

## **Functional differentiation of second homes and downshifting of Metropolitan residents in the Moscow Region**

With the development of urbanization processes and the spread of urban lifestyle in the Moscow suburbs, second homes not only increase in quantity, but also change their functions. At the present stage of posturbanization and postindustrial economy there is a functional differentiation of suburbs, reflected in the second-house settlement. The large territory of the Moscow Region (44329 km<sup>2</sup>, length from North to South 310 km, 340 km from West to East) allows you to distinguish three zones in it: the near, directly adjacent to the capital (about 0-30 km from the Moscow ring road-the administrative border of the city), the far, adjacent to the borders of neighboring regions (more than 80 km from MKAD), and the middle one located between them. In addition to remoteness from the city, these zones differ not only in transport accessibility, natural and recreational potential, settlement network, but also in the dominant types of second-home settlements and their functions. In addition to remoteness from the city, these zones differ not only in transport accessibility, natural and recreational potential, settlement network, but also in the dominant types of second-house settlements and their functions.

In the nearest suburbs are actively growing comfortable cottage settlements, fully equipped with engineering and social infrastructure. They are actually low-rise analogues of urban apartment buildings, of all the functions of the second homes they are dominated by housing, and it is through cottage settlements that the urban lifestyle spreads to the former rural areas. On the contrary, in the suburban settlements "Far from Moscow" second homes are an alternative to urban apartments, the predominant recreational function, and they not only spread urban lifestyle in a rural area, but even trying to preserve the traditions of rural life. It is on the outskirts of the Moscow Region there is a "weekend downshifting", when successful and well-off citizens deliberately leave for 150-200 km from the capital in suburban settlements with poor transport accessibility and a minimum of urban amenities, where only electricity is centrally carried out, and water supply, sewerage and heating

is provided individually. This "temporary migration" in the direction of the city-village ("pendulum migration of the weekend") is focused mainly on individual transport.

The peculiarity of such downshifting is its temporality and maximum rejection of the urban way of life, regardless of whether suburban settlements of this type seek for autonomy (town district of Shatura, 138 km East of Moscow) or are ready to take on part of the operational activities, provided by the local administration (Taldom municipal district, 110 km North of Moscow). Interviews with residents of such settlements in the summer of 2019 showed that there is a conscious way of life, household comfort close to the city, but preserving rural ecology.