













## 8. Conclusion

The process to achieve an innovative design solution varies from one designer to another. One may implicitly think that an effective strategy can only be grasped through defining problem in hand and a conceptual description which an architect would like to explore through design. This might enable designers in achieving a particular user experience or in architecturally exploring certain sensation like suspension or phenomenon like growth. Sharing the work that has already being designed could provide innovative advancement in the field. In addition, collaborative progress towards developing a healthy conceptual framework could transfer design related knowledge into upcoming architectural works. Design concepts in architecture: the porosity paradigm is a paper worth reading in this regard. Architecture, however, should reflect the predicted future needs and current implied demand making use of already accessible technology and available skills.

## 9. Acknowledgements

The first author is practicing architect currently working in Abu Dhabi, UAE; the second author is a Master - student at Turin School of Development, Italy. Special thanks go to Pro. Tahir Banuri, Pro. Hammad Hussain, Pro. Uzma Kabir, Pro. Afzal Ibrahim, Pro. Samara Khan and Ar. Dania Chaudhary for their support during the design development and their comments on earlier version of this paper.

## 10. References

- [1] Sotirios D. Kotsopoulos. “Design Concepts in architecture: The porosity paradigm” pp./para. 3,1.
- [2] Andrea Simitch and Val Warke, *The Language of Architecture, 26 Principles Every Architect Should Know*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed. Beverly, Massachusetts, U.S.A.:Rockport,2014, pp. 18.
- [3] Ann Heylighen and Nicole Segers. An Architectural Shift+F7-Supporting concept development through design cases, pp./para. 2,3.
- [4] Sotirios D. Kotsopoulos. “Design Concepts in architecture: The porosity paradigm” pp./para. 3,1
- [5] A proposed layout of mixed use building proposed by Ar. Nasir Iqbal, author did work on the drawings.
- [6] MVRDV. (March 2013) Porous City – Open the tower. Exhibition the 13 Venice Architecture Biennale and at business of design week Hong Kong. Available: <http://www.morfae.com/1635-mvrdv/>
- [7] Gili Merin. (July 2013). AD Classics: Habitat 67 / Moshe Safdie. Available: <http://www.archdaily.com/404803/ad-classics-habitat-67-moshe-safdie>.
- [8] Todd Jersey. (March 2008) “Green Architecture Economic Justification,” white paper, Todd Jersey Architecture, Available: [http://www.toddjerseyarchitecture.com/green\\_economic\\_justification.pdf](http://www.toddjerseyarchitecture.com/green_economic_justification.pdf)
- [9] Bushra Nayeem, “Implication of building attributes to compensatory green: A case study of residential building in Dhaka city ” in proc. 2014 ICEAB Conf., 2014, pp. 1.
- [10] Steven W. Peck and Chris Callaghan, “Greenbacks from green roofs: Forging a new industry in Canada,” report, Environmental Adaptation Research Group, Canada, 1999, March. Pp. 18-40. Available: [http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Brad\\_Bass/publication/230887928\\_Greenbacks\\_from\\_green\\_roofs\\_Forging\\_a\\_new\\_industry\\_in\\_Canada/links/0c96052b4deed181df000000.pdf](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Brad_Bass/publication/230887928_Greenbacks_from_green_roofs_Forging_a_new_industry_in_Canada/links/0c96052b4deed181df000000.pdf)
- [11] D.R. A. A. Quraishy (March 2002). Karachi: City to have botanical garden soon. Published Dawn. [Online]. Available: <http://www.dawn.com/news/24860/karachi-city-to-have-botanical-garden-soon>.
- [12] Shafqat Masood (March 2007). “Growing Scarcity of the Water Resource” pp. 4 Available: [http://www.pecongress.org.pk/images/upload/books/World-Water-Day-2007\(Part-2\).pdf](http://www.pecongress.org.pk/images/upload/books/World-Water-Day-2007(Part-2).pdf)
- [13] Sejong University, Educating Architecture Students to design buildings from the inside out-Experiences fom a research –based design studio, pp./para. 2, 6.