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THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNING IN PLANETARY CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

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Modern urban planning results in a natural development of society, which is based on the consumer model. Beginning the 20th century, when income growth was prime for society, town-planning issues were of little concern to them. A stabilization of the living standard initiates public curiosity towards external life factors: enhancement, housing quality, infrastructure, etc.

Cities of the Soviet time formed under the Soviet type of life. As per tradition, they have not been sufficiently invested in the development of high-quality housing, infrastructure, services, etc. Reduced investment in the post-Soviet period has brought the Soviet heritage (infrastructure, mass housing and other objects) into an emergency operation. As a result, in the cities there is a sharp discrepancy between the quality of life and the needs of the population.

Since the urban planning history of large and bigger cities of the post-Soviet period is similar, the list of systemic urban development problems is fairly standard: the low efficiency of urban development policies in cities. The reasons lie in the planes of values, political will, priorities, opportunities and effectiveness; transport problems associated with traffic jams, poor public transport, organization of parking; lack of high-quality and affordable social housing, and the fact that the quality of mortgage housing is not able to compete with the best international counterparts; low quality (both functional saturation and aesthetic perception) of urban open public spaces (parks, squares, streets, courtyards, a system of green walking routes, etc.); unbalanced spatial development of cities: areas of multi-story buildings, cottage and country side development are expanding, with insufficiently provided infrastructure and landscaping; the social infrastructure system is developing slowly; almost no public greening facilities are being built; the ecological situation in cities was borrowed from the Soviet period, when the country's leadership did not pay attention to it, and as a result: the presence of an insufficient numbers of green zones on the territory of municipalities, soil pollution, chemical waste, etc., which is aggravated today. Environmental

pollution, in turn, is associated with an increase in population diseases, as well as an increase in mortality of more than 3 times than in car accidents.

But all of the above problems against the backdrop of modern planetary problems of the influence of various space and geological processes on the global climate change state of our planet, the rapid growth of the dynamics of cataclysms, seem insignificant. Today, there is a great risk of misunderstanding and underestimating all the factors and magnitude of planetary changes.

To prevent the irreversibility of further deterioration of the state of our planet and solve the question of survival of mankind can only a radical change in the existing consumer worldview of mankind on a creative worldview, based on the people's reunion and nature in urban conditions, i.e. the creation of BioCities. It has been scientifically proven that the separation between humanity and nature reduces both the physical and mental well-being of people, and also worsens the environment as a whole. If humanity wants to evolve in a rapidly changing climate, this division must be corrected. Steps must be taken to create restorative ecosystems and sustainable cities. BioCities are based on the idea of uniting nature and people, through the formation of mutually innovative and related alliances, as well as the creation of sustainable urban systems between people and restored ecosystems. Such systems must be biologically rich and technologically simple.

Since urban development plays a priority role in shaping the human environment, the ranking of problems should take these factors into account, and environmental problems should of utmost importance. To solve these problems, it is necessary to combine the scientific potential of the world community and strengthen public participation in the urban development process.