

Evolution of suburban settlements of the capital centers of Russia and their consequences for environment and population

Suburban territories of the Russian capital centers (Moscow and St.-Petersburg), traditionally carried out recreational and agricultural functions, and also formed a contingent of the push-pull migrants daily making trips for work in the nearest city. Supply of capitals by agricultural production occurred in the agrocities combining a rural landscape with residential areas by city many-storeyed complexes, and the skeleton of moving of suburban territory was formed at the expense of numerous small rural settlements. Actively summer residences - «dacha», «the second habitation» capital inhabitants developed - by 2004 in Moscow suburbs territory was more than 1 million sites in the garden associations occupying about 3% of the area of Moscow region. By end XX century agricultural grounds of residential suburbs have appeared thrown, have started to be sold under private building, agrocities have turned in not too prestigious residential enclave of megacities, and summer residences from collective gardenings with agro-recreational function became cottage settlements with recreational and residential function (Исаченко Т.Е., 2011). Summer residences remain an integral part of a cultural landscape of Moscow suburbs. The stream of the inhabitants of Moscow aspiring on summer residences, in target summer day exceeds 4 million persons (Махрова, 2009). Actually housing estates in a greater degree gravitate to a zone of near and average suburbs (85% of all summer residences), thus it is more than them in the west of Moscow suburbs (about 40% from the area of all country sites) and much less in the east. Garden settlements with cheaper habitation are concentrated basically on the average and distant Moscow suburbs, thus to the West from Moscow their number is considerably reduced. Thus, territorial stratification of country habitation on quality, social composition living and on a special-purpose designation is accurately shown: placing expensive cottage and housing estates in near Moscow suburbs mainly in the western direction, and shift of a garden segment on the north, the east and the south in more remote areas of Moscow suburbs. The visual image of a traditional forest-meadow landscape of a midland of Russia is even more often replaced with geometrically structured picture with high fences along highways. Country and cottage settlements act as nuclear geosystems in which zone of influence (from first hundreds meters to the first kilometers) territory pollution, high density of places for a fire, the raised probability of fires, increase in the factor of anxiety of animals, etc. is marked (Русапов А.В., Иванов А.Н., 2011).

Development of country and cottage building deforms demographic processes in suburban territories. Mass transfer of the earths of agricultural purpose

in the earths of settlements at first leads to reduction of workplaces in agrarian branches and to an outcome of countrymen in capital. The rural habitation is on sale under summer residences to townspeople or for residing of migrants from the Russian regions and the near abroad. According to local residents (Odintsovo area of Moscow Region, 50 people, 2010), it changes national structure of the population (more than 50% of pupils in elementary grades – children of migrants), traditions of employment (trade instead of agriculture), household customs.