



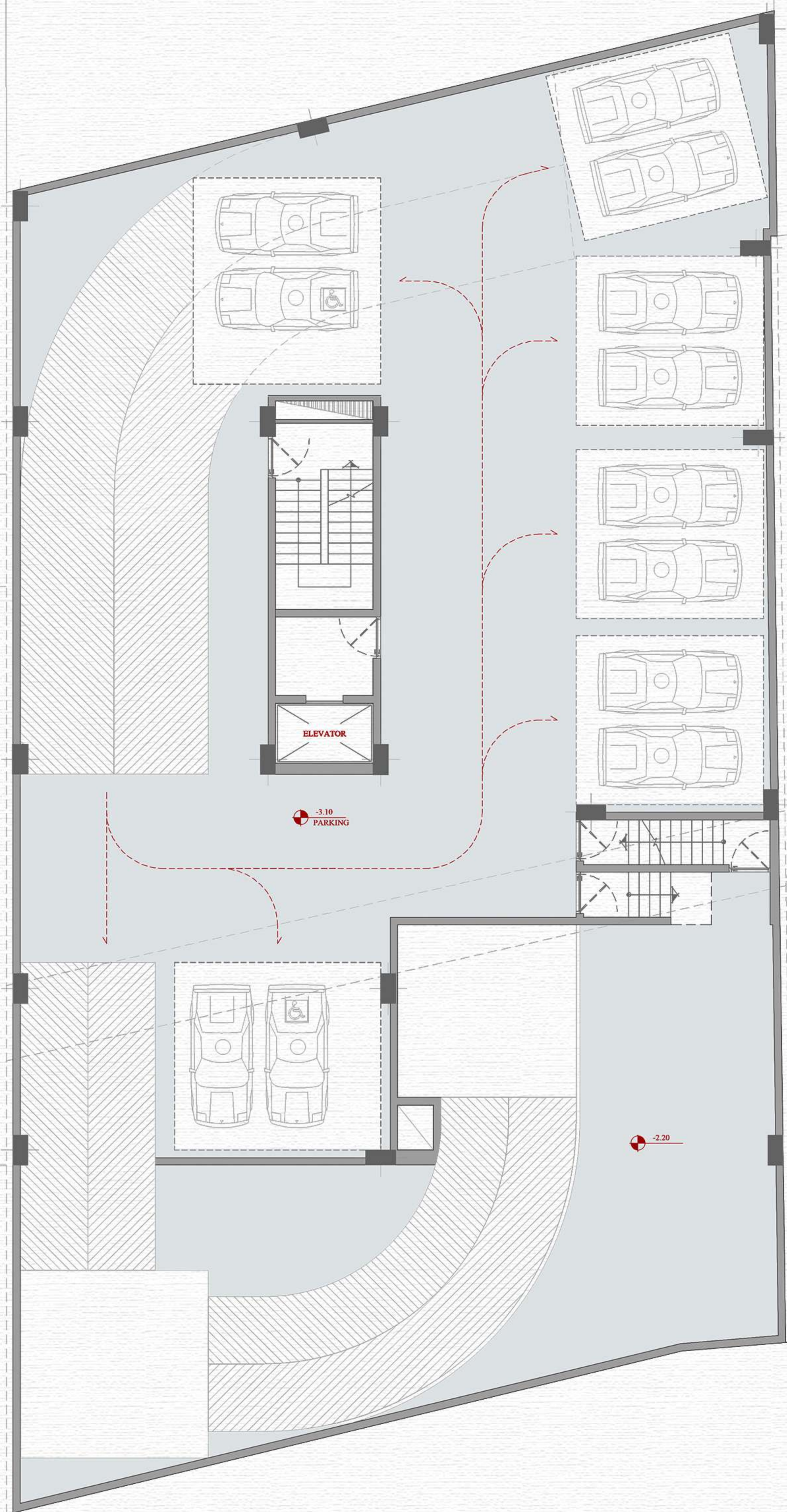
**Tose`e
Hezare
Sevom**



ENT 1 : 150.00m²

Ground Floor Plan

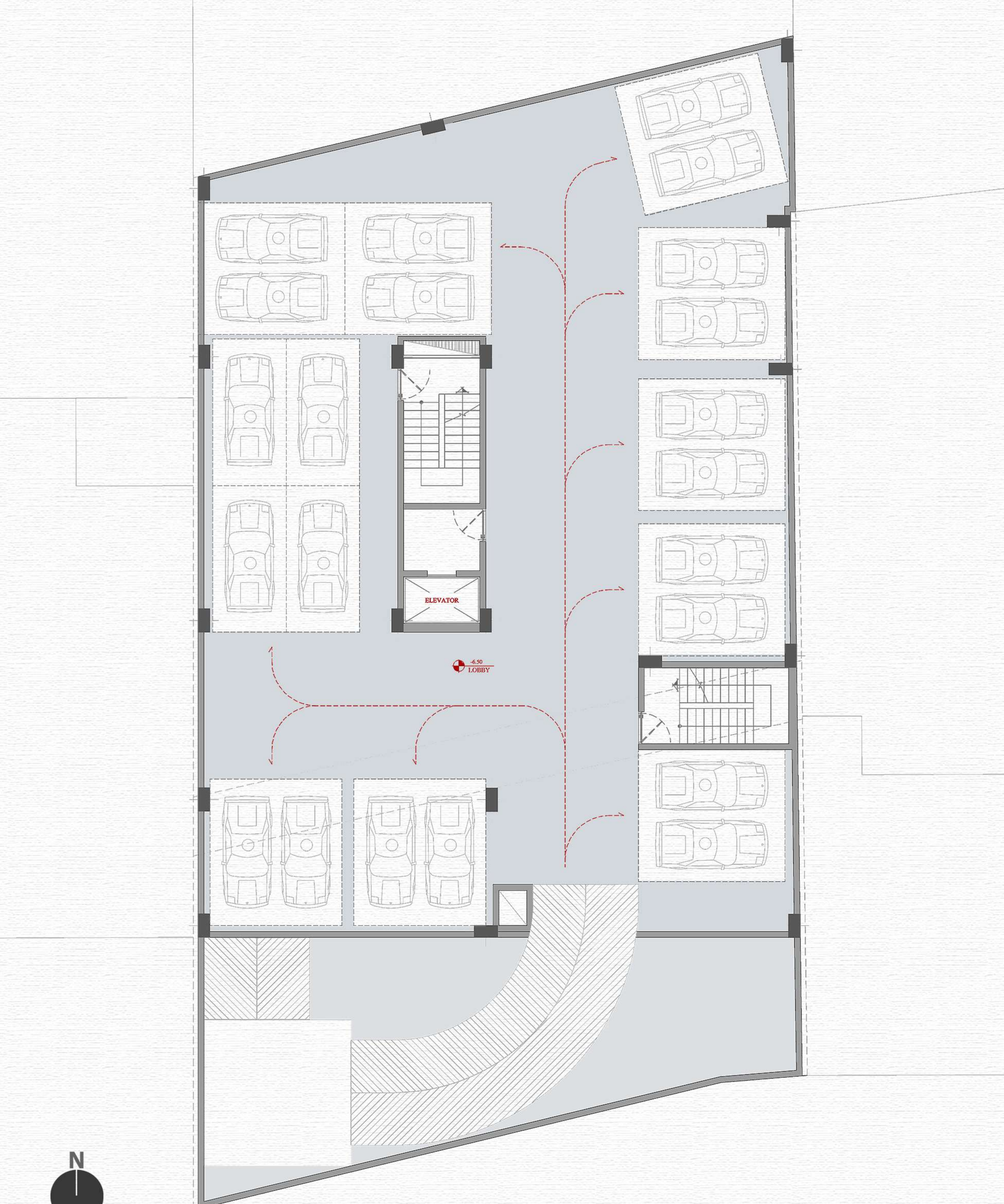
YAS PROJECT



Parking Lots : 12

-1 Basement Plan

YAS PROJECT



Parking Lots : 22

-2 Basement Plan

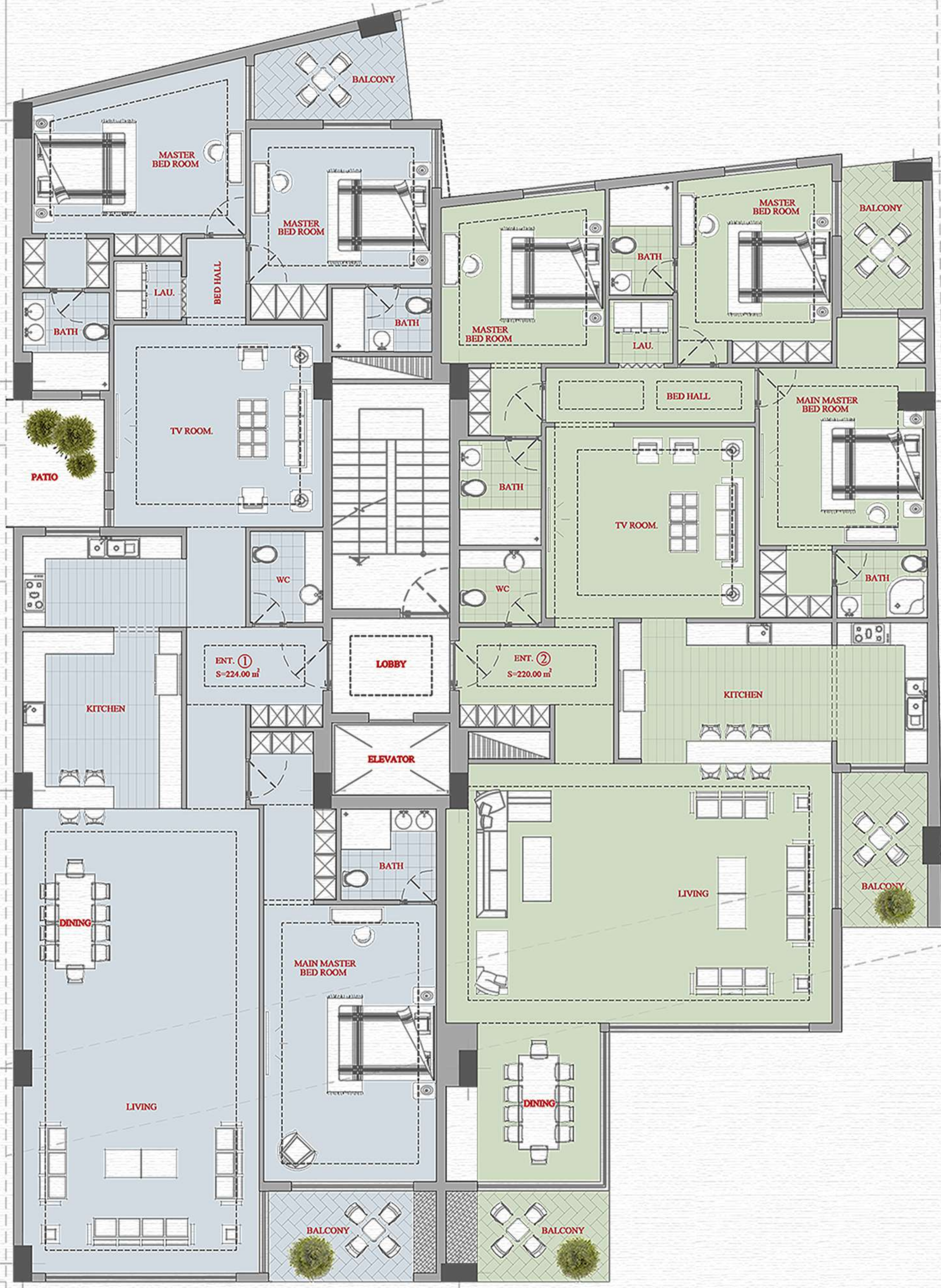
YAS PROJECT



Gym & Pool
 Massage Room
 Mechanical Room

-3 Basement Plan

YAS PROJECT



ENT 2 : 220.00m²

ENT 1 : 224.00m²

Typical Floor Plan

YAS PROJECT



YAS Residential Project

The opening scenes of the award-winning Brazilian film "City of God" (2002) portray a newly constructed housing complex situated on the outskirts of Rio de Janeiro. Subsequently, this complex evolves into a hub of poverty and violence. Despite the film being set in the 1960s, the housing development depicted was a recent construction.

This choice made no difference because, despite the 40-year difference between the depicted era in the film and the time of filming, the architectural solutions employed by housing programs in the country remained stagnant. They continued to replicate outdated models, showcasing a lack of progress in the sector. When considering traditional brick facades, we usually conjure up images of solidity and robustness. Solid ceramic blocks, recognized for their ability to withstand compression and offer strength and durability to structures, are materials frequently used in architecture. However, innovation in construction materials has made space for solutions that combine tradition and modernity, transforming the use of materials such as brick. In contemporary construction, the integration of solar control measures has become essential to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, especially in hot climates where the need to mitigate the effects of solar radiation is critical. This is one of the areas in which brick can play a significant role, aided by new technologies.









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