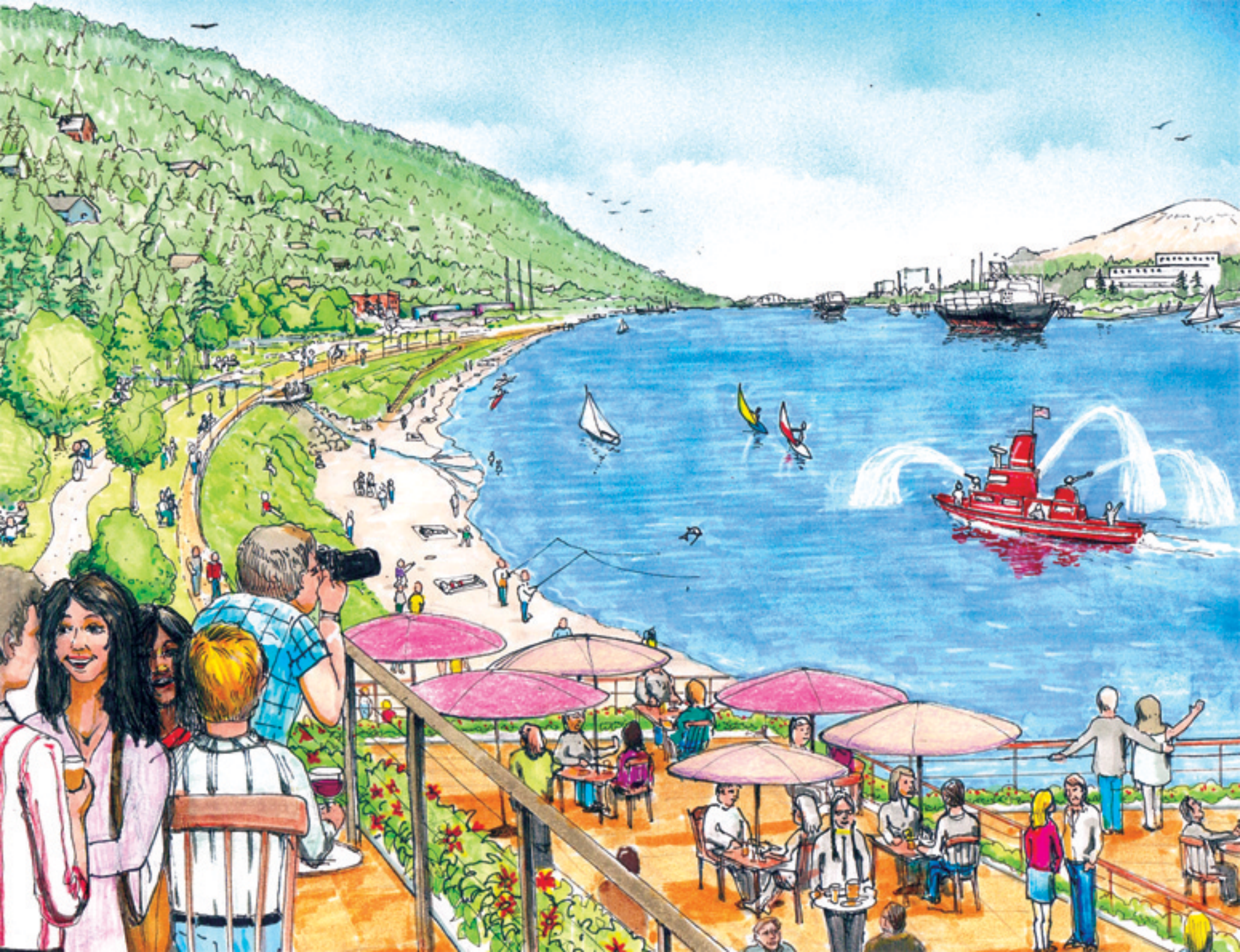

No. 3, Linnton, dockside on the Willamete. Looking downstream on the Willamette River.

This piece is a Composite Renderings developed through the Multi-Vision Integration process and funded by EPA's Brownfields Program. It is one of six 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 kind of lifestyle is possible along the river when the beach and riparian area are restored and a dockside café has been built into the old mill/shipway. 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, the beach and the ecopark/wetland on the right. This illustration places Linnton along the Willamette with port facilities and residential/office space in the background. The images of people utilizing the river for food and recreation are indicative of a clean body of water. The illustration also tries to visualize the important concept that people can reside comfortably and securely alongside commercial/industrial facilities. In short a compeling vision of a restored river, stream and riparian area creating a desirable place to live and work.

•They can be a good tool for quickly conveying lots of information…A picture is worth a thousand words.

•They do not reflect any decisions by the integrator other than trying to build sustainable connections between individual visions. For instance, the ability to sustainably live, work and play in a marine environment.

•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.

•In most cases the type of architecture and size of structures is very flexible. Some visual elements are meant to convey the idea that something important needs to be placed at a certain location but what is shown is entirely replaceable with something different as long as it causes a similar human or environmental response. Apparent here is an interesting place to live, work and play that has a clear sense of character, permanence, and sustainability. The shoreline venue could be so notable that it draws people from Portland. It can also have significant appeal to those who want to locate along the water and become part of the vibrant scene.

•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 community 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, the fireboat while providing the obvious benefit of fire protection is also providing jobs and is part of the "character" of this river venue that people come to enjoy.

•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. The illustrations can be used in follow on activities to further translate the visionary concepts into more detailed plans for very specific locations such as a brownfields site, a vacant lot, an underutilized building, etc. For instance, the illustration depicts a restored riparian and beach shoreline. What needs to be done to actualize this vision? 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? What actions can we take right away?

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