdroje - rural commune	0	0	0	0	0
Kołobrzeg urban commune	4	42	30	0	29
Kołobrzeg - rural commune	4	17	15	0	9
Ustronie Morskie	1	13	17	0	16
Będzino	0	0	0	0	1
Mielno – urban commune	3	19	14	0	-
Mielno - rural commune	6	26	20	0	-
Darłowo urban commune	3	14	11	0	11
Darłowo - rural commune	0	17	13	0	5
Postomino	0	8	6	0	4
Świnoujście	2	27	8	0	18
Total	49	430	341	4	254

In 32 out of 37 communes there were rooms, rooms adapted for play, recreation of children. Most of these types of facilities were located in the municipalities of Kołobrzeg (urban commune) -30, Rewal-27, Łeba-23, Władysławowo (municipal commune) and Mielno (rural commune-20). There were no such facilities in the communes: rural Puck, Kamień Pomorski, Smołdzino, Będzino, Międzyzdroje (rural commune).

In 22 communes, there were rentals of floating equipment. With a total of 49 such facilities, most were located in the following municipalities: Mielno (rural commune) -6, Gdańsk, Władysławowo (municipal commune), Kołobrzeg (urban and rural commune) - after 4. In addition, there were 4 horse stables adapted in the analyzed area to organize tourism and leisure for tourists: in the municipalities of Choczewo, Rewal, Trzebiatów (rural commune), Puck (rural commune).

## SUMMARY

The sports and recreation facilities of the coastal tourist zone municipalities are characterized by a significant degree of spatial differentiation. In the distribution of sports and recreation facilities accompanying the accommodation facilities, there are clear poles of spatial concentration and areas of scarcity of sports and recreation facilities.

1. The main areas of concentration of development facilities are connected with the municipalities with the best-developed base of accommodation facilities and the largest turnout of tourist traffic (Kołobrzeg, Rewal, Świnoujście, Władysławowo (municipality), Łeba, Ustka, Mielno).
2. There is a tendency to concentrate sports and recreation facilities in communes where, in addition to the typical recreational function of tourism, spa tourism (Kołobrzeg, Świnoujście) plays an important role as well as in metropolitan municipalities (Gdańsk, Gdynia).
3. Lack of sports and recreational development or its very limited development clearly corresponds to a shortage in terms of accommodation facilities and other elements of the broadly understood tourism development. The worst equipped with sports and recreation facilities are located on the outskirts of the main development and tourism poles (Wicko, Smołdzino, Kosakowo, Międzyzdroje (rural commune), Kamień Pomorski (rural commune), Będzino, Choczewo

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