





No. 6A&6B, Linnton A sidewalk scene in the new mixed use area looking towards the mill.

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 foreground of these two illustrations conveys the impression of a comfortable sidewalk café. In the background are two different visions of what is possible when retail, commercial, public, residential or light industry are in close proximity. The renderings depict both existing, but substantially altered (such as the mill), or new structures that are representative of types that have a synergistic relationship with each other and the river. For example, utilization of the mill building could include a combination museum of industrial reuse (Artists using discarded materials and equipment from ships and factories to form climbable large scale structures), a company that manufactures people powered transportation vehicles and a riverside cafe. The illustrations also try to visualize the important concept that people can reside comfortably and securely alongside commercial/light 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 in 6B the cable lift is a means of creating connectivity with Forest Park and the hillside residential area.
- 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 activities, such as a museum of industrial reuse, could be so notable that it becomes a regional destination. Or it could be initially scaled to be a Portland area attraction. It can also have significant appeal to businesses that want to locate on the property and become part of the vibrant scene.
- They generally do not dictate how something is to be achieved, but mostly, WHAT is possible.
- 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 with a developer, agency or art community, if a museum of applied arts and engineering is desirable? (perhaps a good first step would be to visit the City Museum in St. Louis which is a top notch model of this). 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