TANISHA JAIN

WORK EXPERIENCE

Researcher.

Independent research: Indigenous Knowledge for Disaster Resilience Nov. 2019 onwards • 1year (part-time)

 Responsible for listing, documenting and communicating traditional practices for disaster risk reduction and enhanced resilience. In the two member team, we are currently sharing our pilot and seeking funding from Local self governments and NDMA.

Project Officer,

GRİHA Council (Green Rating for Integrated Habitat Assessment),
Sustainable Habitat division of TERI (The Energy and Recourses Institute), New Delhi
May 2016 – August 2017 · 1 year 4 months
www.grihainidia.org , www.teriin.org

- Worked with a diverse team of government and multidisciplinary professionals to review, evaluate and rate Green Building projects in India.
- Executed and delivered sustainable building training programs.
- Technical review of green building materials and products for GRIHA Product Catalog.
- Member of the GRIHA Certified Professional Examination development team.
- Participated in Marketing & Business Development initiatives, working on the market analysis and marketing strategy with the consultant.
- Research towards continuous growth and development of the rating system.

Development Corporation Intern, Global Minds Scholarship

Local identity and change, architectural and urban challenges, Santa Cruz, Bolivia. July - August 2018 · 2 months

- New waste management system and a redevelopment plan for Normandia landfill was designed for due implementation in 5 stages over the next 40 years.
- Project constituted a detailed on-site research into residential settlements and economic activities dependent on the landfill.

Research Assistant,

Urban Projects, Collective Spaces and Local Identities, San Jose, Bolivia.

Feb. - July 2018 . 6 months

www.collectivespaceskuleuven.be

- Project began as research assistance to my professor at university. We aimed at specific complex development issues of the indigenous people, migrant Latinos and matter of sustainable tourism in area of San José de Chiquitos, Bolivia.
- On arrival at site, a new storm-water management plan was designed in the streetscape of the town, and presented to the Mayor.

Architect Intern,

Rajinder Kumar and Associates (RKA), New Delhi

Jan.- June 2014 . 6 months

www.rkaindia.com

- Master plan: Mahindra Satyam SEZ, Nagpur, mixed-use tower, sector 80, Gurgaon.
- Completion drawing: Novotel, Pullman, Pride Hotel at Aero-city, IGI Airport, Delhi.
- Construction Details, Interior Design: Ocus Mall, Manesar, NIIT, Greater Noida.

EDUCATION

Bachelor of Architecture: Rajasthan Technical University, 2010-15.

M.Arch. (Resilient and sustainable strategies): K.U. Leuven University, 2017-19.

International exchange on scholarship: Polytechnic University of Valencia, 2018-19



ARCHITECT, SUSTAINABILITY SPECIALIST

Demonstrated history of (inter)national collaborations working in research and green building certification industry in India, Bolivia, Morocco and Belgium. Skilled in:

- Analysis to inform policy, regulations and institutional mechanisms to foster resilient and sustainable developments.
- Net-zero energy buildings, passive systems
- Air, waste-water, solid-waste management. Resourceful and organized with good leadership and interpersonal skills, holding M.Sc. focused in sustainable and resilient strategies from K.U.Leuven University, Belgium.



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https://issuu.com/tanishajain/docs/p-23

SKILLS

SOFTWARES

Adobe suite Microsoft office

AutoCAD Rhino Sketch-Up

Ecotect Revit ArchiCAD

IES GIS

LANGUAGES

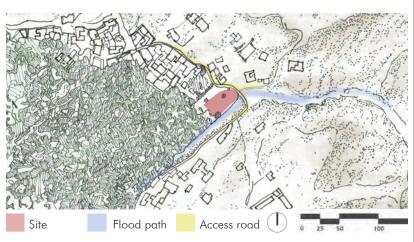


FUTURE RURAL VILLAGES // OULED MERZOUG, MOROCCO: WELCOME WILLING WORKERS

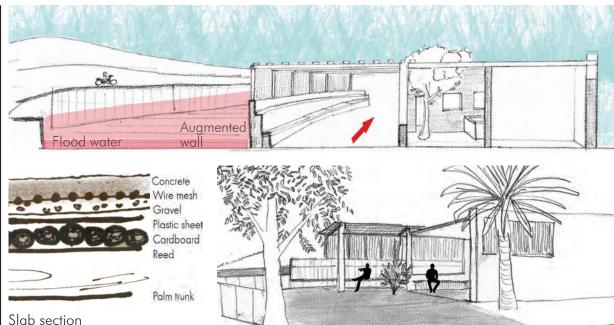
The 'Future rural villages' design studio, highlighted the need of research related to local values and materials and intended to develope a coherent vision on the sustainable development and innovation of local architecture.

Key words:

• Indigenous material and constructive characteristics •Sense of space and scale • Flood re-direction • Augmentation of existing wall • Community space • Women and children • Local economy











LOCAL IDENTITIES AND CHANGE // THE CASE OF BARRIO NORMANDIA, SANTA CRUZ, BOLIVIA: TOWARDS A NEW WASTE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

This project focuses on neighbourhood Normandia, consisting 60 acres of dumping area- the biggest landfill of Bolivia. Since the explosive expansion of the city, the urban settlement has reached the surroundings of the dump. Project was aimed at urgent need for plans and design strategies for the future of the closed landfill to prevent more end-of-pipe-solutions and illegal land grabbing.

Key words:

• Re-developement plan • border strategies • local needs to prevent land grabbing

O.
Current Situation
Today

CLOSING the landfill 2019-2020 2.
PROTECTING the dumping area 2020

the dumping area

Trucks arrive daily from the city to deliver new amounts of waste. It's dumped in the dumping area and partly recycled in the industrial halls.

Landfill closes and another opens further away. Main road is used for this alternative dump. Recycling centre gains capacity and starts processing all tires.

towards a new waste management system

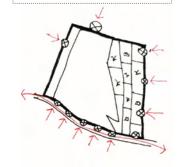
A physical border is established to avoid illegal ground occupation. Only on the east side it is possible to integrate a new buffer zone.

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border strategies

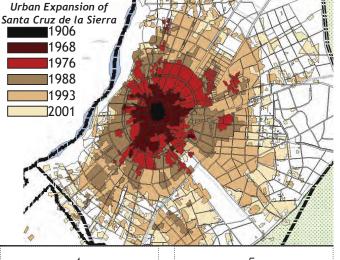
ACTIVATING the borders

3.



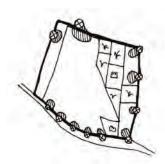
Specific local functions are established along the border. They activate the area as a public space, instead of a residential settlements.

cemetery, recycling centre, forest, market, communal axis, non-food agriculture.

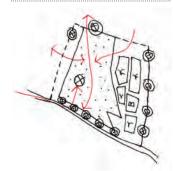


4. EXPANDING to the centre 2030

IMPLEMENTING city-scale functions 2040-2050



Local functions have the possibility to expand towards centre of the landfill over time. Tires will disappear due to advanced recycling process and lagunas closed one by one.



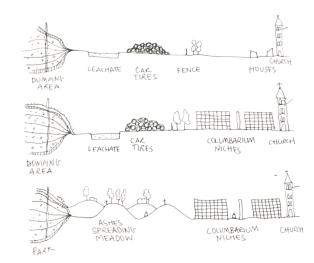
After the dumping area is clear for human use, city scale functions can be implented. The whole area is opened for public use.



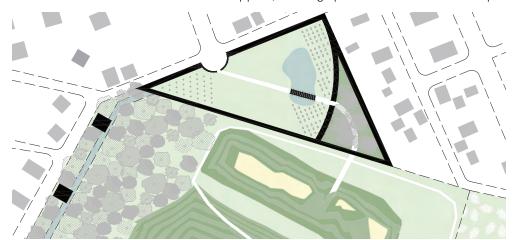
city park & amphitheatre



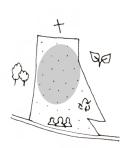
Border strategy - <u>North</u> Cemetry as a buffer.



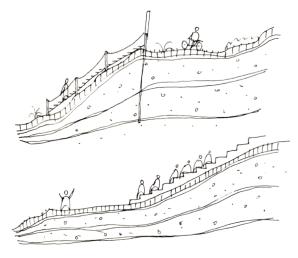
Local function make people respect the land and prevent squatting. Church is 100 meters from the fence. The columbarium niches function as temporary wall, opening later when leachates and car tires disappear, making space for a serene landscape.







<u>Center</u>- City-park and amphitheatre.



After 20-30 years, proposal of a city-scale function which transcends the local character of the borders: A green park with mirador. Western side of dumping area, the topography allows implementation of amphitheatre for multi-purpose activities.



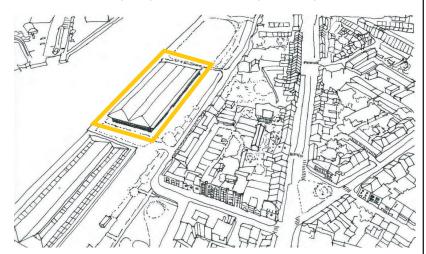


HEALING THE CITY// HOUSING AS A SERVICE (HaaS): FUTURE OF RENTING MILLENIALS IN GHENT.

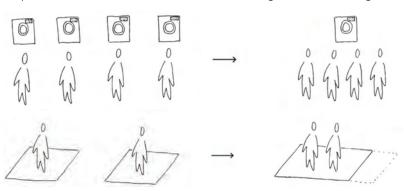
Within the model of a circular city in studio-healing the city; proposed project deals with- "Space". A new typology of residential building where majority of daily and domestic life of the inhabitant is organized in the collective space of the residential building.

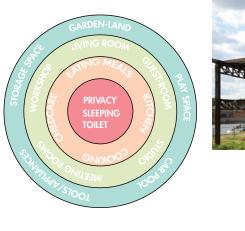
Key words:

• Shared economy • 'Space' in sutainibilty • Privacy • Gentrification

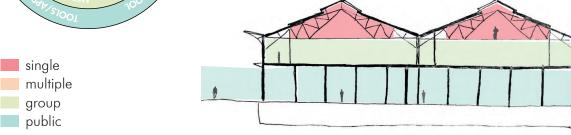


Existing structure located in working-class neighbourhood of Muid. Proposed model is based on ideas of sharing more & owning less.











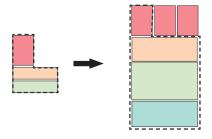
Adaptive re-use of abandoned structure. Vertical levels of privacy.



Spheres of Privacy: A study

in patterns of shared living.

Internet service as a comparison to understand housing as a service



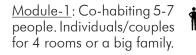
Less space OR more space ?

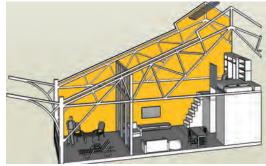


Socio-economic sustainibility by programme.

Adaptable HaaS layouts for shared living and working spaces. In workspaces, members pay according to business plan for eg. guaranteed spot at shared table, personal desk, personal enclosure, enclosure for 20 etc.

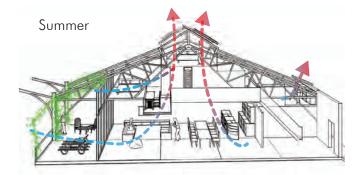




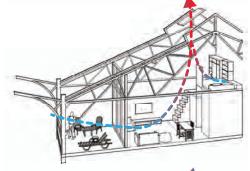


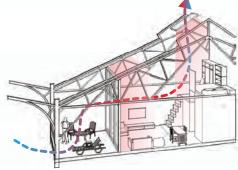
module-2: 1-2 people. Individual or couple.











The structure of the roof facilitates natural ventilation. It caters to passive cooling requirements in summer. The skylights in every 'living cell' facilitate air-flow in the indoors. During winter, the modules are heated due to glass surfaces, extra heat is released by simply opening them to facilitate outlet from the roof.

