



MADELINE SMITH

landscape designer



Big Meadows, Virginia, October 2022 on Portra 400 film

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Madeline Smith

Education

University of Virginia School of Architecture
Master of Landscape Architecture | 2023

University of Virginia College of Arts and Sciences
Bachelor of Arts with High Distinction
Environmental Thought & Practice, Studio Art

Work Experience

Field Form
Designer and Project Manager, Brooklyn NY

- Involved in projects from intake through design, estimation and install. Responsibilities include managing inquiries, site analysis, design work, scheduling and leading client presentations, sharing client proposals, requesting estimates, developing budgets, sourcing project materials, project correspondence and contracts.

February 2024 - Present

Ten X Ten
Design Intern (remote), Minneapolis MN

- Developed research graphics and compiled materials for two different ongoing projects at the firm.

January 2023

WolfJosey Landscape Architects
Design Intern, Charlottesville VA

- Drafted and revised technical drawings on a variety of projects ranging from residential to University, visiting sites for plant layouts and documentation, researching background information for early-phase works.

September - December 2022

Freelance Commissions
Landscape Designer, Charlottesville VA

- Worked with clients on garden projects and designed outdoor spaces including a 2-acre floral farm, mapped planting beds, consulted on master planning and landscape maintenance.

October 2021-January 2024

CMG Landscape Architecture
Design Intern (remote), San Francisco CA

- Set-up an image resource catalogue system, organized a plant species databases, connected with various team members on different projects, attended company meetings for project overviews.

January 2022

Miridae Living Labs
Design Intern (remote), Sacramento CA

- Developed graphics package, created a library of digital illustrations, established promotional materials.

January 2021

Claude Monet Foundation
Garden Intern, Giverny France

- Trained in the historic gardens of Claude Monet's private residence, learned water gardening practices.

July 2019

Thomas Jefferson Foundation
Garden Intern, Charlottesville VA

- Trained in the flower, vegetable, and fruit gardens at Monticello, cataloged plant species with IrisBG.

May-August 2018

Awards and Exhibitions

Landscape Architecture Merit Scholarship
awarded Fall 2020-Spring 2023

Center for Global Inquiry & Innovation Grant
awarded Spring 2022

Benjamin C. Howland Traveling Fellowship
awarded Summer 2021, showcased Fall 2022

Institute for Practical Ethics Summer Award
awarded Summer 2018

University Award for Project in the Arts
awarded Summer 2018

Close to Home Environmental Art Exhibition
showcased Spring 2019, Spring 2020

Research Projects

In the Garden: a comparative study of public parks in Paris

June 2022

- Executed a self-organized project, traveled throughout Paris, France for 4 weeks exploring various public parks and gardens, compiled various site drawings and diagrams into an exhibition showcasing Fall 2022.

Collections and Translations: a 3 Cavaliers Research Initiative

June 2021 - August 2022

- Coordinated a 2-week student and faculty research trip in the South of France during the Summer of 2022, established a collaborative database of relevant research materials, created a website and interactive map.

Mapping Invisibility in Algiers and Casablanca

July 2021 - December 2021

- With Sheila Crane in Architectural History, created digital and print diagrams of informal settlements and urban planning strategies in Algiers and Casablanca, georeferencing data from 20th century maps.

Neuroaesthetics and Restorative Niches

June 2020, June 2021

- With Jenny Roe and the Center for Design and Health, conducted literature reviews on the correlation between the built environment and cognitive wellbeing, assisted with book publishing process, created a database of relevant studies examining interior architecture and health.

Nature Environments and Social Interaction

Fall 2019, Fall 2020, June 2021

- With Jenny Roe and Christopher Neale, assisted with three research projects studying outdoor activities and social impact, conducted IRB research protocol.

Say Hello

phone (301) 801 5362
email maelandscape@gmail.com

Toolkit

Digital Proficiencies: ArcGIS Pro, Adobe Creative Suite, AutoCAD, Rhino, Sketchup

Interpersonal Frames: compassion, optimistic perspectives, positive communication



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IN THE GARDEN

field research and exhibition
funded by Benjamin C. Howland
Traveling Fellowship

Summer 2022

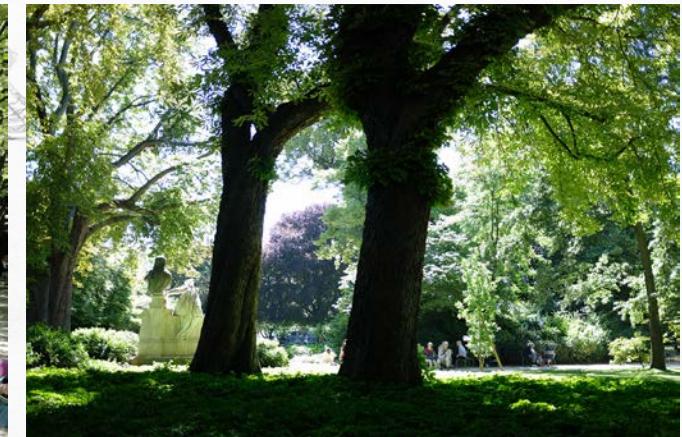
During the months of May and June 2022, I spent one month in Paris, France conducting field research on the public parks and gardens within the city. I visited various sites and selected 8 to compare the spatial organization and ephemeral qualities. In September 2022, I exhibited my work in UVA's School of Architecture which featured a series of scaled mappings and immersive drawings.



exhibition in Campbell Hall, Charlottesville VA Fall 2022



site photos, Paris France, June 2022

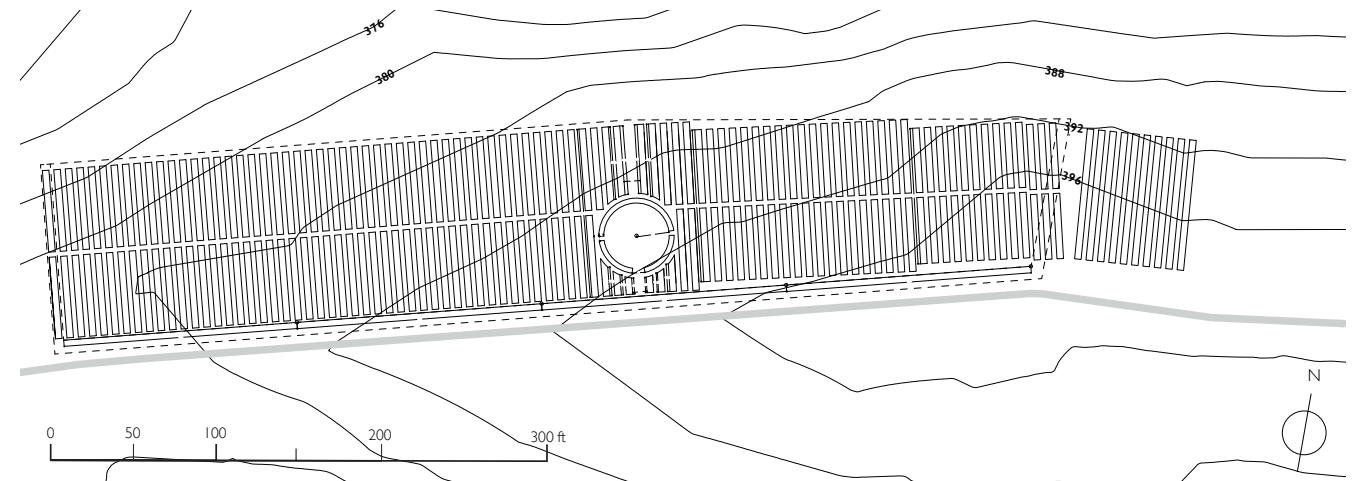


WAYFLOWERING

spatial layout and plant consulting
Charlottesville, VA

Fall 2021 - Spring 2022

A two-acre cut flower garden in central Virginia uses regenerative agricultural practices to operate. Working one-on-one with the client during early stages of design, I completed measured drawings of the flower beds through various iterations and assisted with plant selection. This farm now hosts community events and festivals, with the goal to achieve net zero emissions by carbon offsetting.



site plan, measured spacing of flower beds, fence and irrigation



Wayflowering Farm, photos taken August 2022 on Portra 400 film

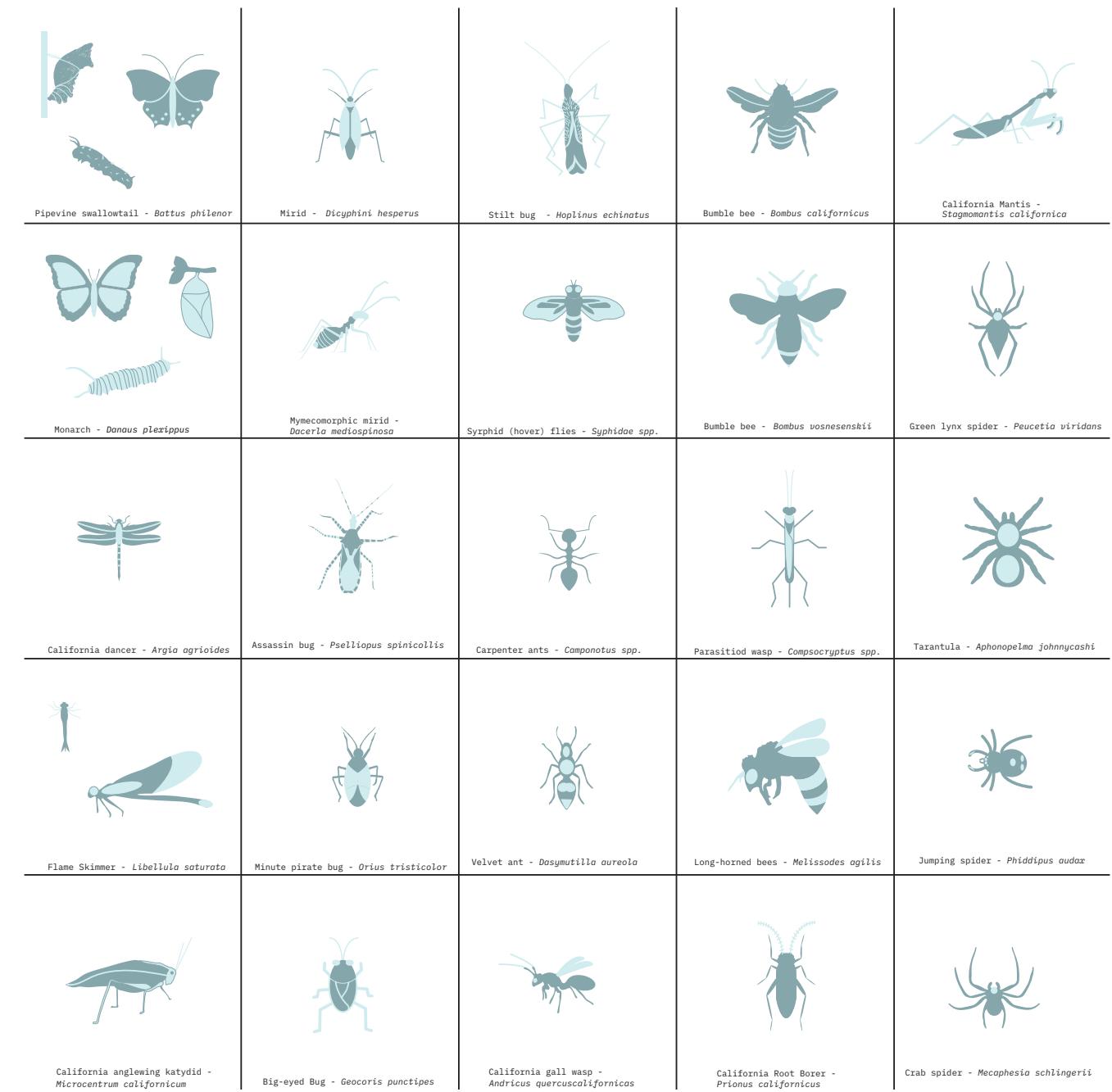
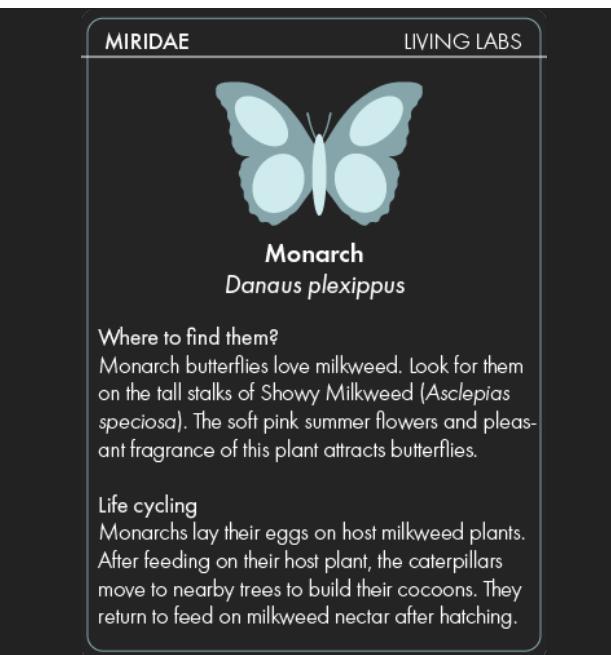
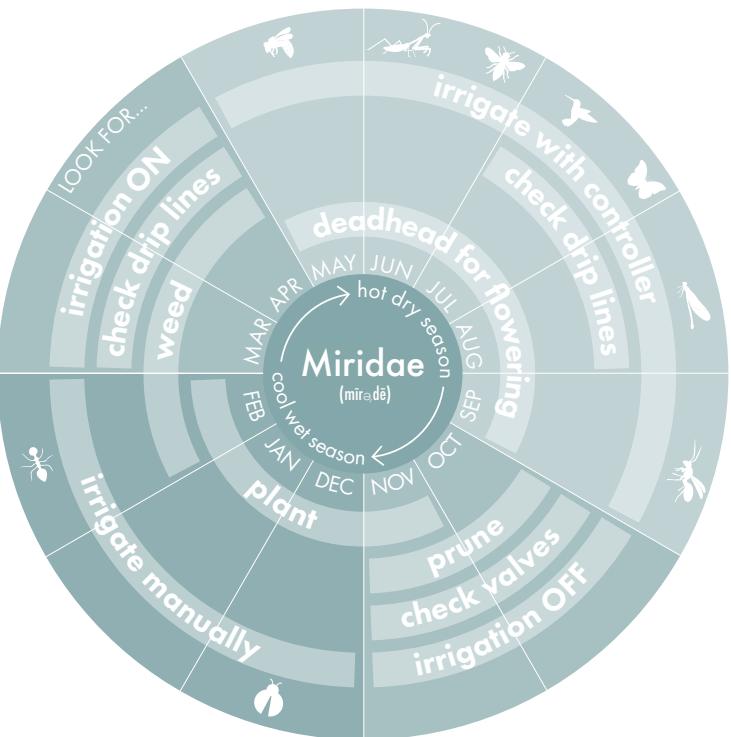


Drone photos taken March 2022 (top) and July 2022 (bottom)

MIRIDAE LIVING LABS

brand design and graphics package
Sacramento, CA

January 2021



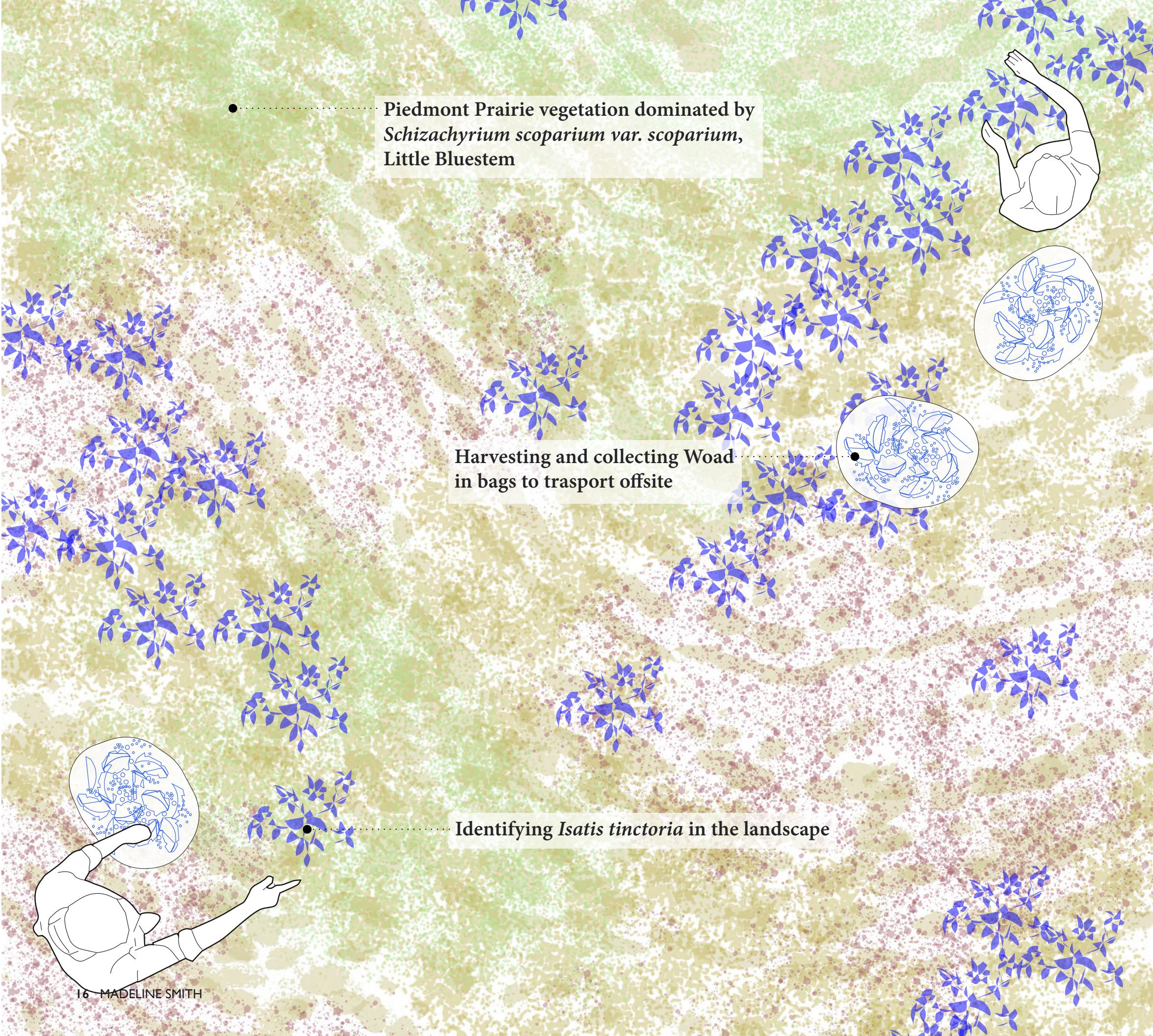
Miridae Living Labs is an educational center connected to the design-build studio Miridae in Sacramento, CA. This brand work is used on their webpage and links preexisting logo ideas and color schemes to the company as a whole. MLL is oriented towards community engagement and youth educational programs. One distinguishing factor of this company is the focus on insect ecologies embedded in design. Insects play a vital role in plant health and environmental balance. The insect library I created will be used on informational collection cards as seen above. The resource will be used and distributed in MLL events and incorporated as parts of educational scavenger hunts. The template will grow with Miridae over time.



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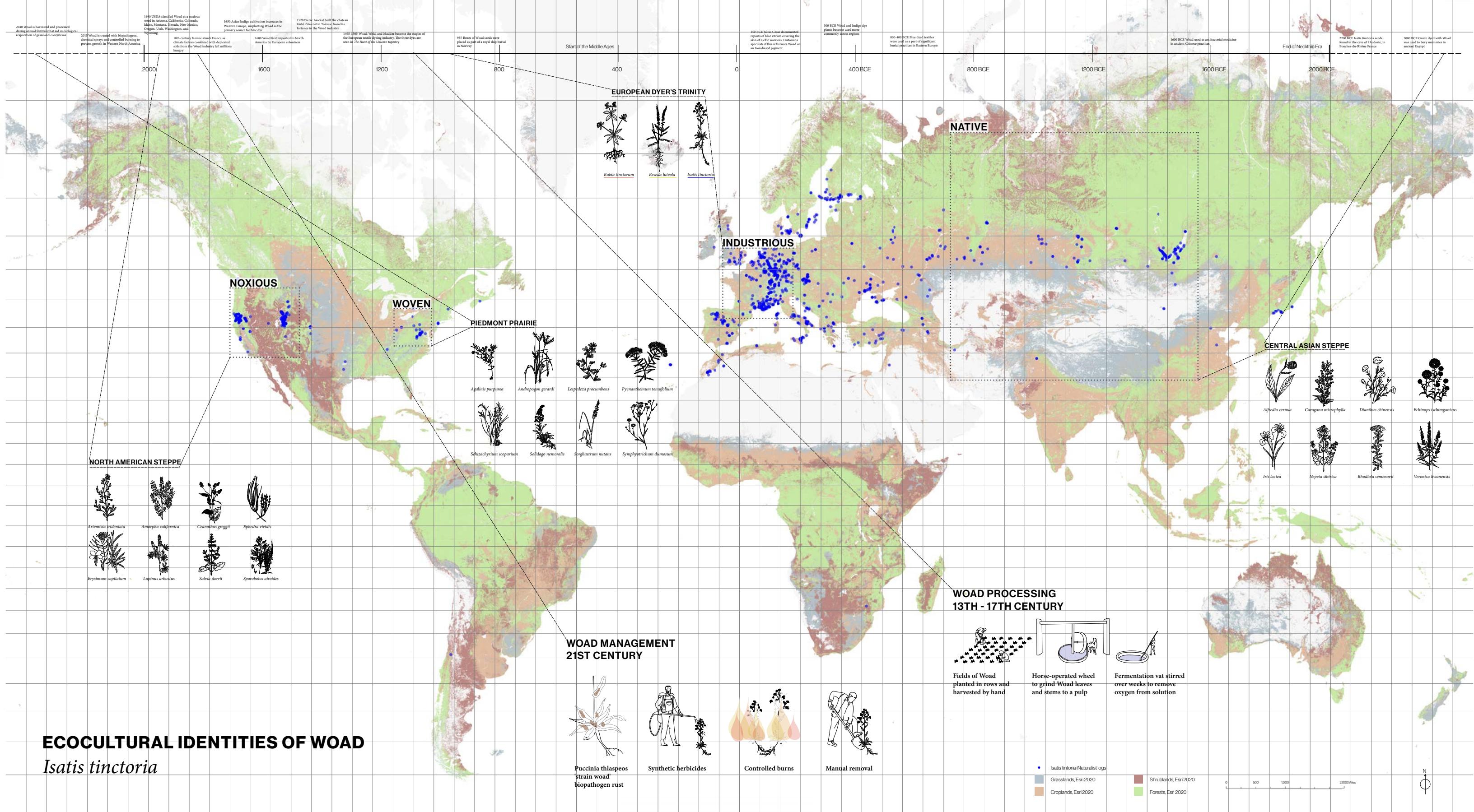
WEAVING WOAD: AN ECOLOGICAL ETHNOGRAPHY OF *ISTATIS TINCTORIA*

Relationships between humans and the plant Woad as embodied maintenance

ALAR 8995: Thesis Studio
advised by Emily Wettstein

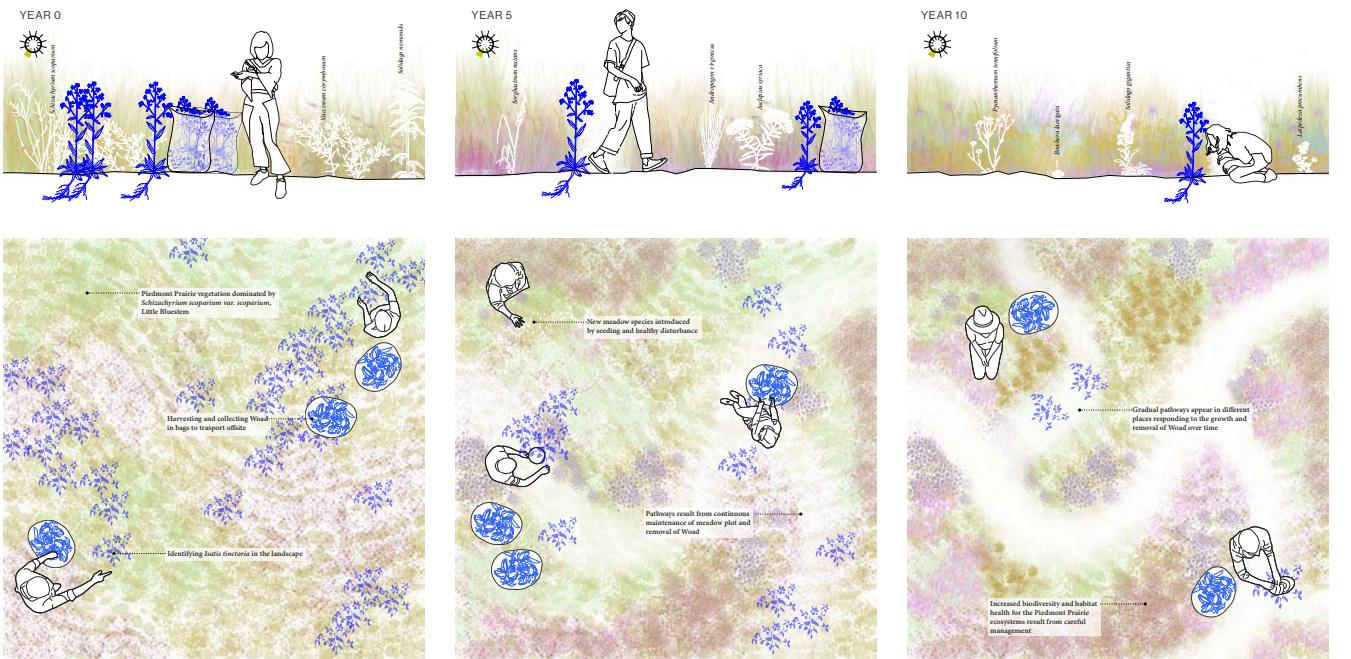
This work envisions a cultural engagement between people and the plant Woad as shaped through embodied maintenance relationships and material craft explorations. As a historic dyer's plant native to the Siberian Steppe and widespread across Western Europe, Woad has been prescribed various identities throughout human history. This project calls for a contemporary cultural engagement of Woad in the Piedmont, a site in which this plant grows rapidly as a non-regional, ecologically competitive species.

Weaving Woad envisions a future in which people's physical interactions with Woad in the landscape by means of harvesting, removal, processing and craft result in acts of care and connection. The structure of this proposal is centered around a seasonal calendar that provides guidance and strategy for activities that foster the relationship between people, Woad, and the broader landscape.



ECOCULTURAL IDENTITIES OF WOAD

Isatis tinctoria



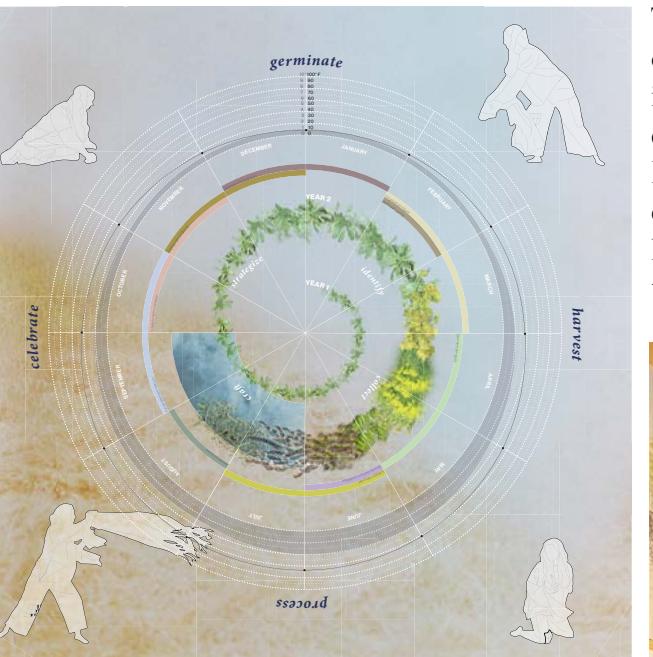
Sequential maintenance diagrams for the thoughtful removal of Woad for the restoration of the Piedmont Prairie ecology



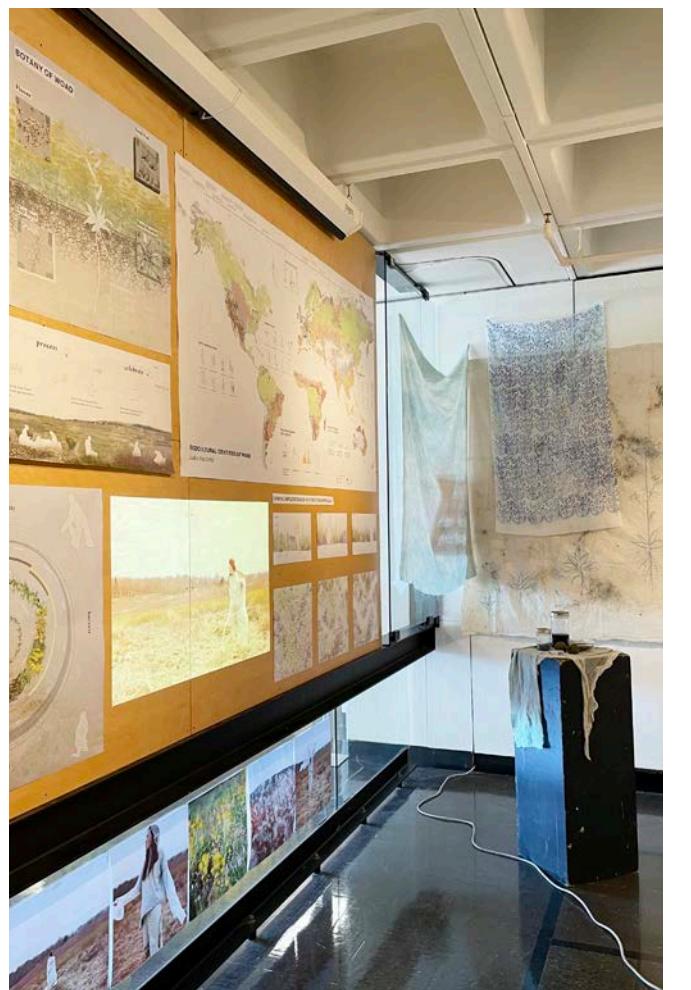
Conceptual renderings created with Midjourney



This film still is taken from a video created to explore movement in-situ. The outfit worn is a hand-sewn harvesting garment with woad-dyed fabrics. The garment was sewn to evoke specific connections to the harvesting and processing of Woad. Containing pockets for tools and accents of seed packages, the garment serves as a uniform for engagement.



The seasonal calendar depicts the life-cycle of Woad alongside a maintenance proposal illustrated through physical movements. The diagram contextualizes Woad with plants in the Piedmont Prairie ecosystem. Embedded in the cycle are four phases of the year that suggest how the relationship between people, Woad and the environment can evolve.



Exhibited as an installation, this multimedia project includes mappings, spatial drawings, vignettes, photography, video, and material fabric crafts. Woad powder was used to dye the fabrics on display and featured in the film. Woad pastels were used to draw on a large canvas. A projector was used to embed the video as a live drawing amongst the stagnant plots.



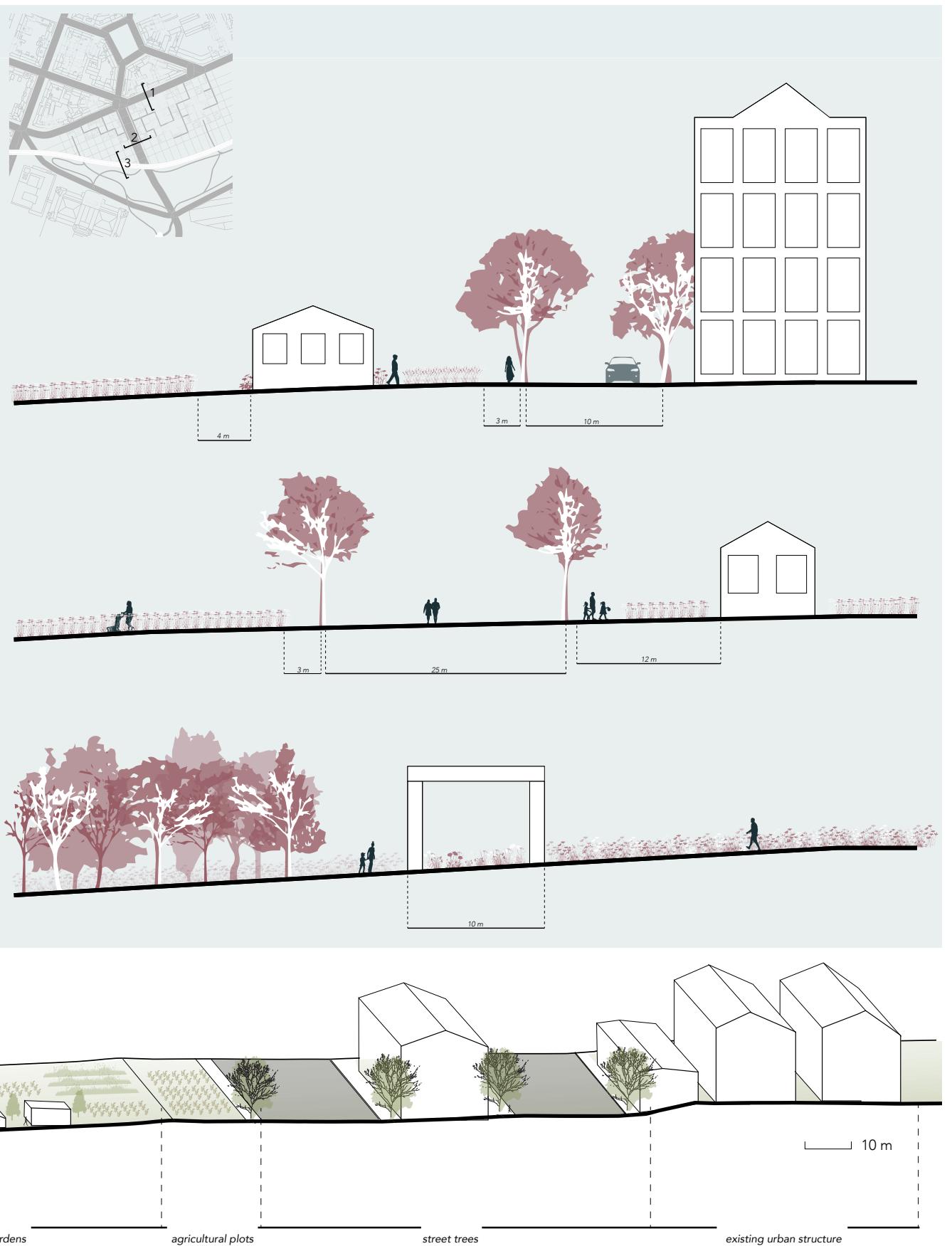
WESTBAHNGARTEN: PUBLIC ALLOTMENT GARDENS

Urban agricultural hubs re-imagined as public spaces at the Westbahnhof rail yard in Vienna, Austria

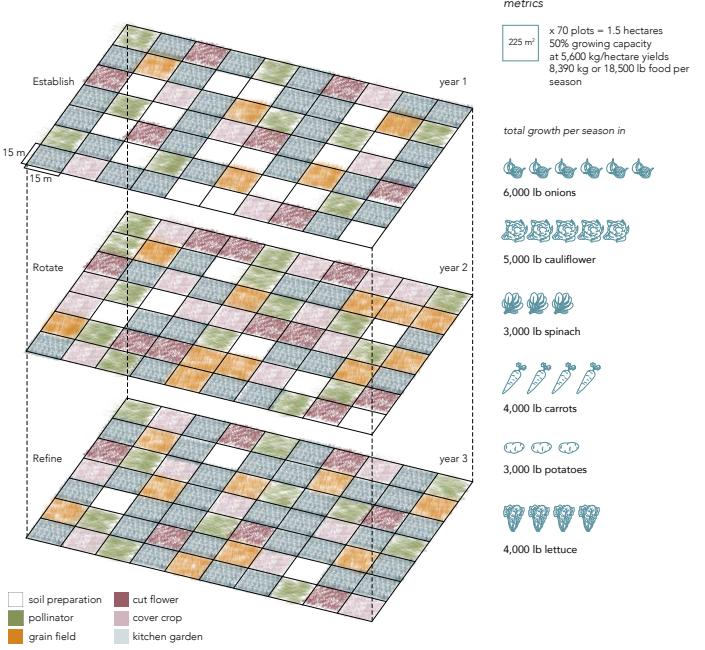
ALAR 8010: Research Studio
A New Baseline for Quality of Living
Esther Lorenz and Shiqiao Li

Situated in Vienna, Austria as an existing train station, the Westbahnhof rail yard has potential to become a hub for new community living in the city. This project translates the existing typology of allotment gardens in Vienna into a public space with a connecting network of trails that link the western part of the site to the north and south existing parks.

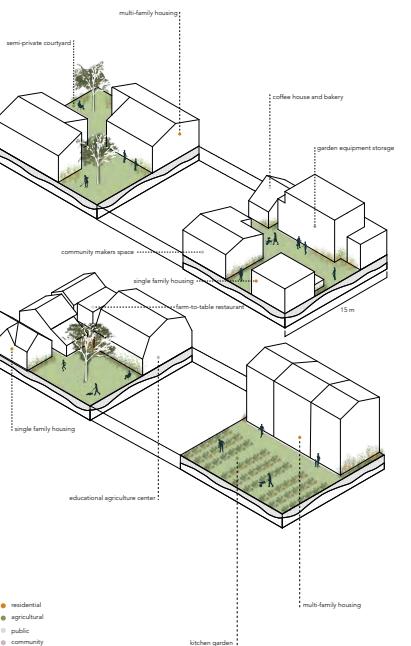
This design imagination proposes small, clustered buildings that differ from the urban fabric. A corridor lined with Locust trees indicates an open atmosphere reminiscent of existing public promenades throughout the city. The visibility of agriculture and community gardening differs from the fenced-off precedents set by existing allotments.



Plot Rotation



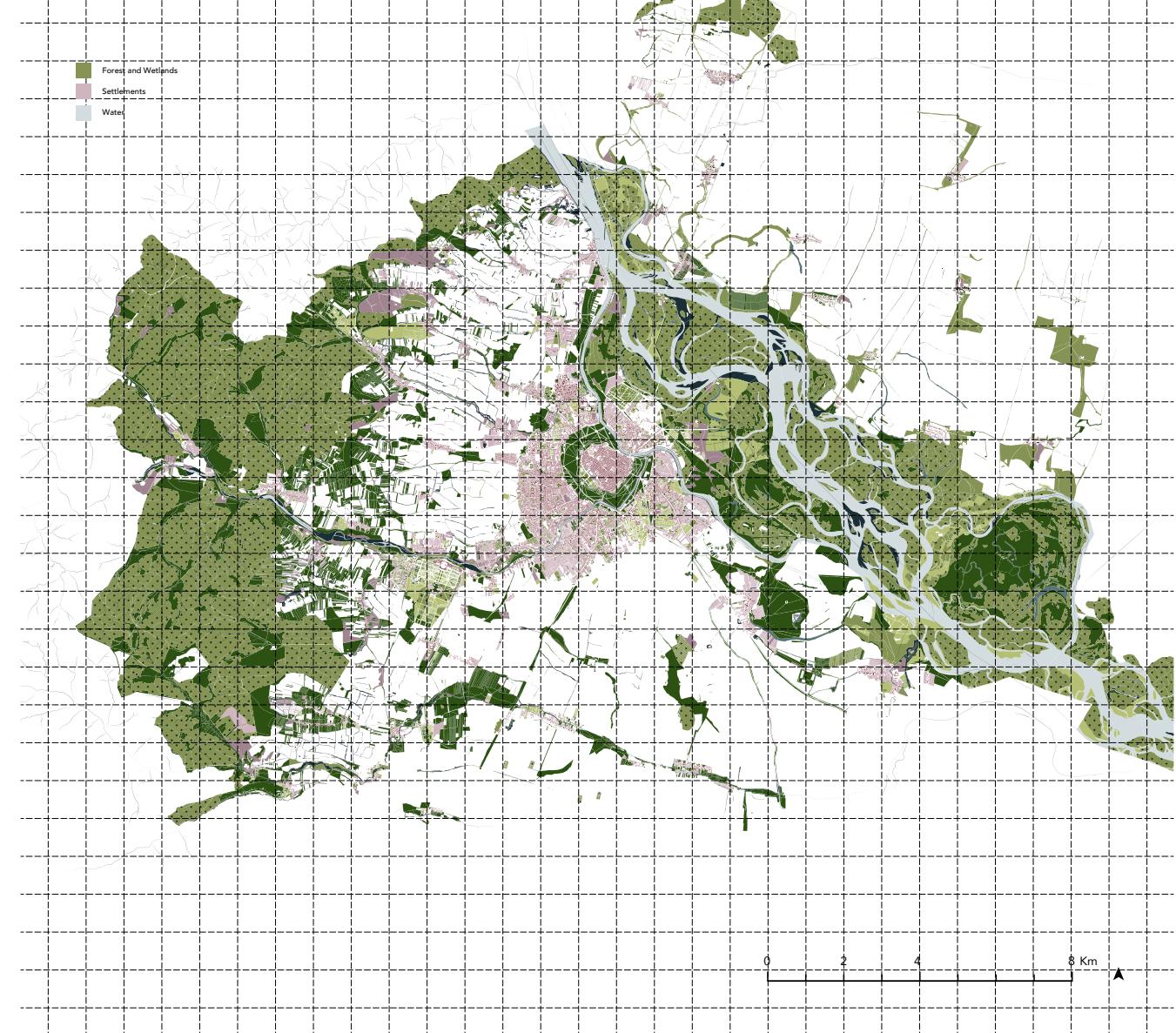
Building typologies



Central promenade with *Gleditsia triacanthos*, Honey Locust

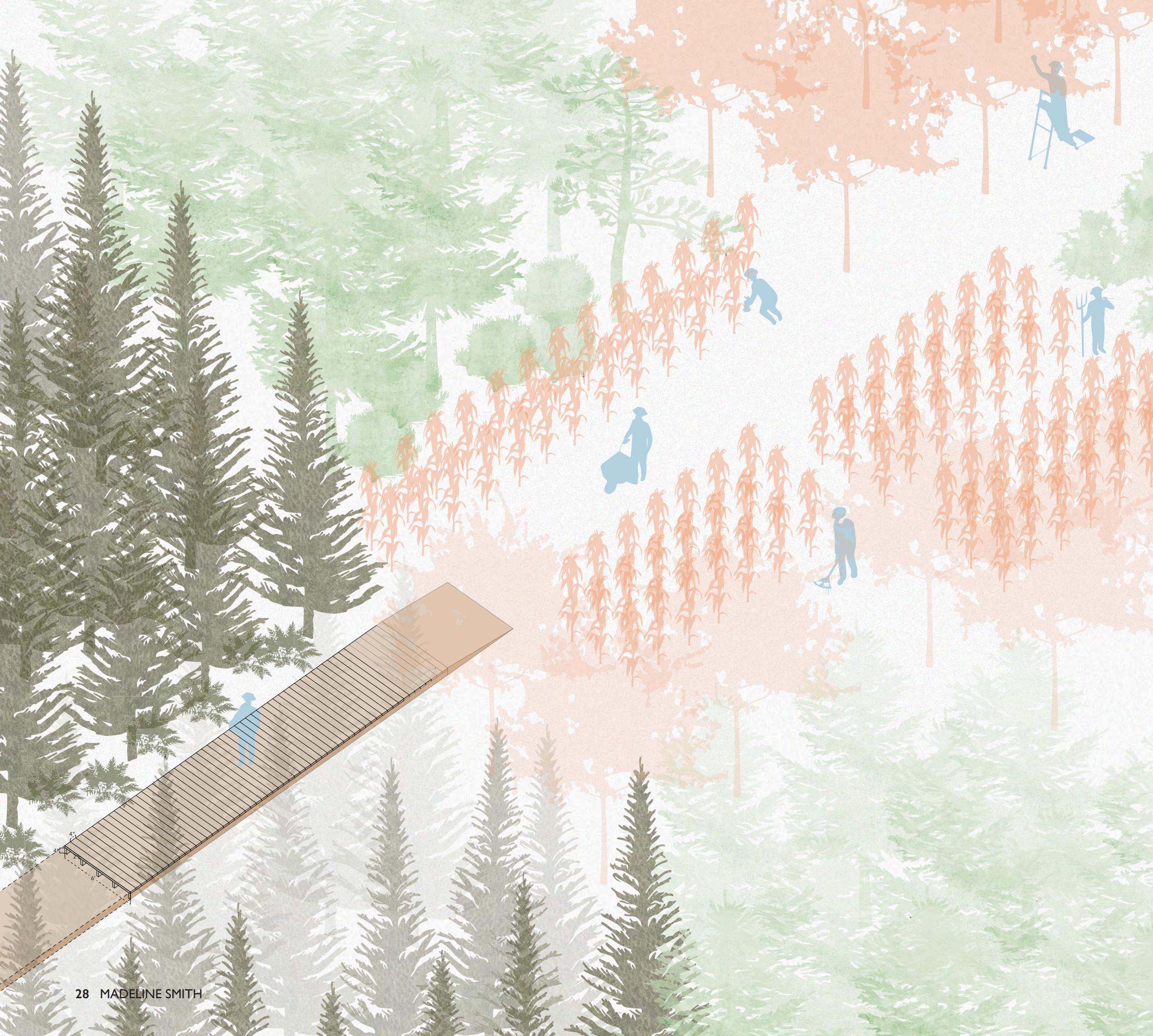
The Braided Danube

historic floodplain and settlements



The Danube River was the foundation for development in Vienna, Austria. This map displays 18th century Vienna before the channelization of the Danube. The braided river and its wide floodplain provided the agricultural foundation for the city's economy. The first district, the core of the historic city, was bounded by a fortified system of moats that

served as defense for the palace and royal buildings. From the center of the city, a sprawling urban development of villages emerged, all connected by water systems that drained into the prominent floodplain. Urban settlement patterns were closely linked to the landscape, and the historic imprint of the river is still visible in Vienna today.



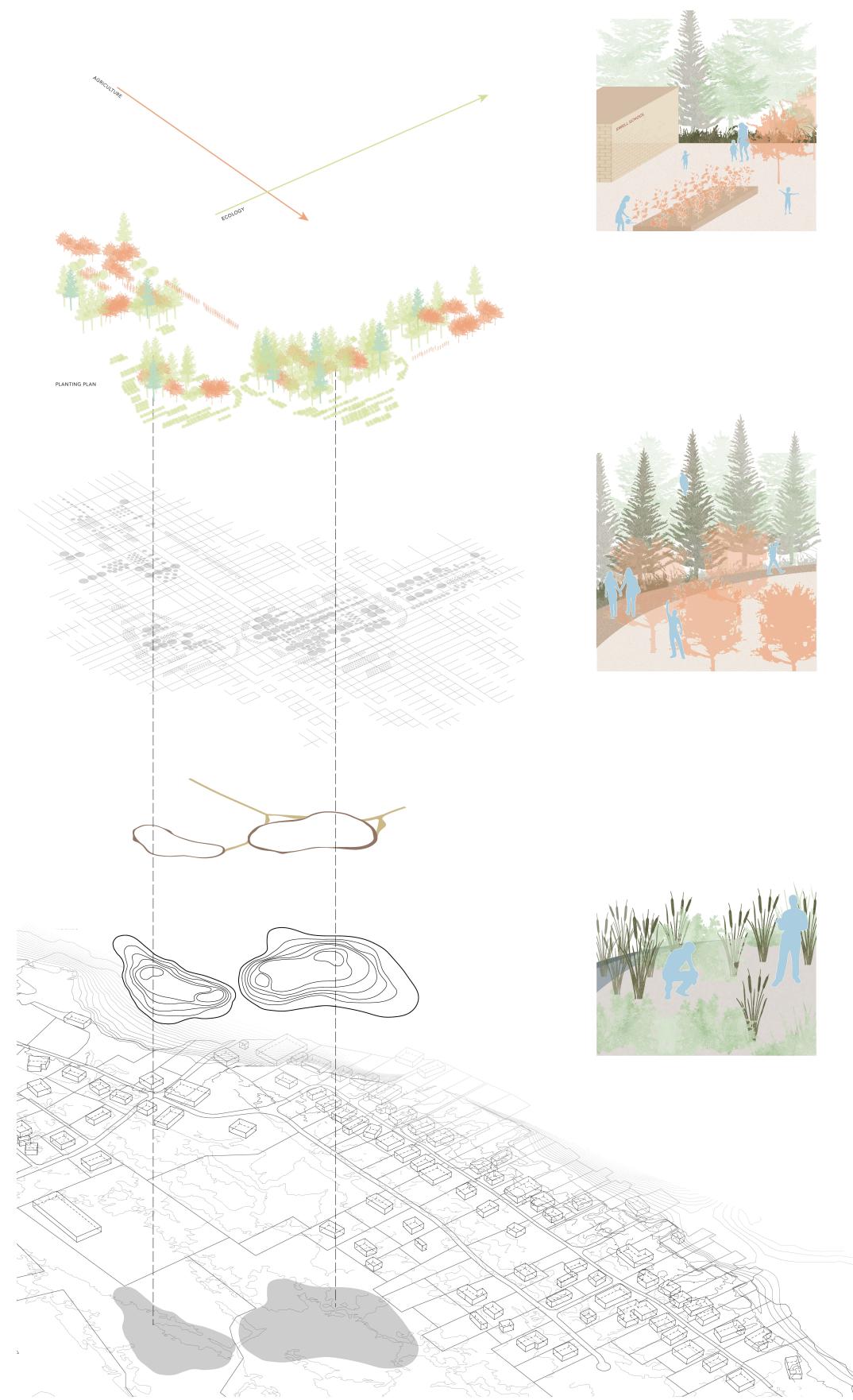
CULTIVATION GROVES: ISLAND COMMUNITY AGRICULTURE

Flood management systems meet regenerative food growth for Smith island in the Chesapeake Bay

*LAR 7020: Studio IV
Prototyping the Bay with
Bradley Cantrell, Brian Davis, and William
Shivers*

This design exploration proposes sediment deposition and local food cultivation on Smith Island in the Chesapeake Bay. A community-driven focus was applied to the objective of increasing climate resiliency and autonomy for active residents on Smith Island. The small but strong community urgently needs climate solutions that move beyond relocation.

Protecting the culture of Smith Island includes honoring the indigenous history of cultivating the land while improving the quality of life for people currently living on the site. This project experiments with food growth while re-establishing two important ecological plant groupings - the tidal high salt marsh and the coastal loblolly pine forest.

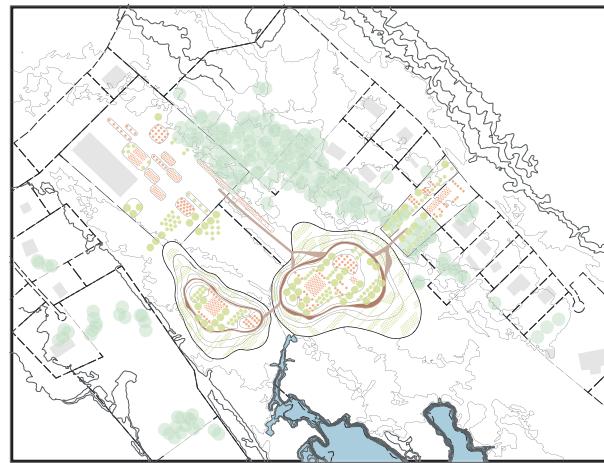


A community garden at Ewell Elementary serves as space for growing food and educating about the importance of healthy lifestyles.

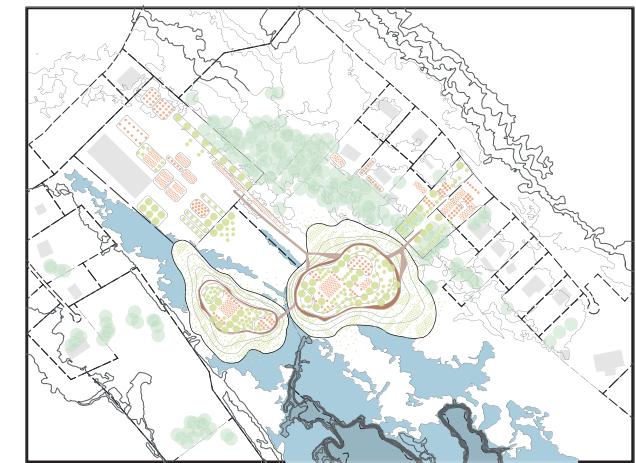
Walking trails that encircle the grove allow people to meander in an ecologically diverse environment. Co-planting orchard trees allow for multiple modes of interaction.

High tidal marsh plantings allow for ecological restoration and scientific research opportunities. The marshes act as indicators for the overall health of the island.

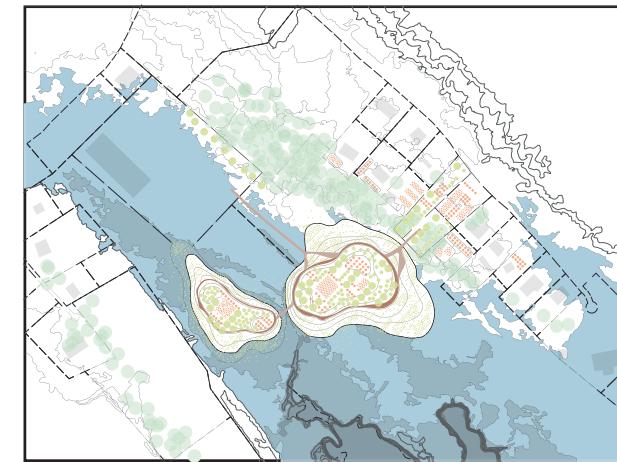
0 YEARS



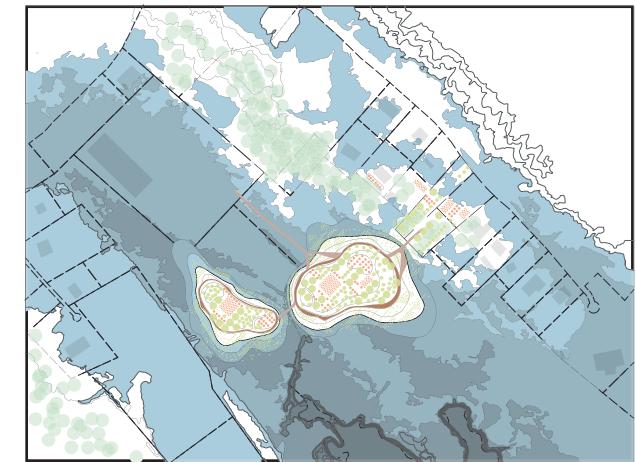
20 YEARS



40 YEARS



80 YEARS



80-year flood projection

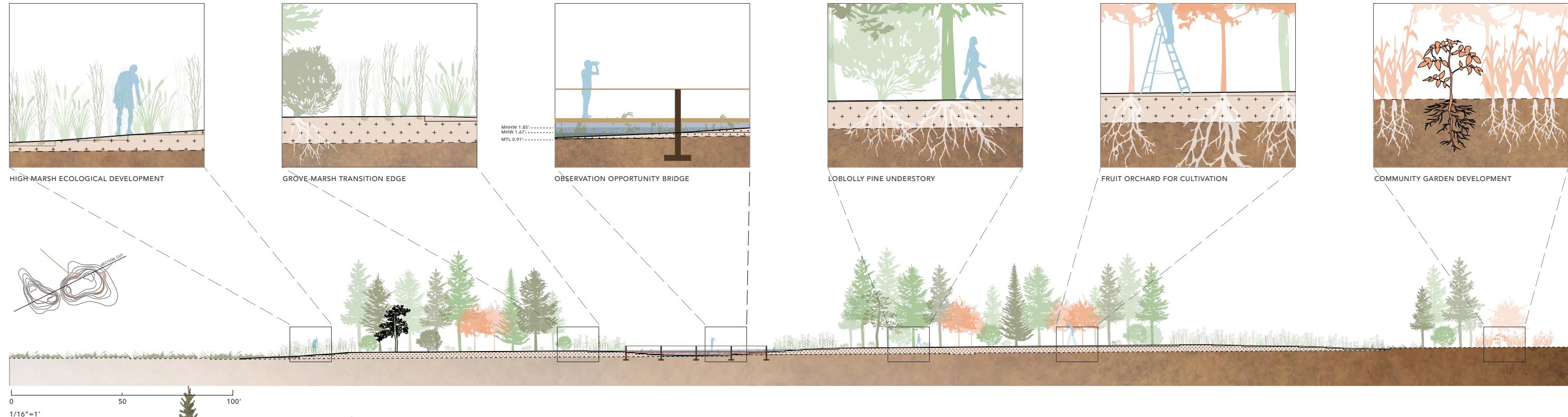


Erosion on Parson's Island, field work March 2022



Cultivation Groves

sediment deposition and ecological restoration
alongside local food systems and community
engagement on Smith Island





FORESTED FAUNA

An exploration into land-use hybridity of wetland and silvopasture systems on agricultural land within Virginia's James River watershed

LAR 7010: Studio III
Ecologies of Justice
Ghazal Jafari and Michael Leugering

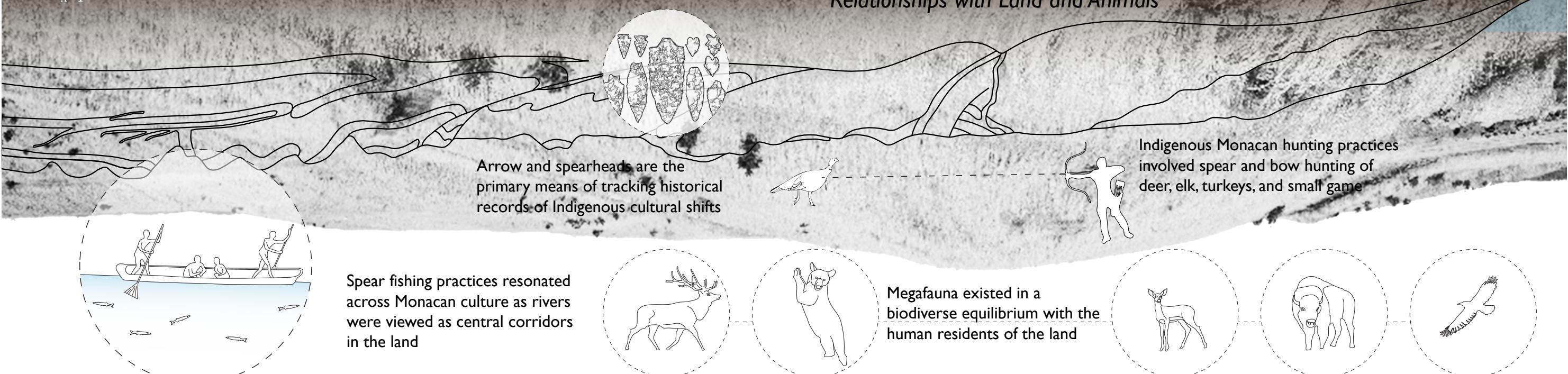
This project explores possibilities of agricultural land management strategies to cross over with ecological restoration tactics through phased design. The project is sited at an existing cattle pasture site along the James River in central Virginia. Initial inquiries into the James River watershed were conducted to inform conditions like soil erodability and hydrological trends.

Ideas stemming from Indigenous land management systems heavily inform this project. Silvopastures were researched as an example of how cattle needs and ecological needs can go hand in hand. Explorations into a specific floodplain forest community showed potential to harmonize the current land use strategies and the inclement pressures of climate change.

Deer population grows extensively disproportionate from precolonial norms due to lack of traditional predators and habitat change



Contrasting World Views: Relationships with Land and Animals



Piedmont-Central Appalachian Silver Maple Floodplain Forest



These forests occupy banks of major rivers with nutrient-rich silt loams, sand loams, and sands that are temporarily inundated in major flood events. The average flooding interval is every 0.5 - 2 years. This community is drought-tolerant and robust in the 30-year floodplain range.

Other common species include *Populus deltoides*, *Platanus occidentalis*, *Celtis occidentalis*, *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*, *Ulmus americana*, and *Juglans nigra*. *Impatiens pallida*, *Viola sororia*, *Leersia virginica*, *Verbesina alternifolia*, *Parthenocissus quinquefolia*, *Geum canadense*, *Pilea pumila*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, and *Cirsium heterophyllum*.

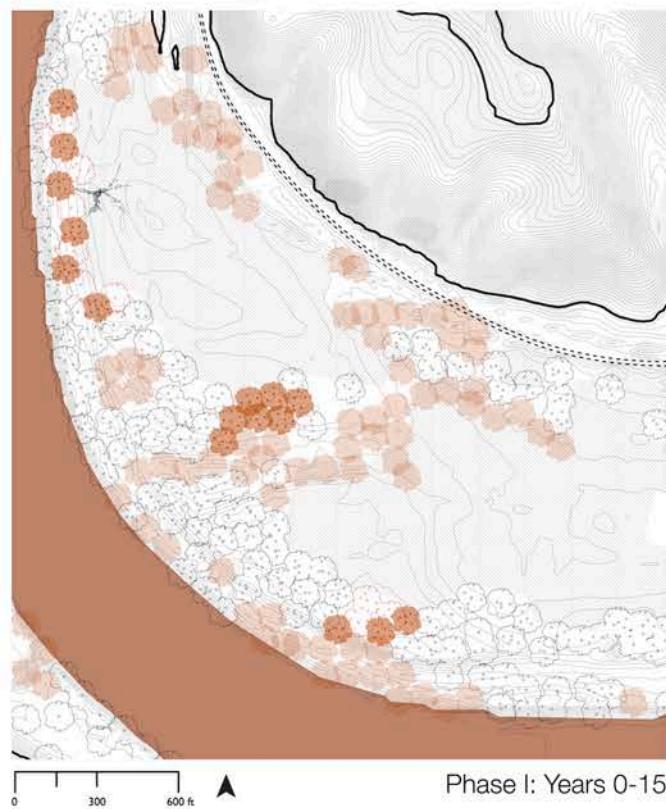
This community condition can be designed to serve the specific restorative function of increasing robustness of the sandy soils throughout the floodplain by decreasing erosion and increasing permeability. Grasslands situated along the flood bank will entrap sediments during major flood events, while during runoff during instances of heavy rainfall.

This plant community is susceptible to invasive, introduced species including *Alliaria petiolata*, *Stellaria media*, *Microstegium vimineum*, *Glechoma hederacea*, *Urtica dioica* ssp. *dioica*, and *Humulus japonicus*. When under distress or facing imbalance, these species can become dominant.

Sandy soils are pervasive throughout the floodplain elevations, and existing piedmont alluvial forests are present in central Virginia within the James River watershed. If expanded, these forest communities can increase the overall resiliency and biodiversity of the region. The curation of this plant community typology plays into an already present and localized ecological phenomenon.

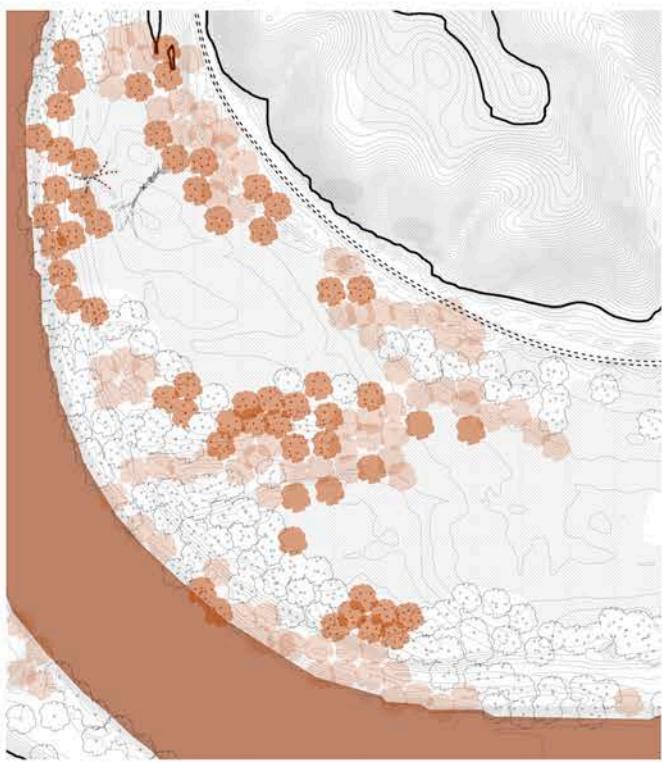
The need of such systems is made evident by the lack of presence in certain areas along the floodplain where, without excessive disturbance, would otherwise be seen. Revitalization of alluvial floodplain forests is key to stabilizing alluvial soils and preventing erosion and nutrient depletion. With a rise in forests comes a rise in habitat biodiversity overall.

This experimental wetland-silvopasture hybrid system begins with the thinning of existing forest coverage and planting of the Silver Maple floodplain community. Working on agricultural pastureland, the location of the cattle feeder is strategized to generate erosion patterns on the ground.



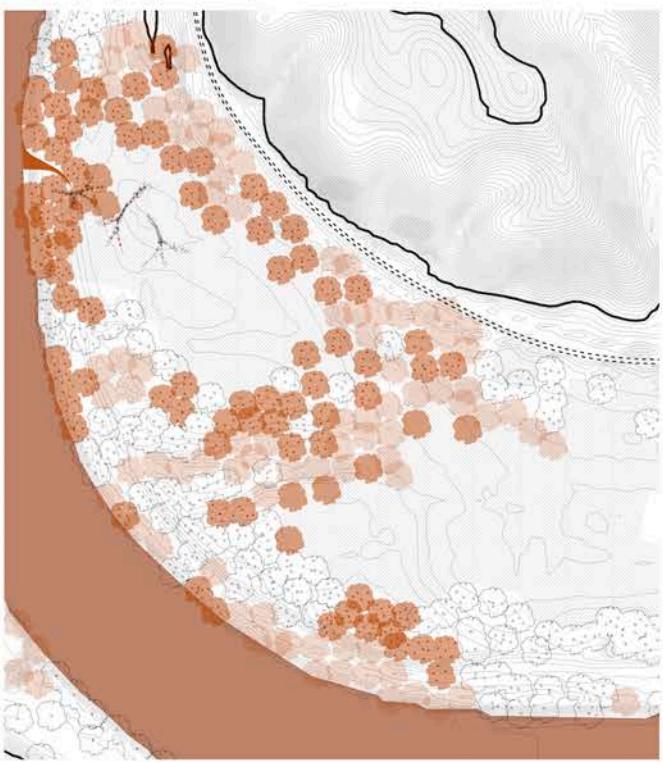
Phase I: Years 0-15

As the wetland begins to expand, the canopy composition begins to change. Erosion and compaction areas made by repeated cattle movement is harnessed as opportunity to plant grassland species and pool water during floods. The cattle feeder is moved to a new location and the process continues.



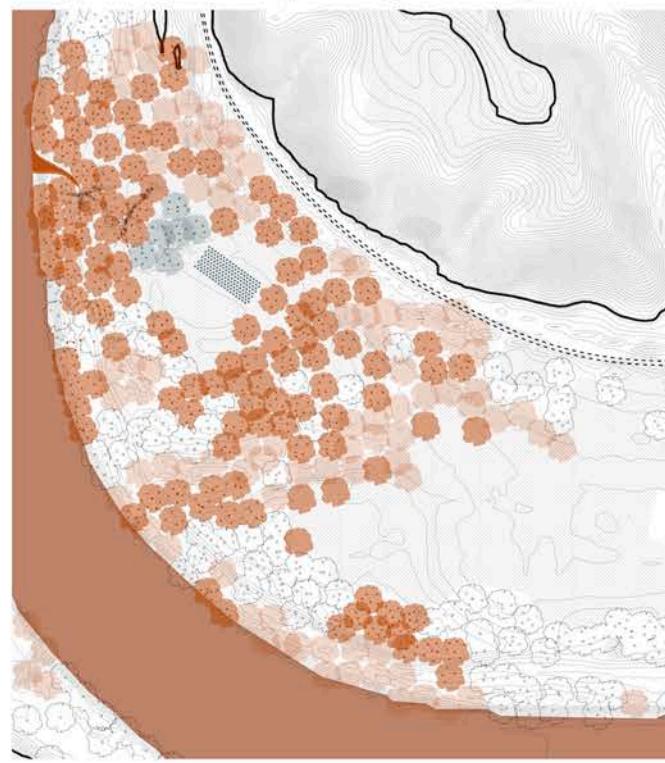
Phase II: Years 15-35

When wetlands become the more dominant forest typology, the river adapts to a more hydrophilic environment. As flood events compound the erosion effects from generated cattle compaction areas, the river begins to pour into the disturbed soils. A microtopography of depressions is carved by water.



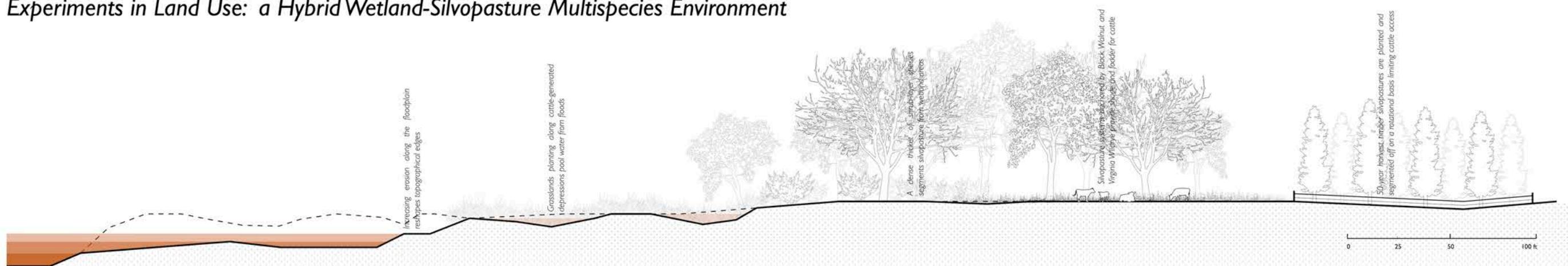
Phase III: Years 35-50

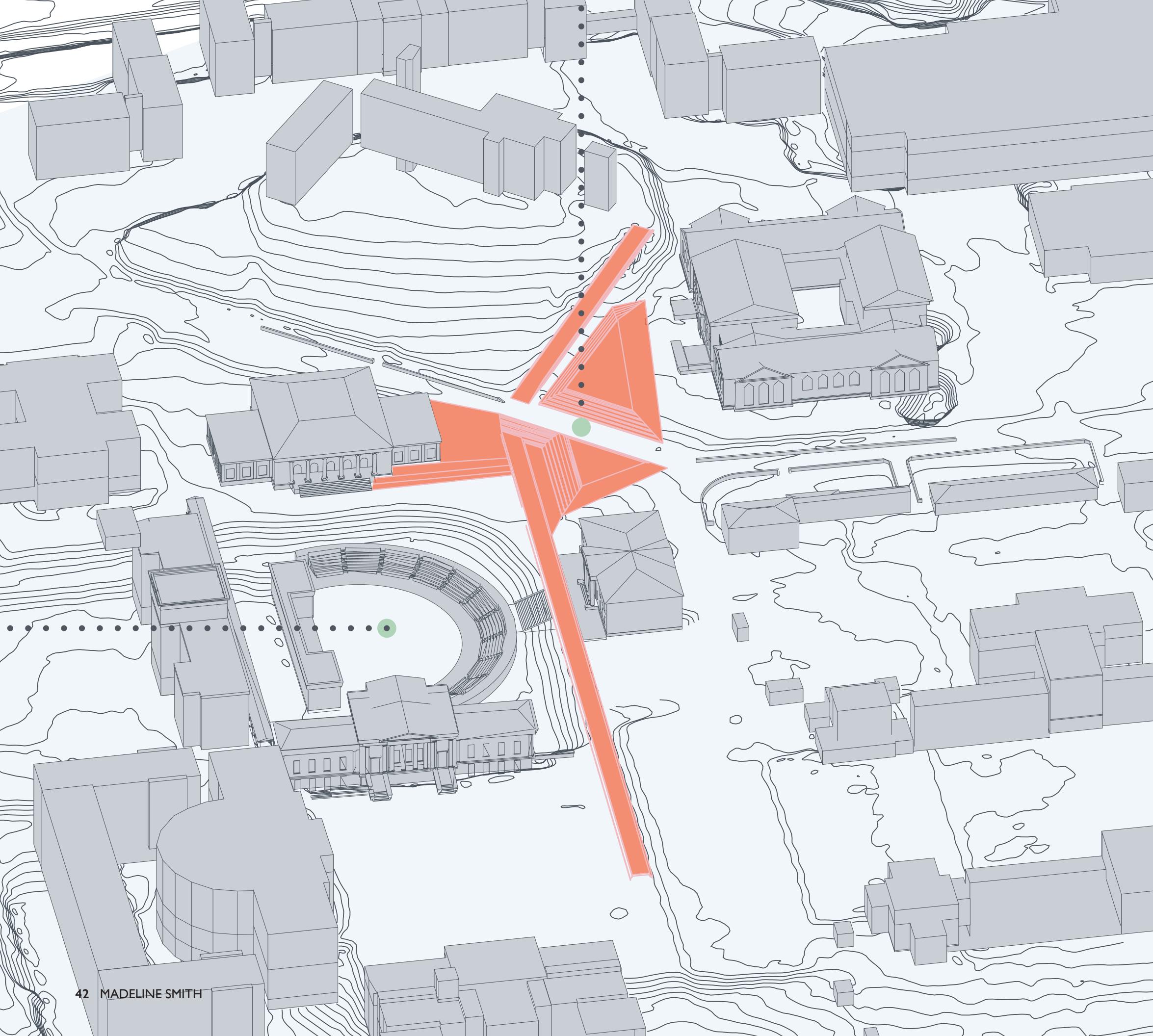
Once wetland forests have greatly reduced the quantity of traditional pasture lands, experimental silvopasture systems can be implemented. Strategic planting can offer a variety of food sources and environments for livestock, and a reliance on fencing can be mitigated by dense plantings creating borders.



Phase III: Years 50-100

Experiments in Land Use: a Hybrid Wetland-Silvopasture Multispecies Environment





AN ELEVATED CREST AT THE BBS

A new ridge and garden rooms at the Black Bus Stop to challenge historic topographical hierarchy and public barriers on UVA's central grounds

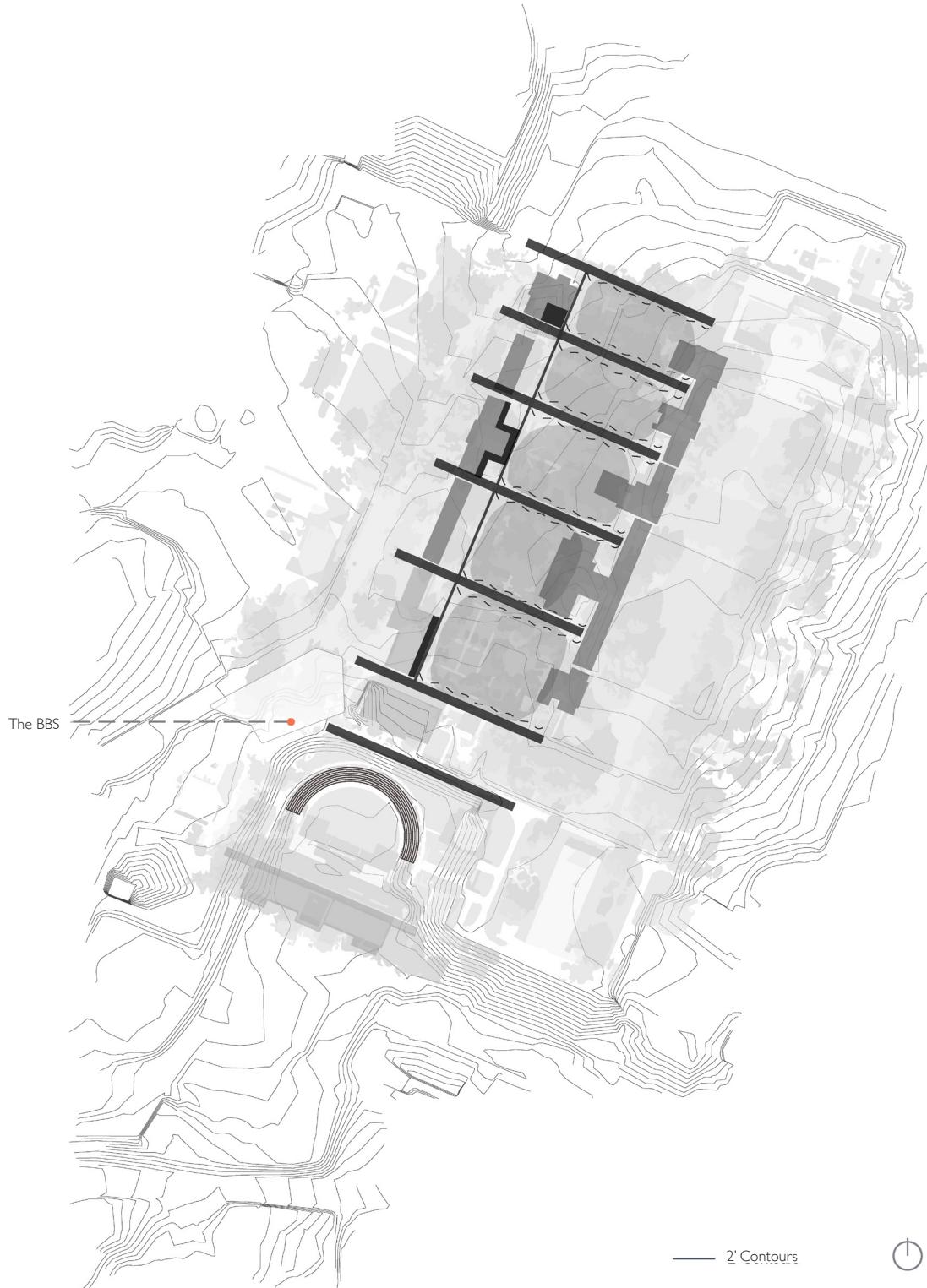
LAR 6020: Studio II
Racialized Topographies with
Elizabeth Meyer and Scott Mitchell

The Black Bus Stop at the University of Virginia is a site of cultural significance for Black students and alumni. A semester of research into Charlottesville's *Racialized Topography* and history of enslaved laborers at the University inform this design. The proposal includes an elevated walkway that links terraced patios at the site of the current bus stop.

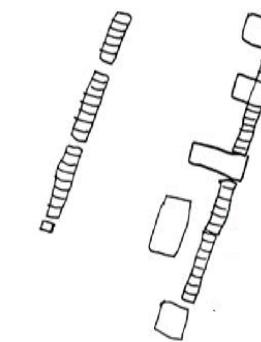
The goal of this design is to maintain the integrity of the Black Bus Stop while formalizing its location through raising it up in elevation and the pedestrian's frame of view. These new elevations separate themselves from the traditional organization of space surrounding the Lawn, and they propose a new central point within UVA's central grounds.

Situating the Black Bus Stop within the dominant ridgeline of the Academical Village

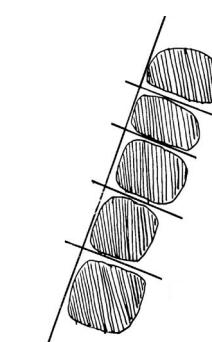
a representation of the public-private gradient that encompasses the transitional spaces of the Lawn's West Range Gardens



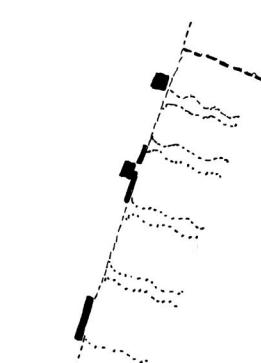
private spaces



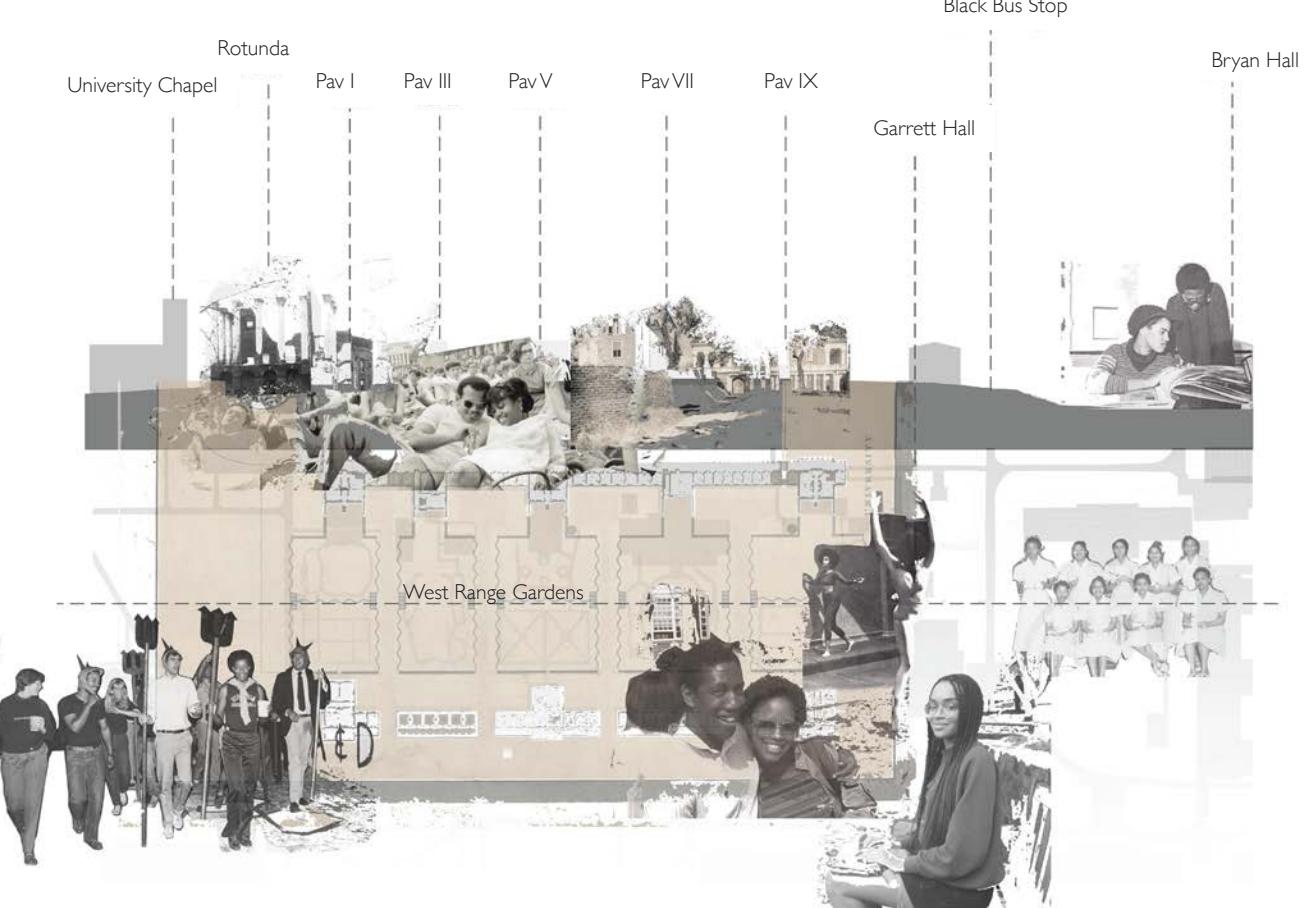
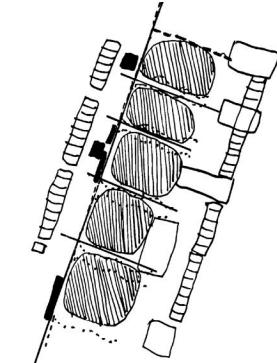
public-private hybrid



visible underground



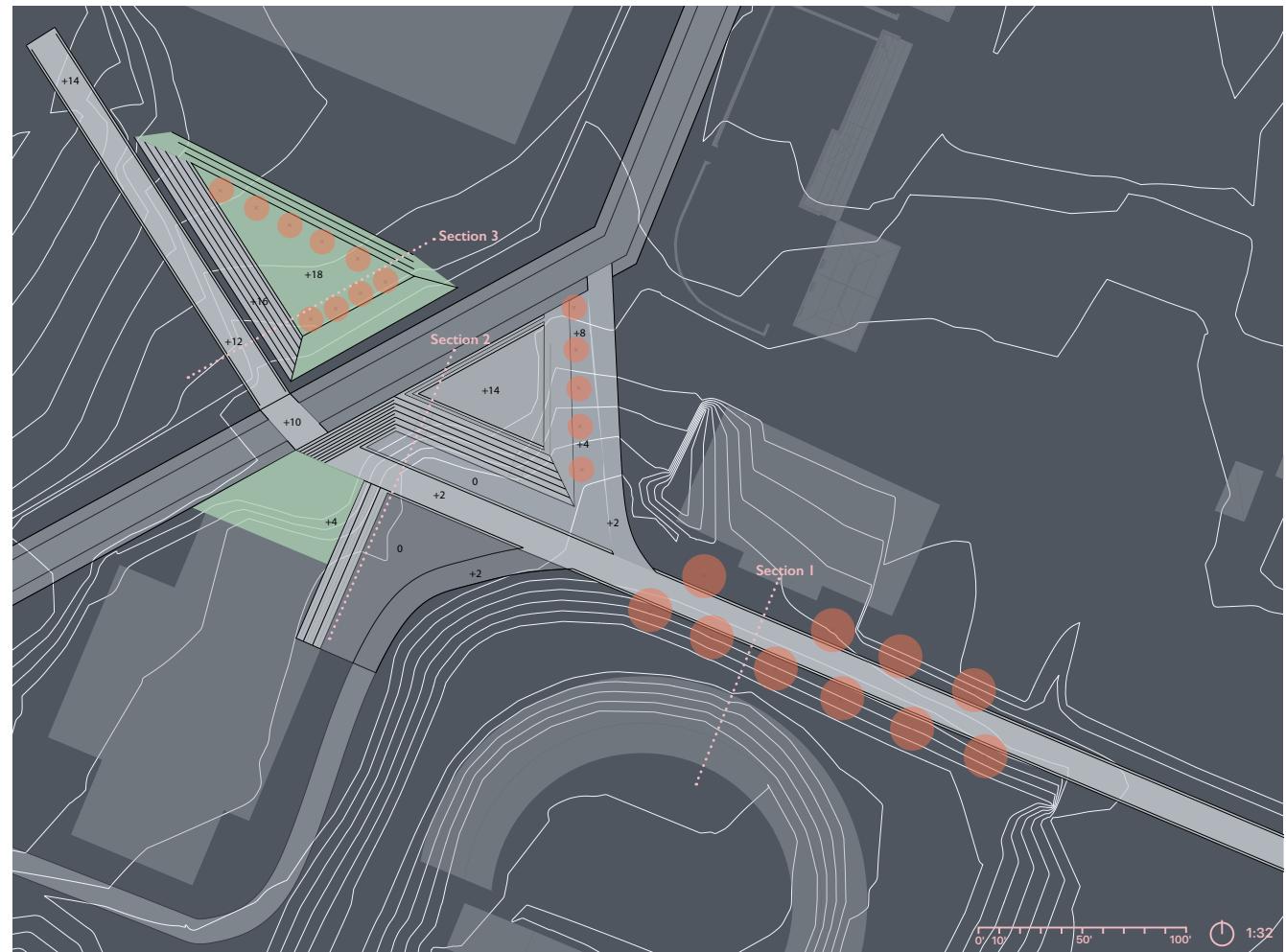
synthesis



Envisioning Black belongingness in the West Range Gardens

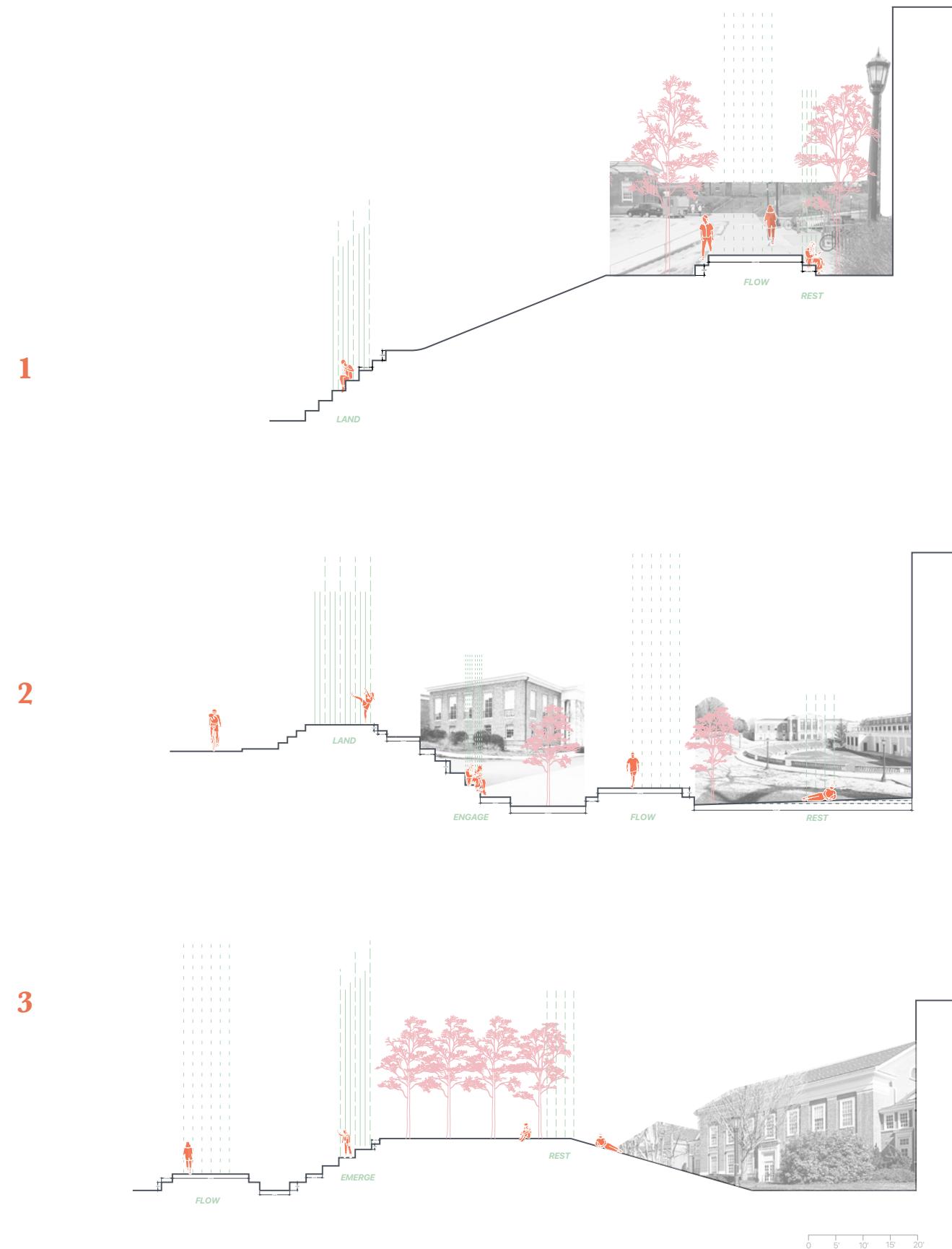
Plan and Section Proposals

two terraced garden rooms linked by an elevated walkway and lined by an allée of trees

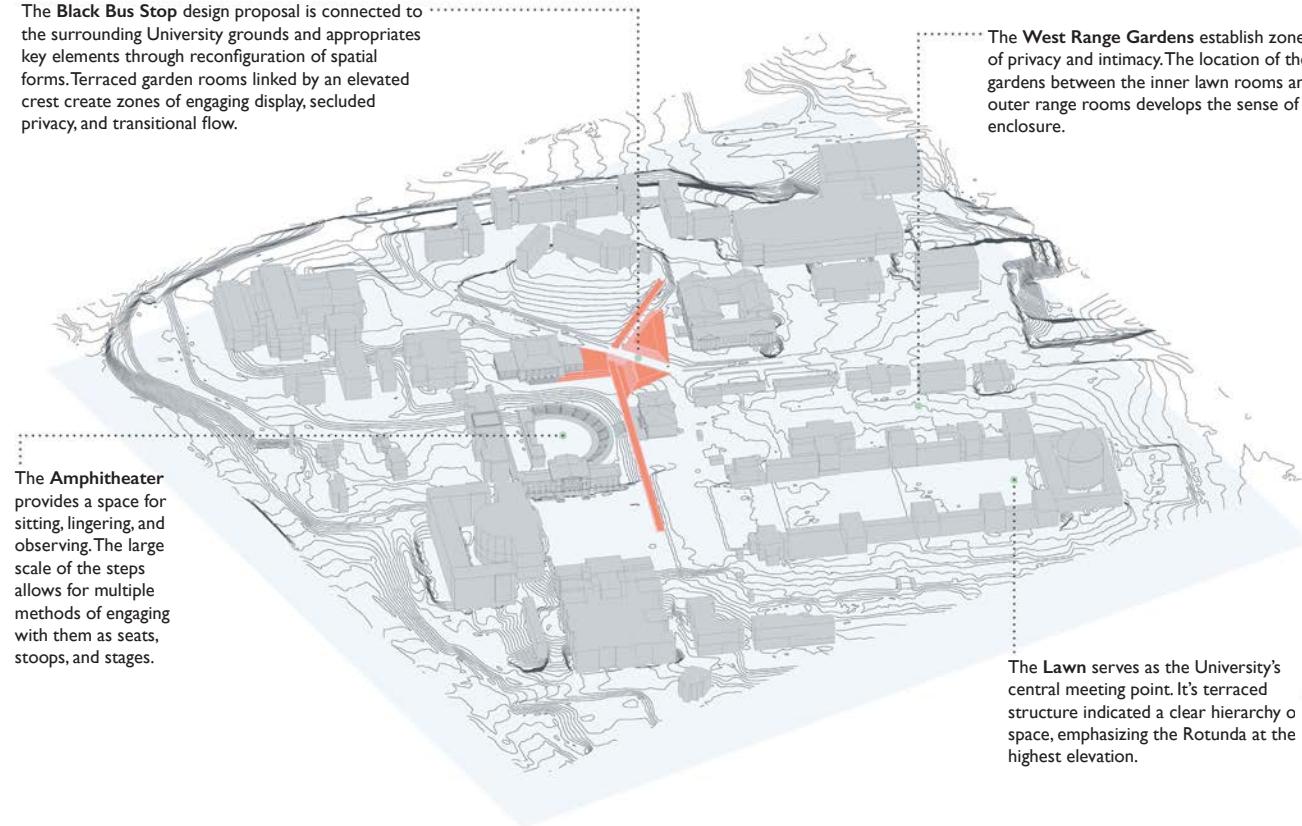


Master Plan: grading and planting

This plan shows the relationship of the proposed new topography with the existing amphitheater slope and seating. The plan shows the axial relationship to the central ground road as well as the nesting of the site among existing buildings. Sections lines cut from plan are exhibited in with current viewsheds (right).



The Black Bus Stop design proposal is connected to the surrounding University grounds and appropriates key elements through reconfiguration of spatial forms. Terraced garden rooms linked by an elevated crest create zones of engaging display, secluded privacy, and transitional flow.



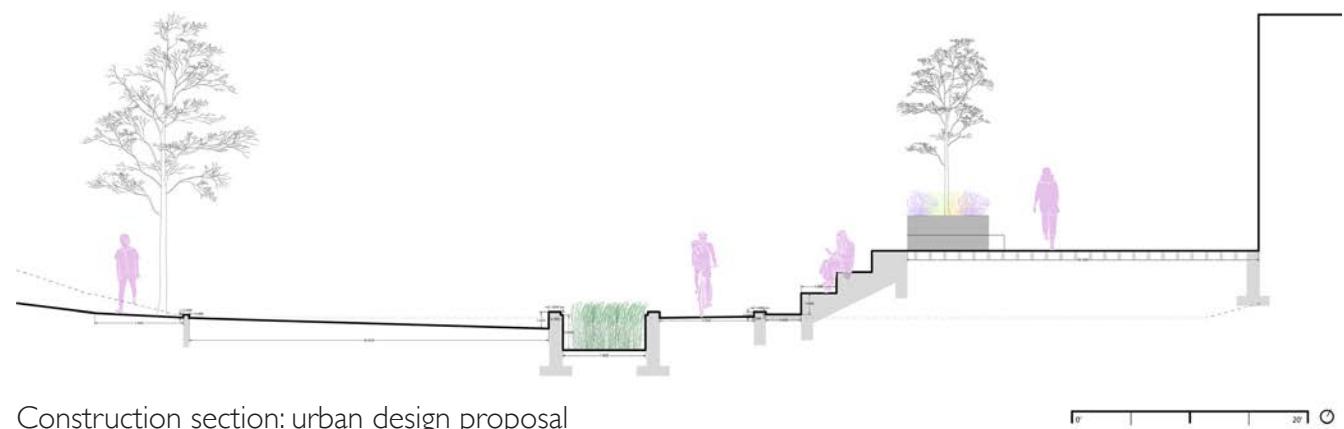
These perspective views project possibilities of experience situated throughout this design. The concrete material is used to contrast the typical red brick seen across UVA's walkways and building facades. The nested qualities of the space create zones of varying levels of intimacy and privacy. The central axis is meant to be a place for rapid transition as well as lingering.

These drawings place the darker history of UVA's plantation lands in the background, looming and never fully removed from the point of view. Trees are strategically used to balance levels of enclosure while buffering surrounding movement corridors and buildings. The canopy mimics existing architecture like the colonnades while providing a new identity to the space.

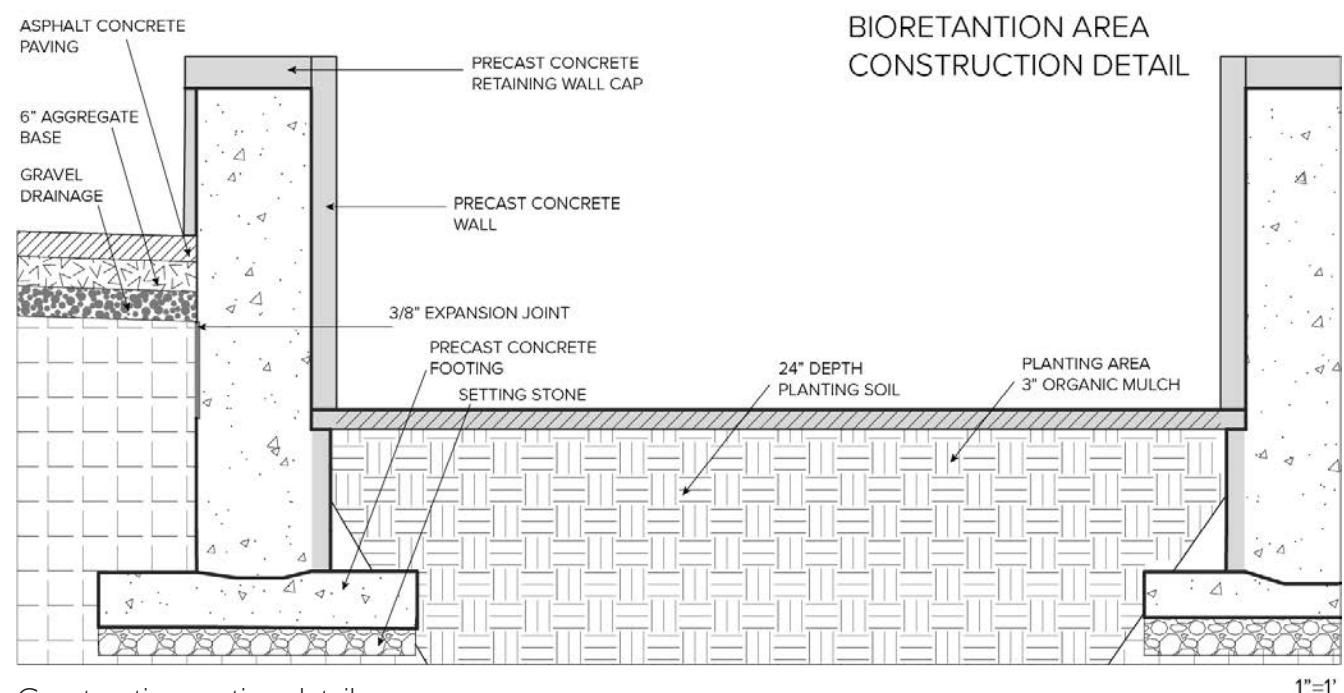
TECHNICAL DRAWINGS

Charlottesville Streetscape Design Concept

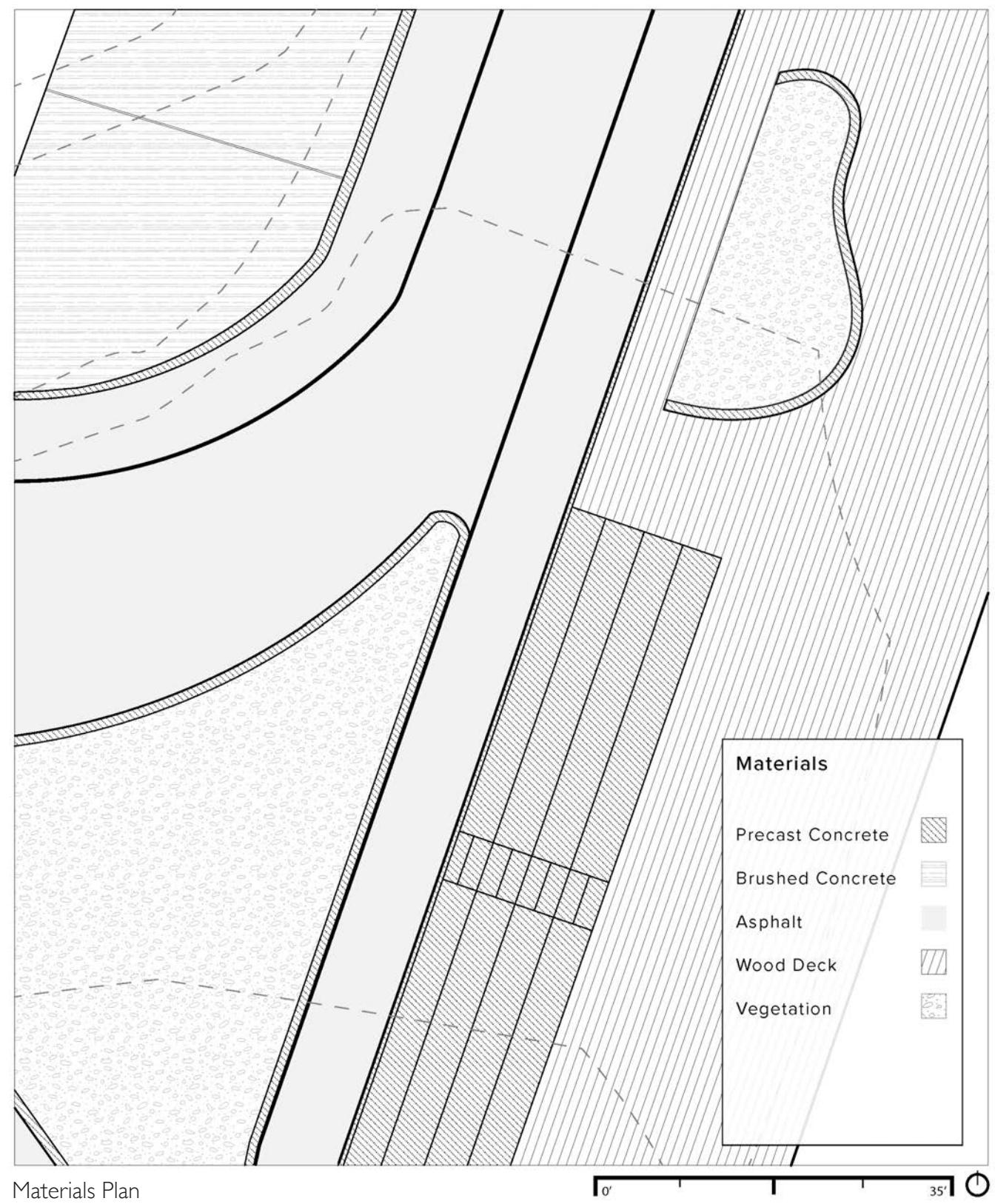
LAR 6120: Ecotech II
Chloe Hawkins and Nathan Folley



Construction section: urban design proposal



Construction section detail





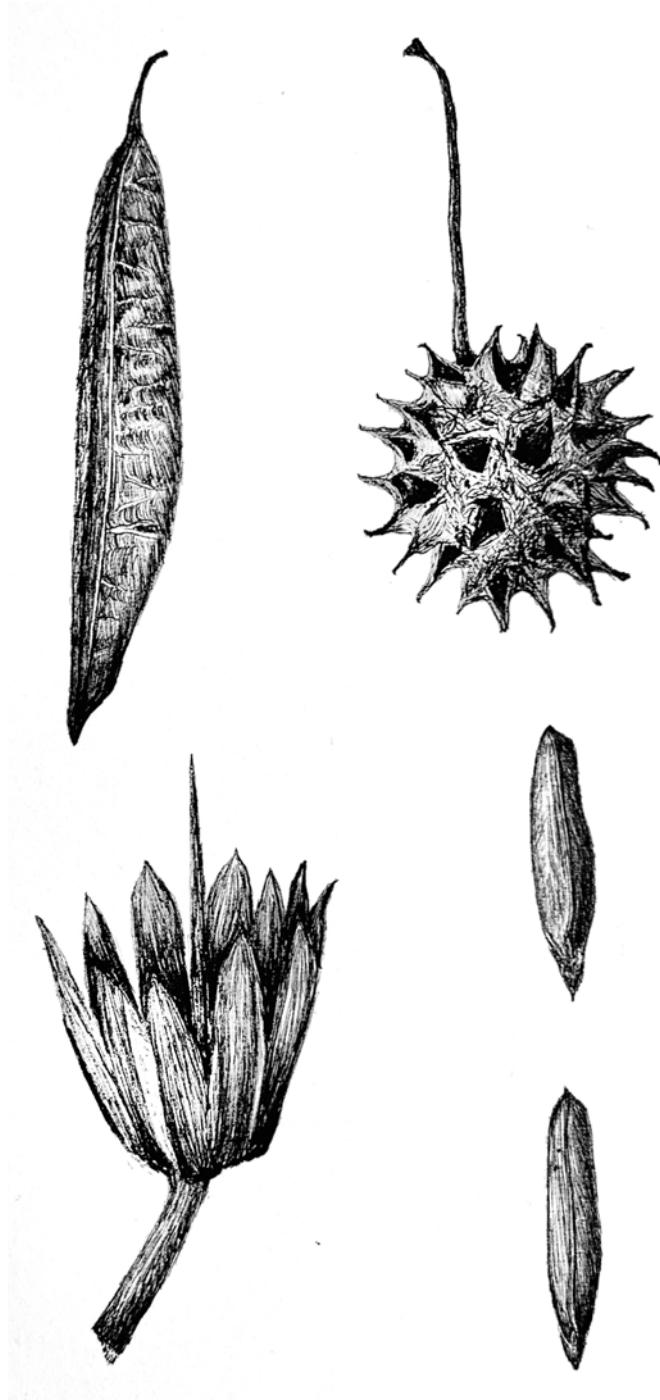
Giverny, France, July 2019 on Portra 400 film

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Pen and watercolor paper, 4"x5"



Pen and watercolor paper, 4"x5"



Collective works from an independent study at Milton Airfield, Charlottesville VA