No. 1, Linnton overview of mixed use, light industrial/commercial and residential. Looking downstream on the Willamette River with Highway 30 on the left.

This piece is a Composite Renderings developed through the Multi-Vision Integration process and funded by EPA's Brownfields Program. It is one of five drawings that collectively portray a community of visions from numerous individuals who provided their respective visions of living sustainably in Linnton. Using the MVI process the participants drew and shared their personal visions, then connected them with those of fellow participants as well as visioning art from previous community workshops. The integrated art was then reviewed by the MVI team and translated into six composite renderings.

What They Are and Are Not:

•Our best attempt to capture as many of the visions from the participants into six drawings. There are over 80 visual elements that carry distinct information. Do you see an aspect of you vision embedded in this composite? How many others do you see and what story do they tell?

•They convey an impression and life style more than a plan. For example, the illustration tries to convey what is possible when commercial, residential and light industry are in close proximity. The rendering depicts both existing, but substantially altered (such as the mill), or new buildings that are representative of types that have a synergistic relationship with each other, the river, main street, existing residential the rail line and light industrial or commercial activities in the Mill. For example, utilization of the mill building and mechanical systems could include a combination museum of industrial reuse (Artists using discarded materials and equipment to form climbable large scale structures), a company that manufactures/restores boats and a riverside cafe. Many are depicted with environmental technologies that make them more sustainable, for instance the green roofs, solar panels, grass pavers and in the background a wetlands for storm/gray water treatment and retention. The illustration also tries to visualize the important concept that people can reside comfortably and securely alongside industrial facilities. In short, a desirable place to live and work.

•They can be a good tool for quickly conveying lots of information…imagine what it would take to write down all of the visual elements in the illustration. And how long it would take some one to read it as compared to looking at the illustration.

•They do not reflect any decisions by the integrator other than trying to build sustainable connections between individual visions. For instance, some visioned a bypass over Linnton, this images shows and underpass as a more sustainable approach to the issue of heavy traffic on the street that divides Linnton.

•They do not replace the personal visions drawn out in the MVI process, but hopefully people will find their vision embedded in a meaningful way in the integrated visions. If you personal vision was integrated into one of these composites and you have acted on all part of your vision, then the Linnton community is a little closer to reaching the combined vision.

•They generally do not dictate how something is to be achieved, but mostly, WHAT is possible. Flowing from this and as a general statement it should be recognized that it would be impossible to show everything a town needs to sustain itself. As such most underlying infrastructure or supporting functions required to make the vision possible are only depicted when the functional solution has multiple benefits and/or the means and the end are the same. For example, a stream with optimized ecosystems functions cleans the water, provides habitat, reduces storm runoff, etc., as well as providing a place where people want to live. Also a fire station embedded in the neighborhood that, in addition to protection, provides jobs for people who live in or next to it (quick access) and is a point of interest and focus.

•They are intended to quickly convey information about communities' visions to other citizens, businesses, development interests and federal/state/local government and nongovernment agencies. They help interested parties to quickly see what the best application of their respective resources can be to the community. They can help motivate and optimize many different resources to act simultaneously, from the individual to federal agencies. For instance, who would be willing to work on trails down the hillside, or what developer or agency would want to redevelop the mill in the manner depicted? Generally, knowing what a community is envisioned to be makes it easier to then make decisions on how to get there. For example, given this vision, what kind of zoning do we need?

This is a product of the Multi-Vision Integration process facilitated by James Waddell, USACE and funded by US EPA Region 10 Brownfields Program. Artists: Brian Borello and Mark Lakeman