

THREE ROOMS

Three Rooms pavilion is a surgical intervention to the landscape - its conception echoes the garden's own origin in Elsie Reford's post-surgery recovery, when healing, cultivation, and design first converged. Celebrating the layered histories of the Métis gardens - once glacier, once meadow, now a cultivated ecology, the pavilion's **walls act as instruments of perception, mapping the landscape through soft silhouettes that blur the boundaries between humans and nature.** Selected plants introduce a cross-section of indigenous and contemporary species historically used in early medicinal practices.

Through this optical incision, visitors encounter the **landscape as both subject and specimen:** tinted sheets of semi-transparent silicone fabric membranes are draped over an aluminum frame. This biocompatible material maintains stability with biological environments, grafting the garden with spectators. This pavilion performs as an environmental archive, turning the garden into a moving image. The mapped image of Reford gardens changes as nearby branches dance in the wind or cast shadows. **Three Rooms thus operates as both tool and media - an interface between body and environment, nature and its containment, and the porous spaces in between.**

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[1] **Rhododendron Groenlandicum**
The Cree and other Indigenous groups used Labrador Tea for its calming properties. It was often brewed into a tea to treat colds, coughs, and digestive issues.
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[2] **Gaultheria Procumbens**
Utilized by Indigenous peoples for its analgesic properties, wintergreen was applied topically to relieve pain and inflammation.
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[3] **Cornus Canadensis**
The berries were consumed for their nutritional value, and the plant was believed to have mild medicinal properties.
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[4] **Achillea Millefolium**
Yarrow was employed to treat wounds and as a poultice for inflammation. It was also used to alleviate fevers and digestive issues.
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[5] **Hierochloa Odorata**
Considered a sacred plant, sweetgrass was used in purification ceremonies and as a calming agent.
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[6] **Thuja Occidentalis**
Cedar was used for its antimicrobial properties, often in steam baths to treat colds and respiratory issues.
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[7] **Betula Papyrifera**
Various parts of the birch tree were utilized; bark for wounds, sap for detoxification, and leaves for fevers.
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[8] **Juniperus Communis**
Juniper berries were used to treat urinary tract infections and as a digestive aid.
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[9] **Spruce Picea**
Gum and bark were used to treat respiratory ailments and as a general tonic.
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[10] **Viburnum Edule**
The berries were consumed for their nutritional value and believed to have medicinal properties.

Selected Plant Species

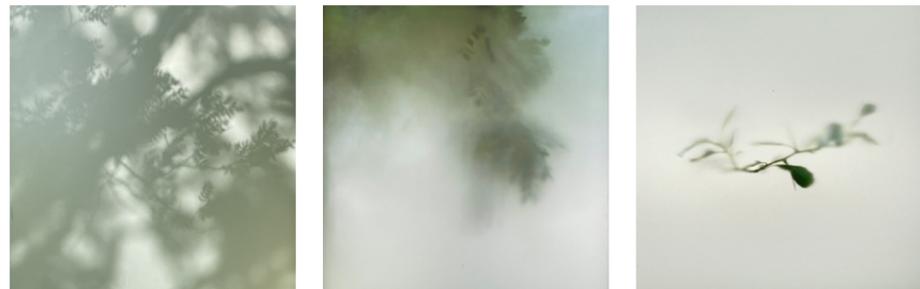
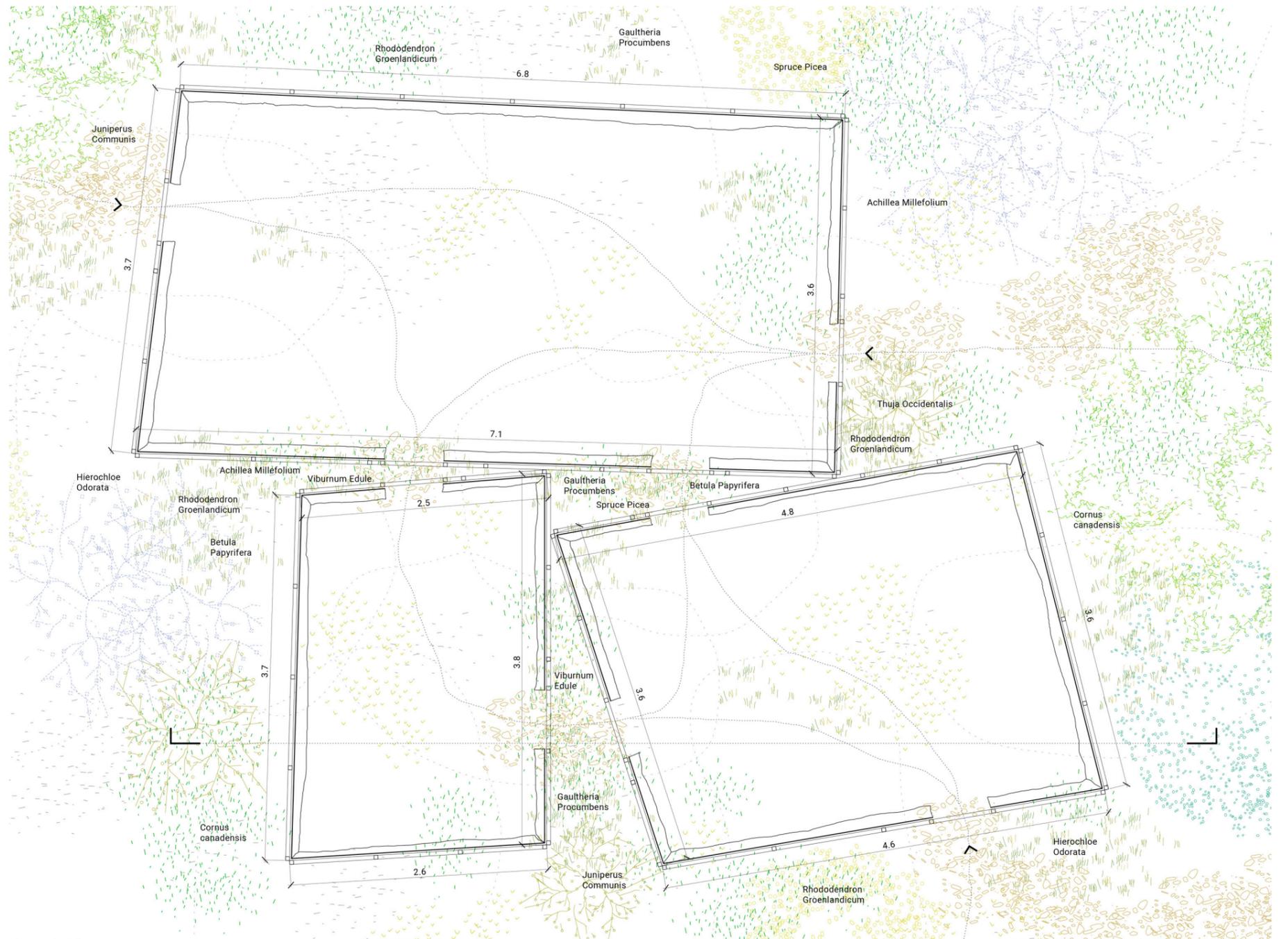
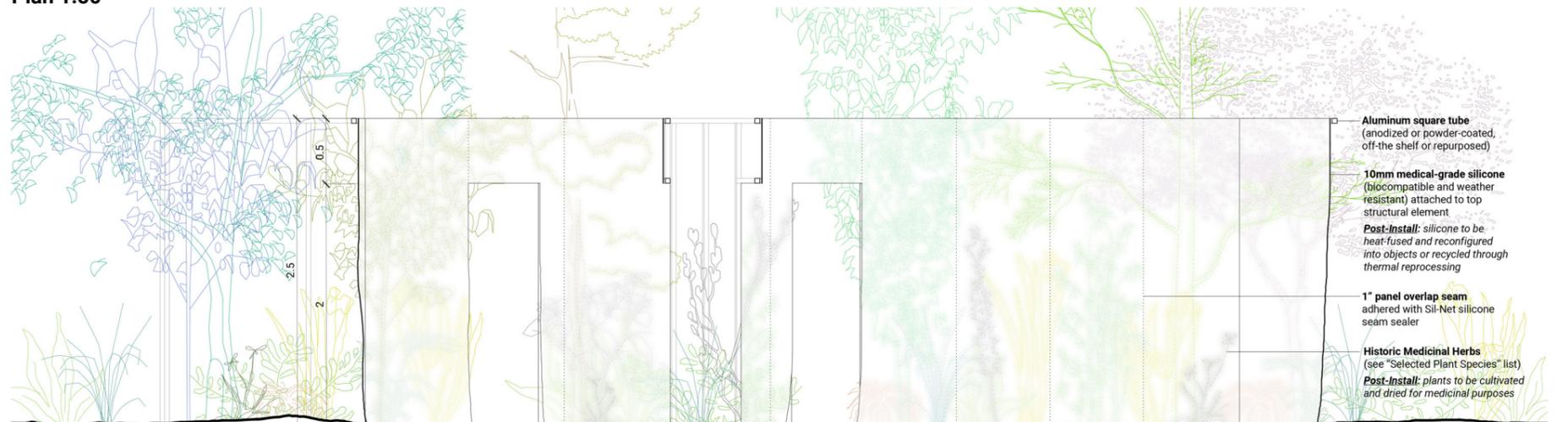


Image Mock-Ups Photos of landscape mappings against silicone material



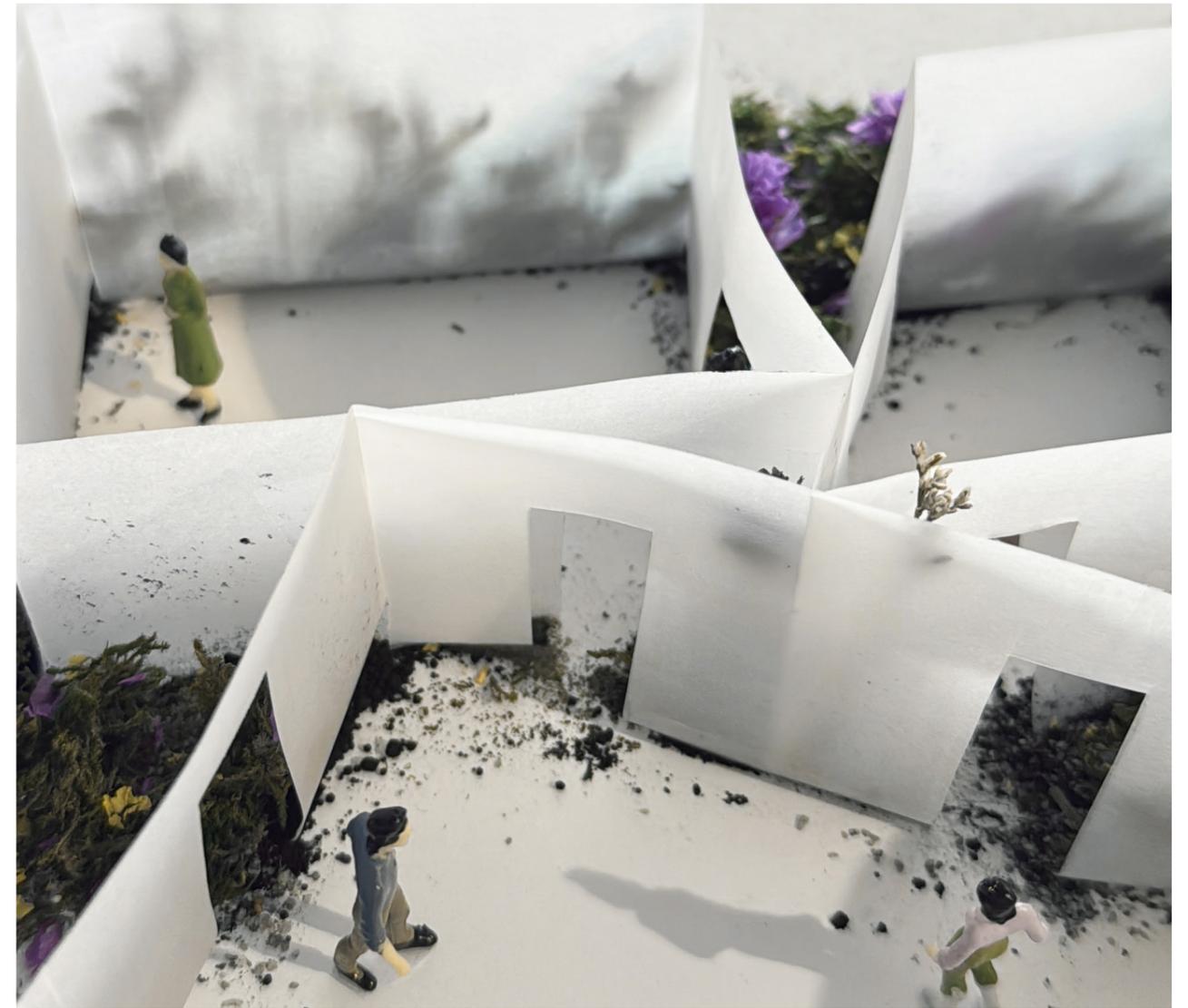
Plan 1:50



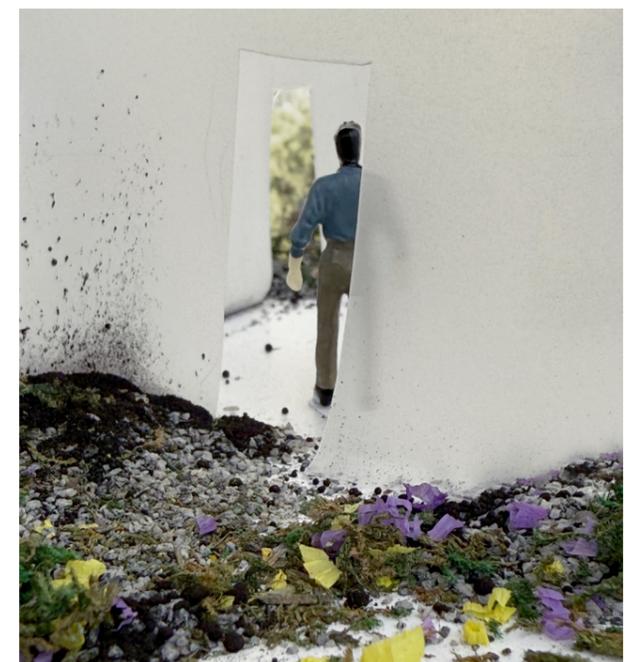
Section 1:50

- Aluminum square tube (anodized or powder-coated, off the shelf or repurposed)
- 10mm medical-grade silicone (biocompatible and weather resistant) attached to top structural element
- Post-Install:** silicone to be heat-fused and reconfigured into objects or recycled through thermal reprocessing
- 1" panel overlap seam adhered with Sil-Net silicone seam sealer
- Historic Medicinal Herbs (see "Selected Plant Species" list)
- Post-Install:** plants to be cultivated and dried for medicinal purposes
- Ground screws (no digging required)

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Mapping Sensitivity: Pavilion within Landscape - Surgical Intervention



Mapping Sensitivity: Landscape as Image - Inside Pavilion looking at Gardens