







CENTRUM EUROPEJSKICH STUDIÓW REGIONALNYCH I LOKALNYCH UNIWERSYTET WARSZAWSKI

CAPITAL CITIES: EMBRACING THE CHANGE AND TAPPING INTO OPPORTUNITIES

13th December 2013 University of Latvia Riga, Latvia







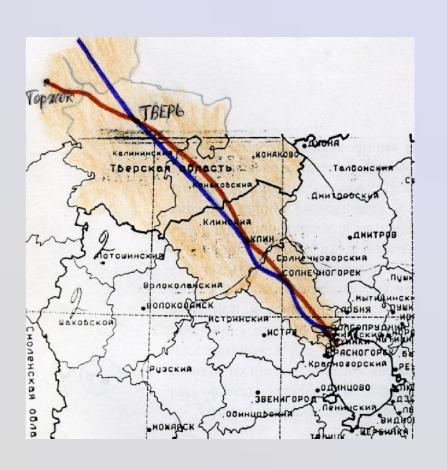
MOSCOW – ST.-PETERSBURG: THE ROLE OF NEW FACTORS IN SPATIAL TRANSFORMATION BETWEEN TWO RUSSIAN CAPITALS

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TRAVEL FROM PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW



Our route





Population 01.01.2013 (thousand)			
	total	urban	rural
Moscow	11979.5	11843.6	135.9
Moscow oblast	7048.1	5739.5	1308.6
Tver oblast	1334.1	998.6	335.5
Tver	408.8		
Novgorod oblast	625.9	441.3	184.6
Velikiy Novgorod	219.9		
Leningrad oblast	1751.1	1141.3	609.8
St. Petersburg	5028.0		

Main factors of development of this territory:

- Strengthening of agglomerative processes.
 Rapid development and expansion of influence of Moscow's and St. Petersburg's agglomerations
- Recreational potential of the Tver and Novgorod oblasts
- Development of transport infrastructure

Moscow agglomeration

- monocentrism related to Moscow's power and influence and a radial and concentric structure with sharp center-periphery contrasts
- polycentrism of the satellite zone with the presence of equal economic centers and second-category agglomersations
- development of edge centers and areas in places of transportation contacts with the centers of adjacent oblasts, which is rather uncommon to Russia

Moscow and the nearest suburbs







Distant suburbs - Klin









New plants in distant suburbs-glass production







Suburbs of St. Petersburg – Tosno district









Russian summer houses ("dacha")









Konakovo district









Great Zavidovo









Valday district

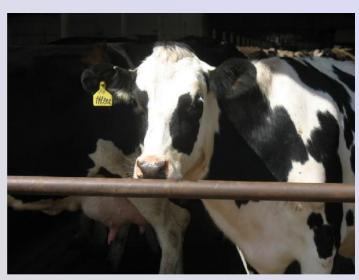








Agrohoilding Dmitrova Gora – Konakovo district









Closed enterprises – Konakovo faience









Closed enterprises – "Krasny may" glass factory (Tver oblast)









Transport infrastucture









