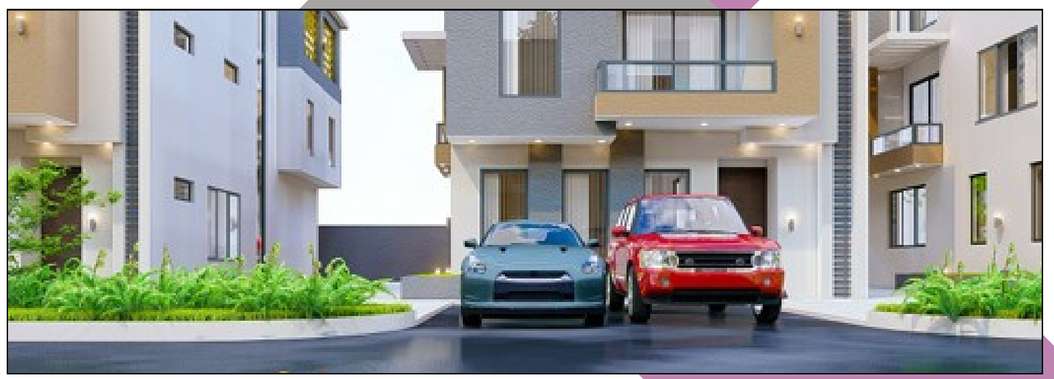
PORTFOLIO

Arc. Audu Hauwa Idris

MNIA,AIA

PHANTOM GREY



About me

My name is Audu Hauwa Idris,I am a registered member of the Nigerian Institute of Architects and also an International Associate member of the American Institute of Architects, researcher, and design professional with over fifteen years of experience spanning architectural design, project management, construction supervision, luxury residential development, hospitality architecture, and institutional projects across Nigeria. My academic and professional journey has been driven by a strong interest in how architecture can improve human experience through culturally responsive, functional, and sustainable design solutions.

I obtained a B.Tech in Architecture (Second Class Upper Division) in 2010 and an M.Tech in Architecture in 2014 from the Federal University of Technology, Minna. My postgraduate research focused on luxury housing design and cosmetic customization in residential architecture, with particular attention to user-centered spatial planning and evolving housing preferences in Northern Nigeria.

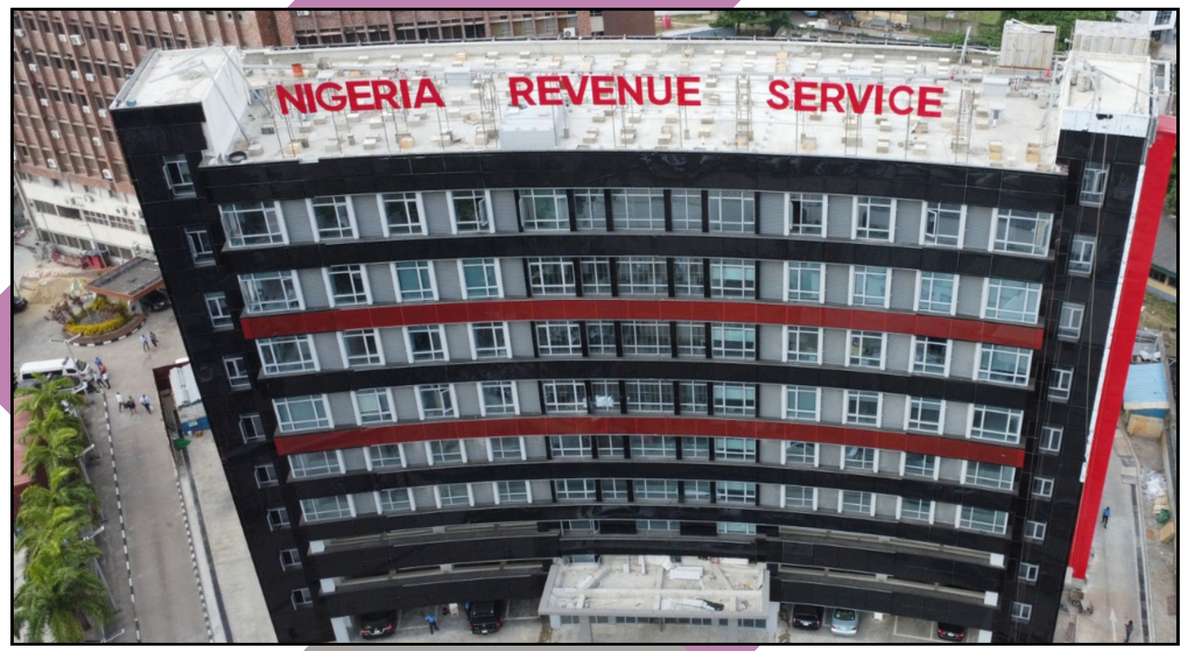
Professionally, I have worked with several notable architectural and construction firms, contributing to residential, commercial, hospitality, and institutional developments across Abuja, Lagos, Kano, Kaduna and Niger State. I currently serve as a Partner and Architect at Arch-Tri Multidimension Ltd., where I lead architectural design conception, project coordination, supervision, and detailing from inception to completion.

My work experience includes the design and supervision of luxury residences, hotels, estates, office developments, and government institutional projects, including proposals and supervision works for Nigeria Revenue Service (NRS) facilities in Kaduna, Kano, Minna, and Lagos. I have also contributed extensively to high-end interior finishing and detailing projects, particularly within residential and hospitality architecture.

My research interests lie in sustainable architecture, housing design, user perception in built environments, thermal comfort, spatial organization, luxury residential architecture, and culturally adaptive design strategies within developing urban contexts. These interests are reflected in my academic publications, which examine user satisfaction, spatial functionality, and environmental comfort in Nigerian architecture.

Beyond professional practice, I am committed to knowledge sharing and community development through mentorship, educational outreach, and professional engagement. I have participated in numerous architectural conferences, seminars, and workshops, including the ArchiBuilt Seminar and Conference series, Architects' Colloquium Conferences in Abuja, and the American Institute of Architects conference themed "Ensuring the Future of Architecture," which featured notable architect and urban leader Kimberly Dowdell. These engagements have further broadened my perspective on global architectural practice, leadership, sustainability, and the evolving future of the built environment.

PHANTOM GREY



NIGERIA REVENUE SERVICE

The project is a two-year consultancy development commissioned by CCECC, with site handover commencing on 31st January 2023, while the groundbreaking ceremony was held in March 2023. Located on Awolowo Road, Ikoyi, Lagos, the development comprises a multi-storey car park and office complex, with office spaces occupying the 5th to 9th floors.

One of the most technically significant aspects of the project is the substructure, which involved the construction of approximately 81–100 bored piles to provide structural stability for the high-rise development. The building is designed using a reinforced concrete frame structural system, ensuring durability, load efficiency, and long-term performance.

A major highlight of the project is its sustainability-driven façade design, which is fully integrated with solar panels capable of generating electricity for the entire building. This innovative façade system contributes significantly to energy efficiency and demonstrates the integration of renewable energy technologies within contemporary commercial architecture.

The development also incorporates an advanced car park management system that enables users to monitor parking space availability in real time while navigating through the parking facility. This smart system improves circulation efficiency, enhances user experience, and supports effective parking management within the complex.

The construction process has been particularly engaging due to the scale of the substructure works, the complexity of pile foundation execution, the integration of smart building technologies, and the level of coordination required across multiple stages of the project. Overall, the development reflects a combination of structural precision, sustainability, functional planning, and contemporary urban commercial architecture within the high-density context of Ikoyi, Lagos.

.

PHANTOM GREY

Residential Development Project Description

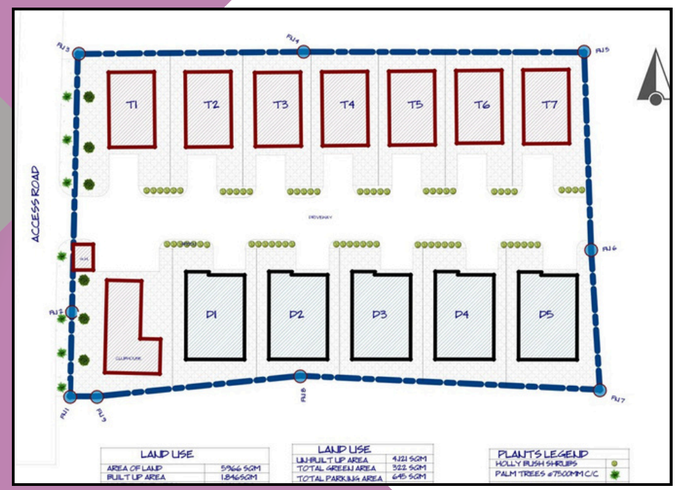
This project is a contemporary residential development comprising 12 residential buildings carefully planned within a cohesive and well-organized estate layout. The design was developed to combine modern architectural expression, functionality, luxury living, and efficient spatial planning within a serene residential environment.

The site planning emphasizes accessibility, circulation efficiency, and user comfort, with the buildings strategically positioned to create a balanced relationship between built spaces, parking areas, road networks, and landscaped green zones. The development incorporates well-defined vehicular movement, adequate parking provisions, pedestrian-friendly circulation, and landscaped buffers that enhance the visual quality of the estate while promoting privacy between units.

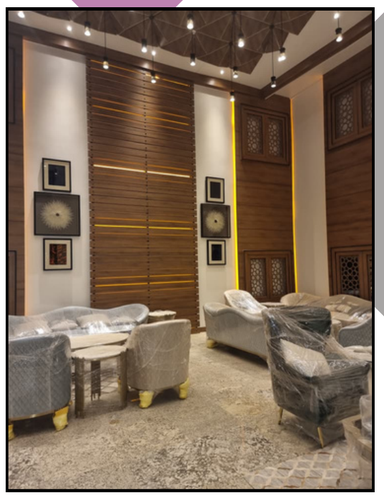
Architecturally, the project adopts a contemporary design language characterized by clean geometric forms, minimalist detailing, textured wall finishes, glass elements, and modern screening features. The material palette and façade composition create a sophisticated and timeless aesthetic suitable for upscale urban residential living.

Each building was designed with careful attention to natural lighting, cross ventilation, and functional spatial organization. The residential units feature spacious interiors, balconies, terraces, and outdoor living spaces that improve comfort and strengthen the connection between indoor and outdoor environments. Distinctive rooftop pergola features and façade treatments further enhance the architectural identity of the development while also providing shading and environmental responsiveness.

The project reflects a thoughtful integration of architecture, landscape, and modern lifestyle considerations, resulting in a contemporary residential estate that prioritizes aesthetics, comfort, functionality, and quality living



THE MEETHAQ HOTEL



The Meethaq Hotel, Jabi Abuja project is a contemporary hospitality development designed to provide a refined blend of luxury, comfort, and modern functionality within one of Abuja's rapidly developing urban districts. The project involved architectural design development, internal finishing, detailing, and supervision, with a strong emphasis on creating a sophisticated hospitality environment that enhances both guest experience and operational efficiency.

A defining feature of the project is its bold and contemporary façade design, which gives the building a strong visual identity within the urban landscape of Jabi. The façade combines clean geometric forms, vertical glazing elements, textured wall finishes, and decorative detailing to create a modern architectural expression that is both elegant and functional. The use of vertical glass strips enhances natural lighting within the building while also emphasizing height and visual rhythm across the elevation.

The warm earth-toned cladding materials, combined with accent framing elements, create a distinctive contrast that strengthens the building's visual character and contemporary appeal. Decorative screening patterns integrated into sections of the façade introduce cultural and aesthetic richness while maintaining a modern hospitality image. The overall façade composition reflects a balance between modern urban architecture and refined luxury hospitality design.

The project also involved detailed coordination and supervision of interior finishing works, including ceiling detailing, lighting integration, wall treatments, flooring selection, furniture arrangements, and decorative elements tailored to contemporary hospitality standards.

The Meethaq Hotel project reflects expertise in hospitality architecture, façade articulation, luxury interior detailing, and project coordination. The development stands as a contemporary hospitality landmark that combines aesthetics, functionality, and modern architectural identity within the urban context of Abuja.

PHANTOM GREY

Cosmetic Customization of Kano State Luxury Homes, Kano. Nigeria.

This research thesis explored the evolving concept of luxury residential architecture in Nigeria through the lens of personalization, user experience, and contemporary living. The project investigated how cosmetic customization can be integrated into luxury housing design to create residences that reflect the lifestyle, identity, and preferences of individual homeowners while maintaining architectural harmony and functional efficiency.

Located in Dawaki, Kano State, the proposed development responded to the increasing demand for high-end residential environments that move beyond conventional housing models. The research examined the relationship between architecture and personal expression, focusing on how spatial planning, façade articulation, materiality, landscape integration, and interior flexibility can enhance the quality of luxury living.

The design proposal emphasized adaptable architectural solutions that allow homeowners to personalize aspects of their homes such as finishes, interior layouts, lighting features, façade treatments, color palettes, and recreational spaces. This approach aimed to bridge the gap between standardized luxury developments and the growing desire for individualized living environments within Nigeria's urban housing sector.

The project incorporated detailed site analysis, climate-responsive strategies, circulation studies, zoning principles, and contemporary residential planning methods to develop a cohesive luxury housing scheme suited to the environmental and socio-cultural context of Kano State. Particular attention was given to privacy, comfort, security, natural lighting, ventilation, and spatial hierarchy to achieve both functionality and aesthetic sophistication.

In addition to its architectural proposal, the thesis critically examined the influence of globalization, modern lifestyles, and changing socio-economic trends on luxury housing preferences in Nigeria. The research highlighted the importance of user-centered design in improving residential satisfaction and demonstrated how customization can contribute to exclusivity, market value, and long-term adaptability in residential architecture.

PHANTOM GREY

RESEARCH

Assessment of Parking Space Efficiency in Mixed-Use Buildings in Kano State, Nigeria

This research examined the efficiency and adequacy of parking facilities within mixed-use developments in Kano State, Nigeria, with a focus on how parking design influences the functionality, accessibility, and overall user experience of urban commercial environments. The study was motivated by the rapid growth of mixed-use developments driven by increasing urbanization and the demand for integrated live–work–play environments within Nigerian cities.

The research explored the concept of mixed-use architecture as a sustainable urban development strategy that combines commercial, residential, office, and recreational functions within a single development. The study highlighted the advantages of mixed-use developments, including efficient land utilization, reduction in traffic congestion, enhanced walkability, improved social interaction, and increased economic activity. Particular attention was given to the role of parking infrastructure as a critical component that determines the success and operational efficiency of such developments.

Using Kano Municipal as the study area, the research investigated six prominent mixed-use developments, namely Ummi Plaza, Dogon Banki Building, Gidan Ado Bayero, Zainab House, 7C Building, and Hafsatu House. Through field observations, site analysis, parking layout studies, and questionnaire surveys, the study assessed the quantity, organization, circulation efficiency, and adequacy of parking facilities within these developments.

The methodology combined qualitative and quantitative approaches, including purposive sampling, physical observation, and user perception surveys. A total of 120 questionnaires were distributed across the selected developments, with 102 valid responses analyzed. The findings revealed significant disparities in parking provision among the buildings studied. While developments such as Dogon Banki Building and Gidan Ado Bayero provided relatively efficient and well-organized parking systems, others such as 7C Building and Ummi Plaza experienced severe parking inadequacies, poor circulation patterns, and user dissatisfaction.

The study further examined the concept of shared parking as a sustainable strategy for reducing excessive land consumption by parking infrastructure. By analyzing different peak usage periods among residential, office, and commercial users, the research demonstrated how shared parking systems can optimize parking demand while improving land efficiency in mixed-use developments. The research also highlighted how poorly planned parking systems negatively affect circulation, accessibility, aesthetics, and the overall functionality of urban developments.

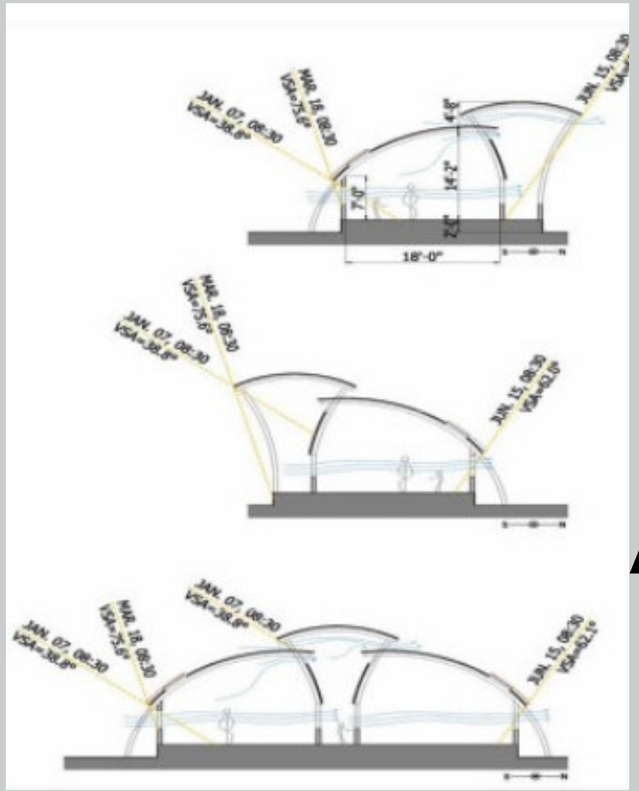
Through comparative analysis of parking sizes, user demand, circulation efficiency, and occupancy patterns, the research emphasized the importance of integrating parking considerations during the early design stages of mixed-use projects. The findings showed that inadequate parking planning often results from profit-driven site maximization, where insufficient space is allocated for vehicular movement and parking organization.

The study concluded by proposing design and planning recommendations for improving parking efficiency in mixed-use developments. These included adopting shared parking strategies, providing appropriate parking-to-function ratios, improving circulation systems, and carefully selecting compatible functions with varying peak periods to minimize parking conflicts.

Overall, the research contributed to discussions on sustainable urban development, transportation planning, and mixed-use architectural design in rapidly urbanizing Nigerian cities. It demonstrated the importance of balancing commercial viability, user comfort, and spatial efficiency in contemporary mixed-use developments.

PHANTOM GREY

RESEARCH



User Perception and Thermal Comfort in Luxury Residential Buildings in Kano State, Nigeria

This research explored the relationship between user perception, thermal comfort, and residential design in luxury homes within Kano State, Nigeria. The study focused on how climatic conditions, building design decisions, and user experiences influence indoor thermal comfort and the overall quality of living in contemporary residential developments.

The research was motivated by the increasing urbanization and rapid development of luxury residential buildings in Kano, which have resulted in growing concerns regarding indoor heat gain, poor ventilation, and uncomfortable living conditions. Despite advancements in modern residential architecture, many luxury homes still experience thermal discomfort due to inadequate consideration of climate-responsive design principles during the design stage. The study therefore aimed to investigate how users perceive thermal discomfort and how their experiences and adaptive behaviors can inform better architectural solutions for residential environments.

Using qualitative and quantitative research methods, the study gathered data through questionnaires, observations, and personal interviews conducted within selected residential developments in Kano State. Statistical analysis tools such as SPSS and Microsoft Excel were used to evaluate occupants' responses, adaptation techniques, and recommendations regarding thermal comfort improvement. The research examined the effects of thermal discomfort on occupants, including excessive indoor heat, poor air quality, inadequate ventilation, glare, and discomfort caused by inappropriate material specifications and poor building orientation.

The findings revealed that many residents had already undertaken personal modifications to improve the thermal performance of their homes. These interventions included replacing asbestos ceilings with POP and PVC ceilings, changing floor finishes to cooler materials, using thermal-resistant wall finishes, replacing sliding windows with casement windows to improve ventilation efficiency, and adopting thick curtains and blinds to reduce solar radiation and glare. Residents also replaced incandescent bulbs with halogen lighting systems to minimize indoor heat generation. These adaptive responses demonstrated the extent to which occupants actively modify architectural spaces when original building designs fail to adequately respond to climatic conditions.

The study further analyzed users' perceptions regarding how thermal comfort could be achieved in residential buildings. Respondents emphasized the importance of proper building orientation, larger window openings, cross ventilation, strategic setbacks, landscape integration, and the use of shading devices such as fins and hoods. Many occupants also expressed the need for houses to be located away from highly congested roads and commercial districts in order to improve air quality, reduce noise pollution, and create more comfortable living environments. The integration of trees and landscaping was identified as an important passive cooling strategy capable of improving shading and enhancing microclimatic conditions around buildings.

A major contribution of the research was its emphasis on user-centered architectural design. The study highlighted the importance of incorporating occupants' experiences, cultural expectations, and environmental perceptions during the early stages of residential design. It argued that achieving thermal comfort extends beyond technological solutions and requires a deeper understanding of how users psychologically and physically interact with architectural spaces. The research therefore advocated for climate-responsive architecture that combines passive design strategies, appropriate material selection, natural ventilation systems, and environmental site analysis to create healthier and more sustainable residential environments in hot climatic regions such as Kano State.

The study concluded by recommending comprehensive site analysis before design development, improved orientation strategies, environmentally responsive building envelopes, effective ventilation systems, and the integration of sustainable architectural features that reduce heat gain while enhancing indoor comfort. Overall, the research contributed to the broader discourse on sustainable residential architecture and demonstrated how user perception can serve as a critical tool in designing thermally comfortable and environmentally responsive luxury homes in Nigeria.

PHANTOM GREY

THANK YOU

PHANTOM GREY