

essential for evacuation in case of emergency.

In addition to the above, verticality by itself is already a risk when carried out in vulnerable areas by the type of soil. The buildings also rise without meeting the regulations and legality of the soil.

5. CONCLUSIONS

Verticality in cities should be considered as a topic of study that covers different approaches, so that the desired effects have an impact on the city and are not dissolved by limited approaches. It is hoped that with the densification of the city and its vertical growth there may be a decrease in travel, energy savings, a more organized mobility, travel reduction or a better use of urban land and infrastructure. However, if there is no a comprehensive and prospective study- in relation to other studies such as risk reduction, territorial planning, public policies and mobility- the result of the implementation of redensification can have negative or undesirable effects, leading to economic losses when redesigning policies to try to compose what did not turn out well; for this reason, some conclusions are:

- For the city of Mexico, it is surprising the lack of studies concerning vertical urban growth, even with an exploratory intention. The reason for this may lie on the fact that there is a lack of –existing- and comparative information. Nevertheless,
- The study of verticality based on urban corridors may be a way of analyzing the impact on the areas of influence around the corridors, since these can be visualized as a form of structure of the city. Corridors may be also the areas to observe not only the main processes of the city, but also a mean to identify areas for potential development;
- There is an increase in the value of the land derived from real estate speculation that verticalizes the city, resulting in gentrification phenomena that segregate and fragment the territory, causing more displacement of low-income people, giving way to a new elite that changes uses and traditions over the territory with new cultural practices;
- Mapping of urban corridors gives an account of which are the zones that were verticalized or are in such a process, and such information may serve to draw the attention when urban plans are being formulated;
- The changes described have increased the construction of new urban elements such as shopping centers in densified areas, encouraging displacements for consumption and in some cases causing the disappearance of public spaces;
- There is an urgency of comparing verticalization areas with seismic zoning, since these studies could mitigate the risk and possible human losses;
- Finally, to complement the instruments related to vertical urban growth, it is important that the planning instruments are well designed so that corruption doesn't take place.
- To conclude, we may say that factors of disaster risk move from quantitative to qualitative fields. In this article we focused on qualitative aspects that give rise to questions such as the interplay between planning,

disasters, policies and actors involved.

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