

Introduction:

To conceive a residential building type, to make front the requirements of the program, in the foreseen demographic increase it stops 2040, in New York City, to the emissions of effect gases greenhouse (CO₂, of the urban activity resultant), to the scarcity resources and appealing the reciclável material as the structural steel make-in the resource-efficient. With attention / protection acoustics is essential, as the efficient system of the wall of curtain of the energy (wall of trombe) or similar's. A proposal that imposes not to accept materials toxic, it privileges the use of natural materials, in local origin, with low incorporated energy and that they are durable and not pollutant.

With the perspective to fight the fact, existing now, of the buildings to be great consumers of energy, for the resource of technological solutions to get the ideal poor dwelling place for the habitation comfort, as being, artificial lighting systems and climatization, of that the inevitable increase of the energy consumption of the buildings results contributing for the global heating since this is aggravated by the emissions of effect gases greenhouse as CO₂, resultants of the fosses (archaeological animal remaining portion) fuel burning in the thermoelectric central offices. The urban construction consumes about 50% of extracted materials of the nature. The consideration of this fact reflecte in the unconsciousness not to deplete of the resources and the certainty of that the technology can decide all the problems. It is important, not to forget, the scarcity them natural resources you did not renew for what it is necessary to preserve them and to appeal the materials that promote minors impacts ambient.

To oppose described the previous one, it must be adoptee a solution in the use of a biological climatic building in balanced way, assisted for the natural element that is the tree, that similarly it will occupy important place in the subsistence of alive walls or vegetal surfaces in the exterior surface of the building, having in account the climate and taking off left of the solar exposition of form to optimizer the thermal comfort in its interior, looking a economic resolution, with the perspective to get a sustainable and economic system in the long and the short one. It has in sight to not only improve the interior environment of the building as well as to participate in the improvement of the environment of the involving exterior of the building.

1 - Demographic reflection, force of work and social change:

In what it respects reflection of the demography, we have the base in the censuses of the year of 2000, that it counted 3.021.588 families with a medium income of \$ 38,293: 30% of households had children under the age of 18, and 37% were **married couples** living together. 30% of the families they had had the children before the age of 18 years; 37% family living together and not married; 19% had an only head of family of the feminine sex; 39% were non-families; 32% of all the houses had been composites of the individuals; 10% were resident only of 65 years of age or more;

Resulting in an average size for habitation unit of 2,59 people, and average size of the family of 3.32.

The demography is characterized by: 24% with less than 18 years; 10% between 18 and 24 years; 33% between 25 the 44; 21% between 45 the 64; e 12% had 65 years more or. The average age in New York, was of 34 years. For each 100 women had 90 men. For each 100 women with age of 18 years or more, had 86 men.

It had prominence in the quarter of Manhattan was assigned by "baby boom", with the number of lesser children of 5 years, grew 32% more than. The increase is stimulated mainly by supplied white families, with average familiar income more than US \$ 300.000. It stops beyond this last aspect, we have the population in its generality subdivided by: 52% of Hispanic Latin's; 32.4% blacks; 11.1% caucasianos (European or its descendants); 3.5% of Asian origin and the remains of other etnias. With first the two groups, characterized for having greater number of children who the remains.

It points thus, with respect to a composed force of work for 64% of active population; with 45% of population of this last one, with capacity to have children.

It results with trends recent, with económica crisis and negative growth of the industrial, that affect U.S.A. and this city in particular, opening doors for other professional activities and looks for of other ways of subsistence, that they increase in the distance proportional enters richest and poor, being direct proportional to the concept of the first ones to have little children and the seconds more children, modifying in certain way the existing social concepts. Foreseeing a reduction of the ratio of the work force that exerts its profession it are of house and increase of the hours of permanence of the inhabitants in its residences, making possible that it has left of this population has availability to be able to exert activity of maintenance in the buildings that inhabit and allowing that these acquire more knowledge for maintenance of the same habitations (techniques to get energy with solar panels, botany and etc.), reappearing some you live deeply of Village, Quarter or Street, with proper the familiar ones to disposable time to take care of of its aged children and, directing the increase of the familiar nucleus that existed in previous period to the sprouting of the industrial age (many generations to be lived in the same house, economic difficulty new generation to buy or to rent its proper house to it) and to depend less on the social supports of the state, aspect that tends to disappear, as the activity would second (transforming industry, that it was dislocated for the Asian continent)! How much to the types race human being, the majority will have trend will be to cross ones with the others, foreseeing the formation residual, of small group that had tried to keep its origins.