Appendix G

Cultural Resource Records Review

Project # 2023-21

April 30, 2025 Revision

A Cultural Resource Records Review for the IR71 and IR271 Study Area, Medina, Granger, and Hinckley Townships, Medina County, Ohio

PID 117028 MED-71/271

Prepared for: Smart Services

Stacy M. Dunn, PhD, RPA,
Jessica L. Clark, MA, RPA,
and
Brenda L. Detty, MA, RPA

The environmental review, consultation, and other actions required by applicable Federal environmental laws for this project are being, or have been carried-out by ODOT pursuant to 23 U.S.C. 327 and a Memorandum of Understanding dated [December 11, 2015], and executed by FHWA and ODOT.

Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc.

OVAI Project #2023-21

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PID 117028 MED-71/271

Prepared for:

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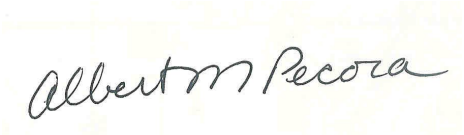

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April 30, 2025 Revision

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI) completed a cultural resource records review and initial field visit of an approximately 1,645-acre area for the ODOT study PID 117028 MED-71/271 in Medina, Granger, and Hinckley Townships in Medina County, Ohio. The purpose of this review was to evaluate the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project area based on the current State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) database and a review of historical maps and aerial photographs. The following report includes a detailed cultural resource records review, a historical map and aerial photograph review, discussion and images from a field visit, and a summary of results and recommendations.

The approximately 1,645-acre project area is located at and in the vicinity of the intersection of Interstates 71 and 271 in Medina County, Ohio. It consists of highway corridor and adjacent infrastructure, which is a combination of open agricultural land, commercial areas, and residential neighborhoods.

Review of the online Ohio SHPO database for this project area found several previously recorded archaeological sites (OAI), historic-era buildings and structures (OHI), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Listings and a Determination of Eligibility, and cemeteries within 1.0 mile of the project area. Nineteenth century atlases and early twentieth century USGS topographic maps contain information regarding ownership and building locations within the project area. Aerial images from 1960 to the present highlight the general development of the area around the interstate interchanges through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. A field visit in September 2023 confirmed the 2017 aerial images are representative of how the project area appears today, and photographs were taken for an overview of the range of buildings 50 years or older within and adjacent to the project area.

Based on this review of SHPO materials, historical maps, aerial photographs, and results of the field visit, the following are preliminary recommendations regarding cultural resources relevant to the project area:

- Although much of the project area consists of utilities and road right-of-way, less than one percent of the present project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Phase I archaeological investigation will likely be necessary for ground-breaking activities within the project area that have not been previously surveyed.
- Previously recorded prehistoric resources encountered near the project area include Weymouth Fort (33Me2), near Remsen Road and Franz Road, as well as a cluster of small sites near Granger Road and Windfall Road. Particular attention should be given to the archaeological potential for prehistoric sites in those vicinities and on similar landforms.
- Previously recorded historic resources encountered within the project area include six OHIs and one NRHP DoE, as well as 115 buildings and structures that are 50 years or older. A History/Architecture survey may be required for portions of the project area to document historic properties and potential effects of the proposed project on these resources.
- Blakeslee (OGS ID#14931) is a cemetery mapped within the project area just north of Fenn Road. Since its precise location is unknown, consultation with the Ohio SHPO may be necessary regarding next steps, if activities pertaining to the project are still planned in this general location.

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INTRODUCTION

The following report summarizes a cultural resource records review completed by Ohio Valley Archaeology, Inc. (OVAI) of an approximately 1,645-acre area for the ODOT study PID 117028 MED-71/271 in Medina, Granger, and Hinckley Townships in Medina County, Ohio. It was conducted at the request of Mitchel Strain of Smart Services, Inc., on behalf of ADR & Associates, LLC. The purpose of this review was to evaluate the potential for cultural resources within the proposed project area based on the current State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) database and a review of historical maps and aerial photographs. The following report includes 1) a summary of the project area and its general environmental and cultural setting; 2) a review of SHPO records, historical maps, and aerial photographs; 3) discussion and images from a field visit; and 4) a summary of results and recommendations.

Project Setting

The approximately 1,645-acre project area is located at and in the vicinity of the intersection of Interstates 71 and 271 in Medina County, Ohio (Figures 1 and 2; Appendix A). It consists of highway corridors and adjacent infrastructure, open agricultural land, commercial areas, and residential neighborhoods. Figure 1 places the project area in its context at the county level and Figure 2 illustrates the extent of the project area across Medina, Granger, and Hinckley Townships. Appendix A provides zoomed in details of the project area on a modern aerial image.

Physiography, Relief, Geology, and Drainage

Medina County is divided in half by two major physiographic provinces, the Appalachian Plateau and the Central Lowlands (Brockman 1998). Topography is generally level to sloping with the steeper slopes along the sides of the major stream valleys (USDA-SCS 1977). The project area lies just east of the Allegheny Escarpment within the Killbuck-Glaciated Pittsburgh Plateau.

Elevations within the county range from 233 m (765 ft) AMSL in the north where the West Branch of Rocky River exits the county, to 404 m (1,325 ft) AMSL near the Medina-Summit County line (USDA-SCS 1977). The elevations within this project area range from 1,006 ft to 1,220 ft (307 to 372 m) AMSL.

Medina County lies within the two major watersheds of Ohio: the Lake Erie watershed and the Ohio River watershed. The northern two-thirds of the county drain into Lake Erie via the Rocky River and the East Branch of the Black River, while the southern third drains into the Ohio River via Killbuck Creek, Chippewa Creek, Wolf Creek, and Styx River (USDA-SCS 1977).

The bedrock of Medina County is sedimentary rock composed of sandstone, coal, siltstone, shale, and limestone (USDA-SCS 1977). All of the sedimentary rocks in this county were laid down during the Mississippian period. Small pockets of Pennsylvanian period bedrock exist along the eastern and southeastern boundary of the county. Soils within the county are underlain by glacial drift or till. This drift was deposited during the last glaciation episode in Ohio, the Wisconsin Glaciation (USDA-SCS 1977). Bedrock underlying the project area includes the Pennsylvanian-aged Allegheny and Pottsville Groups, as well as the Cuyahoga Formation (Odnr-Dgs 2021).

No known flint outcrops occur within Medina County (Stout and Schoenlaub 1945). However, river cobble flint and glacial till cobbles from various sources would have been available. Flint

sources would have been a commodity for the prehistoric inhabitants of the Highland County region. The economic importance of these geologic sources for the prehistoric inhabitants of the region was significant and individuals/groups often traveled considerable distances to obtain desired raw materials. The availability of flint to prehistoric populations is thought to have a direct effect on the quantity and, hence, archaeological visibility of stone tool manufacturing debris (Pecora 2001).

Soils

The USDA Web Soil Survey indicates that 37 soil types occur across this large project area (USDA-NRCS-SSS 2023). No single soil type exceeds 15 percent of the project area, and most are present in less than five percent of the project area. This is primarily reflective of the sheer size of the project area. The UDSA Web Soil Survey Soil Report is included as Appendix B and can be referred to for additional detail.

Generally, well-drained soils with gentle slopes have higher potential for significant intact prehistoric cultural resources than poorly drained soils. Alluvial soils like those along rivers often have potential for deeply buried archaeological resources. Udorthents are created when areas of soil are cut and filled, leaving little potential for intact prehistoric archaeological resources, but could contain historic-era archaeological resources, depending on their context. The UDSA Web Soil Survey Soil Report is included as Appendix B and can be referred to for additional detail.

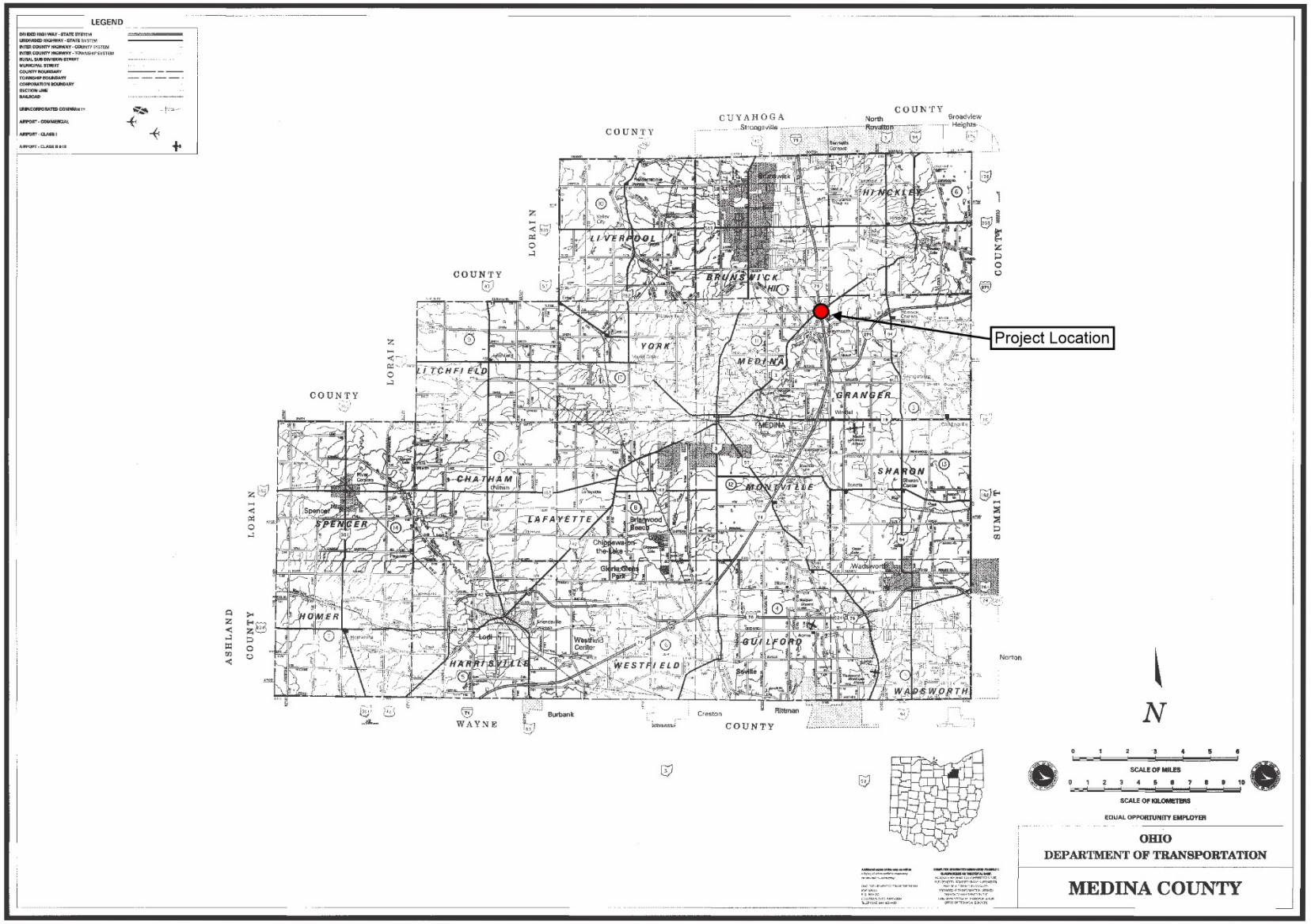


Figure 1. Ohio Department of Transportation map – *Medina County* (1999) showing the general project location.

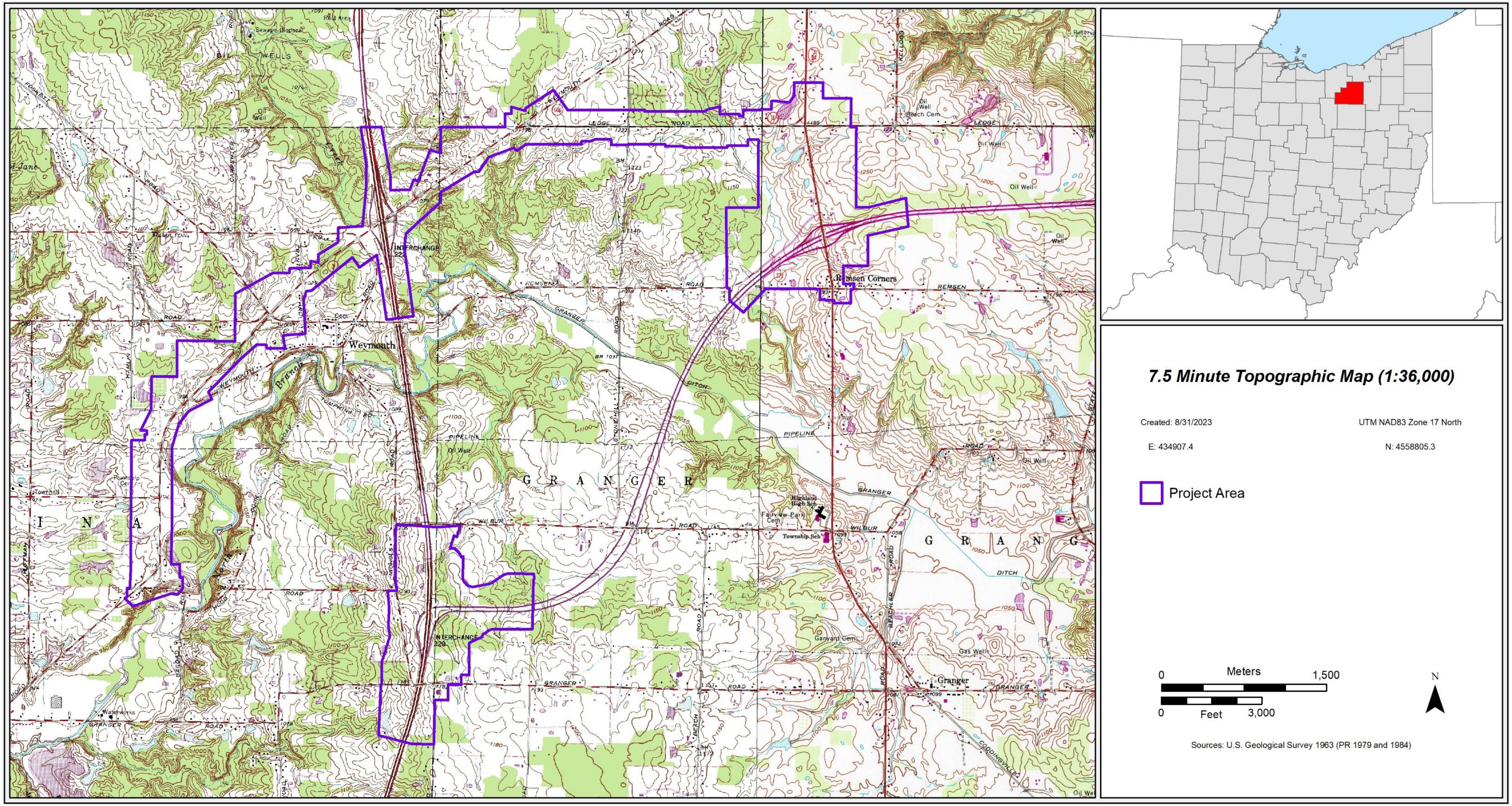


Figure 2. The 1963 (PR 1984) *Medina, Ohio* and 1963 (PR 1979) *West Richfield, Ohio* 7.5' Series USGS topographic quadrangle maps (combined) showing the project area.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

Today's culture history of the Ohio Valley is an amalgamation of over a century of archaeological investigations. This work has resulted in the identification of ten basic time periods: Paleoindian (12,000-8000 BC), Early Archaic (8000-5000 BC), Middle Archaic (5000-3000 BC), Late Archaic (3000-1000 BC), Early Woodland (1000-200 BC), Middle Woodland (200 BC-AD 450), Late Woodland (AD 450-1000), Late Prehistoric (AD 1000-1650), Proto-Historic (AD 1650-1800), and Historic-Era (AD 1800-today). These cultural periods have been defined by broad changes in prehistoric technologies observed in archaeological deposits, substantiated by stratigraphic positioning and radiocarbon dates (Figure 3). This provides a framework within which to discuss important trends in cultural evolution in northeastern Ohio.

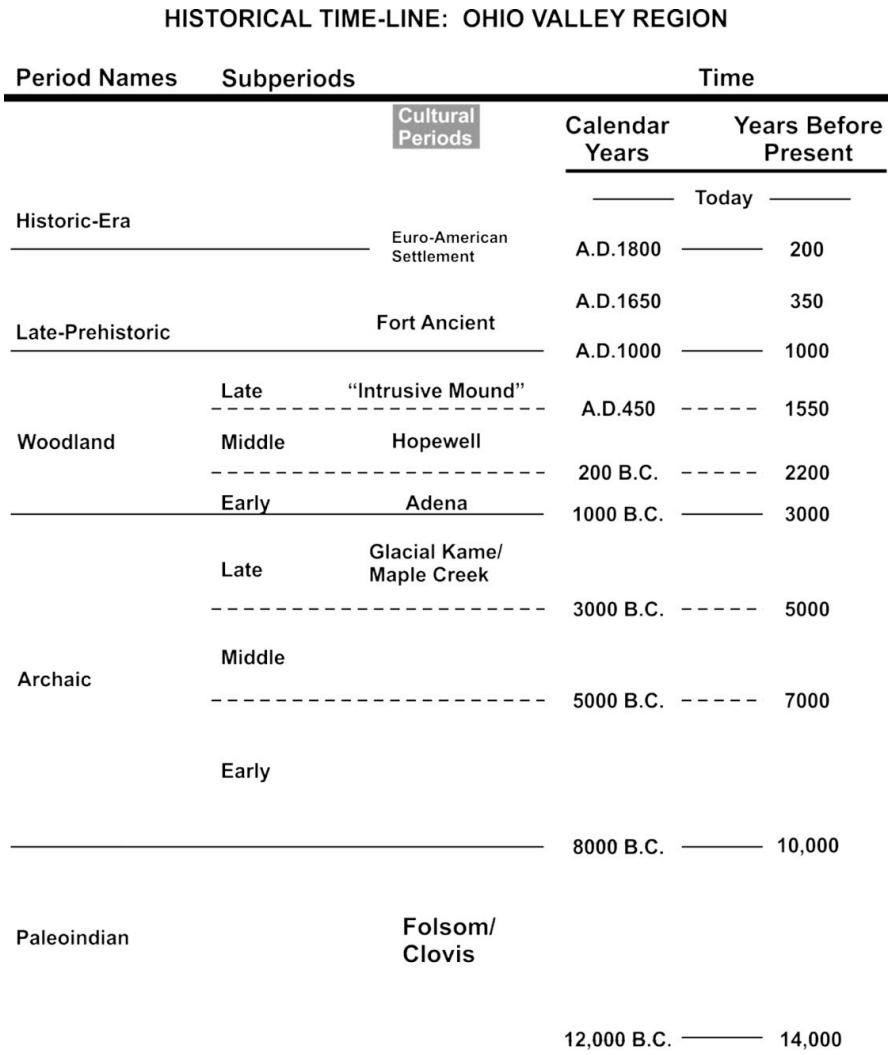


Figure 3: Historical timeline for the Ohio region.

History

The Historic Period begins in the Ohio region during the early 1680s with recorded accounts of Iroquois war parties driving out indigenous tribes. Little historical information is known about the indigenous seventeenth century inhabitants of the Ohio region or the specifics of the Iroquois intrusion into this area, except that the Iroquois were successful in dispersing or defeating several tribes from this region, including the Shawnee, Erie, and Fire Nation (Keener 1998). Southern Ohio is said to have remained largely vacant between 1685 and the 1730s and served as a hunting area for the Iroquois and various other tribes such as Ottawa, Mississauga, and Wyandot (O'Callaghan 1856; Wheeler-Voegelin 1974).

By the 1730s, pressure from the Iroquois and expanding Euro-American settlement caused tribes including the Delaware and Shawnee in Pennsylvania to relocate to the Ohio Country. The Shawnee reestablished their presence in Ohio at Lower Shawnee town at the mouth of the Scioto River near present-day Portsmouth around 1738. Early European contact in northeastern Ohio between French traders and the local Erie Tribe began in the late seventeenth century. By the mid-eighteenth century, the neighboring Iroquois from the east pushed the native Erie peoples out of the region in their search for new fur territory.

The defeat of the various northwestern tribes including the Shawnee at the Battle of Fallen Timbers resulted in the 1795 Treaty of Greenville and relinquishment of Indian title to much of Ohio (Tanner and Pinther 1987). European settlement of the Ohio Region increased dramatically in the late 1700s. By 1788, the towns of Marietta and Cincinnati were founded. In 1796, the Euro-American town of Chillicothe on the Scioto River was founded, and 1797 saw the origin of the town of Franklinton near present day Columbus. Ohio was admitted into statehood in 1803 and its counties were reconfigured repeatedly over the next several years.

Medina County History

In 1786, the state of Connecticut laid claim to the lands south of Lake Erie forming the Connecticut Western Reserve (Howe 1907). By 1795, the Western Reserve was sold to the Connecticut Land Company, and after the Treaty of Greenville of the same year, an influx of settlement was seen in the region. Native American groups in the area included the Potawatomi, who had established hunting grounds in the county and interacted with early settlers, sometimes selling land access (Liverpool Township 2021). These settlers were primarily from Connecticut and surrounding states, including a significant number of Pennsylvania Germans. Initial towns in the county in the early 1800s include Harrisville Township, established by Joseph Harris and family, and Liverpool Township settled by Justus Warner (Everts 1874; Perrin, Battle and Goodspeed 1881). The county itself was formed in 1812 from a portion of Portage County, but the War of 1812 delayed development, and it was not officially organized until 1818 (Medina County 2021). Originally, the county consisted of nineteen townships in total, but in 1827, four townships (Grafton, Penfield, Huntington, and Sullivan) were annexed to form parts of Lorain County to the northwest.

Like most of Ohio, most early residents of Medina County were farmers, but county population growth and economic development was slow due to its isolation (Howe 1907; OHC 2013b). This was somewhat remedied by the construction of the Ohio canal system starting in 1820, but it was not until railroads were built in the county in the 1880s that there was greater expansion and development of cities (OHC 2013b). One of the best-known industries in the area was beekeeping, due to the efforts of Amos Ives Root, who began his company in 1869 to manufacture beehives

and related equipment; the present-day company is Root Candles, run by the family's fifth generation (Root Candles 2021). The county was also well-known for an abundance of wild animals for hunting and furs (OHC 2013a).

Today, Medina County has a total of 271, 744 acres (109,975 ha) or 425 sq. miles (684 sq. km) within its boundaries (OHC 2013a; USDA-SCS 1977). The expansion of the metropolitan areas of northeast Ohio (Cleveland and Akron) has diverted farmland of the county into non-farm uses. Commercial, industrial, and recreational areas have expanded in recent decades, with a recent increase in residential use—Medina County is currently the tenth fastest growing county in Ohio (Medina County 2021).

CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORDS REVIEW

This cultural resource records review examined the Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI), the Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI), the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) files, Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) records, historic bridge data, and cultural resource management (CRM) reports. These records are maintained online in the Ohio SHPO database and are current as of the date of this report. Additionally, the following resources were reviewed to establish land-use history and cultural resource potential:

- *Archaeological Atlas of Ohio* (Mills 1914)
- Nineteenth and twentieth century atlas maps
- Early twentieth century USGS 15'series topographic maps
- Twentieth century and modern aerial photography and aerial imagery
- Modern USGS 7.5' series topographic maps

Previously Recorded Cultural Resources

In Ohio, early researchers such as Atwater (1820), Mills (1914), and Squier and Davis (1848) devoted considerable effort to documenting prehistoric archaeological sites. Only a few of these were recorded according to modern standards and many have been destroyed by development over the past 100+ years. It was not until the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966 and the consequent establishment of CRM programs that more sites were systematically recorded and evaluated. The Ohio SHPO maintains records for cultural resources in the state. The following summarizes all previously recorded cultural resources within 1.0 mi of the project area (Figure 4). This information is accurate as of the date of this report.

Mills' Atlas (1914)

Mills (1914) recorded 11 archaeological sites within Medina County. These sites include mounds (n=9) and enclosures (n=2). These sites are predominantly located in the northern region of the county. A mound and enclosure are marked immediately adjacent to the project area, where the present-day intersection of I71 and I271 are located. These likely correlate with the site 33Me2, discussed below.

Cultural Resource Management (CRM) Reports

The current SHPO online database indicates three Phase I surveys have been completed within 1.0 mi of the project area (Figure 4; Table 1). Two of these surveys (Mancz et al. 1989; Sprague 1989) overlap a small portion of the southwest section of the project area. Both were surveys for narrow corridors as part of an AT&T telecommunications cable; neither encountered cultural resources in the portions that overlap the current. No Phase II site assessments or Phase III data recovery projects have been completed within 1.0 mi of the project area.

Table 1. Phase I CRM projects within 1.0 mi of the project area.

Author(s)	Organization	Report Date	Distance and Direction from Project area
Mancz, Elizabeth A., Jeffrey A. Hudson, C.L. Huegle, and Donald J. Metzger	University of Akron	1989	Overlap in SE corner near the intersection of Weymouth Rd and Old Wemouth Rd, for approximately 0.5 mi

Author(s)	Organization	Report Date	Distance and Direction from Project area
Sprague, Rae Norris	ASC Group, Inc.	1989	Overlap in SE corner near the intersection of Weymouth Rd and Fenn Rd, for approximately 0.25 mi
Pacheco, Paul J.	-	1996	0.85 mi S of W corner of survey area, near Remsen Rd and Ridge Rd

Ohio Archaeological Inventory (OAI)

The current OAI contains 19 previously documented archaeological sites within a 1.0 mi radius of the project area (Figure 4; Table 2). The majority of these (n=15) are small unassigned prehistoric sites, of which a small cluster (n=5) are located 0.1 to 0.4 mi east of the project area's southernmost portion near Granger and Windfall Roads. Also of note is Weymouth Fort (33Me2), a Middle Woodland site located 0.23 mi south of the central part of the project area, near the intersection of Remsen and Frantz Roads. No previously recorded archaeological sites are documented within the project area itself.

Table 2. Previously documented OAIs within 1.0 mi of the project area.

OAI Number	Temporal Affiliation	Site Size (m^2)
33Me2	Middle Woodland	-
33Me23	Unassigned Prehistoric	-
33Me24	Unassigned Prehistoric	1963
33Me48	Early Archaic, Late Archaic	-
33Me65	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me66	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me67	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me68	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me69	Unassigned Prehistoric	-
33Me73	Early Woodland-Late Woodland	100
33Me74	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me75	Unassigned Prehistoric	225
33Me76	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me77	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me78	Unassigned Prehistoric	5000
33Me80	Unassigned Prehistoric	625
33Me81	Unassigned Prehistoric	2500
33Me329	Unassigned Prehistoric	250
33Me330	Unassigned Prehistoric	1

Ohio Historic Inventory (OHI)

The current OHI contains 19 previously documented historic-era buildings/structures within a 1.0 mi radius of the project area (Figure 4; Table 3). Six OHIs (MED-00154-06; MED-00155-06; MED-00165-07; MED-00166-07; MED-00527-03; MED-00529-07) are located within the project area, primarily within the north-central and western sections (Figure 4). One OHI (MED-00162-07) is immediately adjacent to the eastern edge of the project area, near the intersection of Ridge and Remsen Roads. All OHIs consist of Greek Revival or Vernacular style single dwellings from the mid to late 1800s, except for two which are recorded as properties/farms of historic importance and one work of art.

Table 3. Previously documented OHIs within 1.0 mi of the project area.

OHI Number	Name/Description	Address	Style	Date
MED-00015-06	N Welston House	SWC Weymouth Rd & Remsen Rd	Gothic Revival	1860
MED-00026-07	Mudrage Farm (Barn)	2691 Medina Rd	Greek Revival	1840
MED-00123-02	John Simonetti House	2380 W 130th St	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00125-03	George Stuart Coll Yard Art /Former Noble Stuart Coll	895 Ledge Rd	- (Work of Art)	1940
MED-00152-06	Winifred Ganyard House /Possibly the Former William Seymour House	3345 S Weymouth Rd	Greek Revival	1837
MED-00153-06	Steven Mercek House	3405 Nichols Rd	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00154-06*	Kenneth & Roberta McQuown House	3747 S Weymouth Rd	Greek Revival	1855
MED-00155-06*	Jane Weeks Property (demolished)	3637 Hamlin Rd	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00156-06	Larry White Property	3362 Hamlin Rd	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00161-07	Roger & Charlene Nagy House /Terraco Farms	1080 Remsen Rd	Vernacular	1890
MED-00162-07*	Remsen Christian Church	1500 Remsen Rd	Vernacular	1880
MED-00164-07	David Herrman House /Former Harris Reed House	2019 Remsen Rd	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00165-07*	John R Garapic House	2770 Weymouth Rd	Greek Revival	1850
MED-00166-07*	Richard Gavlik House	2780 Weymouth Rd	Greek Revival	1854
MED-00167-07	ME Wilbur House	2507 Wilbur Rd	Other	1875
MED-00168-07	JM Hausman House	2669 Wilbur Rd	Italianate	1874
MED-00439-07	Ray Mudrage House	1100 ft W of SR 18 & Boneta Rd	Vernacular	1895
MED-00527-03*	Stroud Property /Stony Hill Farm	2670 Weymouth Rd	-	-
MED-00529-07*	Krueger Property	2392 Ledge Rd	-	-

*Indicates this OHI is within or immediately adjacent to the present project area.

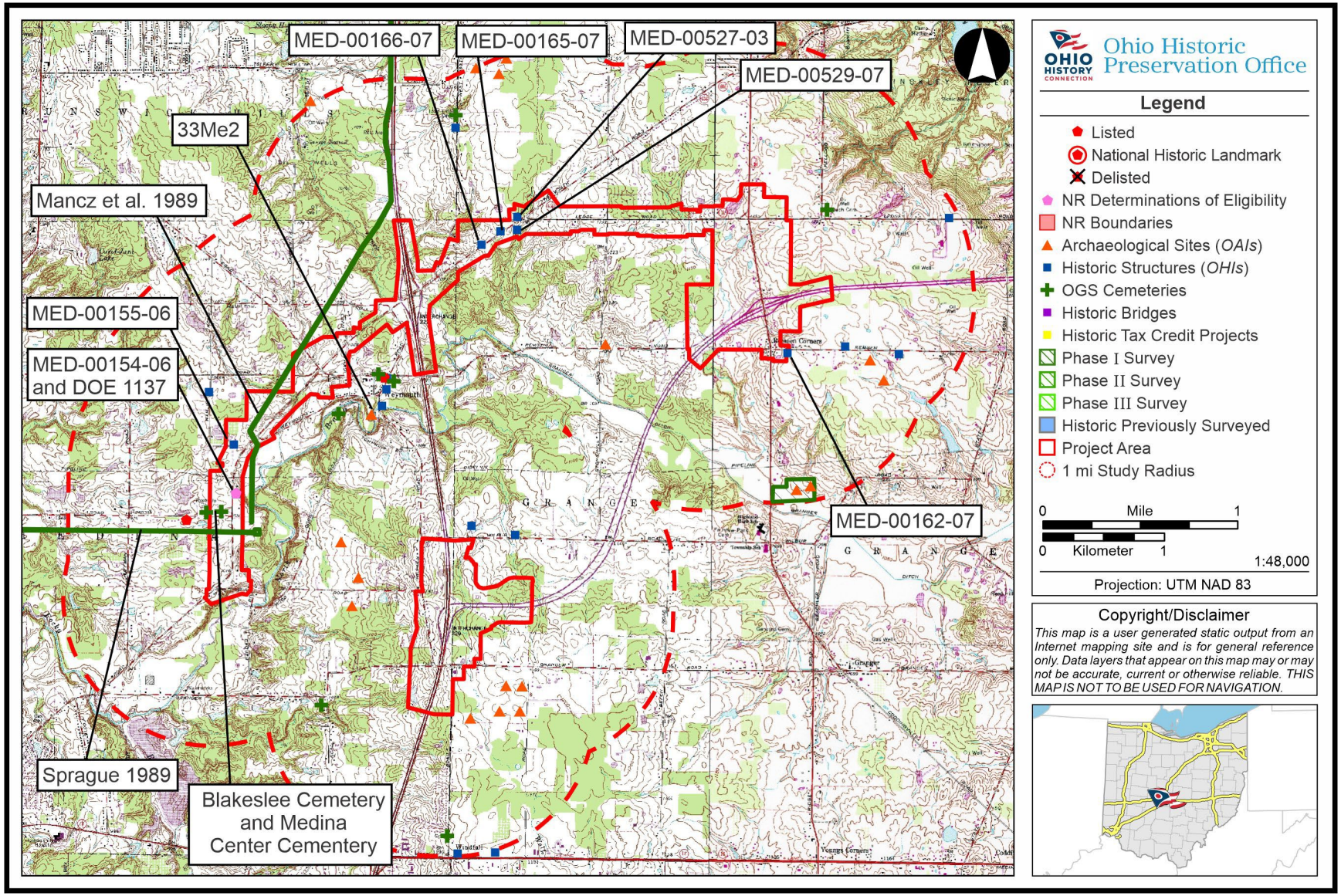


Figure 4. Ohio 7.5 Minute Series USGS topographic quadrangle containing data from the SHPO's online GIS database.

National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)

Two previously documented NRHP Listings are within a 1.0 mi radius (Figure 4; Table 4). One NRHP Determination of Eligibility (DoE) is within the project area (Table 5), associated with OHI# MED-00154-06 and MED-00155-06 (listed above). No previously documented NRHP Districts or National Historic Landmarks are within a 1.0 mi radius (Figure 4).

Table 4. NRHP Listings within 1.0 mi of the project area.

Ref #	Name/Address	Register Status	Art Style/Significant Period
74001573	Burritt Blakslee House / 3756 Fenn Rd, Medina	Listed, Criterion C (Architecture/Engineering)	Greek Revival, 19th century
79001896	William H. Seymour House / 3306 S Weymouth Rd, Weymouth	Listed, Criteria A (Event) and C (Architecture/Engineering)	Gothic Revival, 1800-1899

Table 5. NRHP DoE within 1.0 mi of the project area.

DOE ID	Serial #	Project Name/Address	Property Eligibility
1137	995645	3705 Fenn Rd / 3747 S Weymouth Rd OHI# MED-00154-06 and MED-00155-06 (demolished)	Eligible, Criteria C (Architecture/Engineering)

Ohio Genealogical Society (OGS) Cemeteries

Nine OGS-documented cemeteries are located within a 1.0 mi radius (Figure 4; Table 6) (Troutman 2003). One cemetery, Blakeslee (OGS ID#14931), is marked as within the project area just north of Fenn Road but the location accuracy is not confident and is recorded as "Lost Location." One cemetery, Medina Center Cemetery (OGS ID#7505), immediately abuts the project area on part of its western edge, and just north of Fenn Road. Not only is its location listed as certain, but the cemetery is visible in current aerial images (see Figure A-1).

Table 6. OGS cemeteries within 1.0 mi of the project area.

OGS ID	Name	Records Confident of Cem. Location?	Location Description
7456	Mount Pleasant (Townline)	Yes (Active)	South of Brunswick City. East of I-71. South of SR 303 (Center Road). West side of CR 17 (West 130th Street). South of CR 136 (Sleepy Hollow Road)
7476	Beach	Yes (Active)	Southeast of Hinckley Center. East of SR 94 (Ridge Road). North of CR 135 (Ledge Road). Just off east side of TR 180 (Kellogg Road)
7505	Medina Center Cemetery (Bagdad - Medina Center - Medina Township – Fenn Road Township)	Yes	Northeast of Medina. West of SR 3 (Weymouth Road). North side of CR 70 (Fenn Road)
7509	Northrup	No (Closed)	East of Medina. North of SR 18 (Medina Road). West of TR 169 (Neff Road). Off south side of CR 21 (Granger Road)

OGS ID	Name	Records Confident of Cem. Location?	Location Description
7511	Weymouth	Yes	In Weymouth. Southwest of intersection of I-71 and SR 3 (Weymouth Road). South of SR 3. Southeast corner of intersection of CR 32 (South Weymouth Road) and TR 37 (Remsen Road)
7512	Windfall	Yes	East of intersection of I-71 and SR 18 (Medina Road). 800 feet north of SR 18. West side of CR 101
14929	Unnamed	No (Lost Location)	In Weymouth. Southwest of intersection of I-71 and SR 3 (Weymouth Road). South of SR 3. Southeast corner of intersection of CR 32 (South Weymouth Road) and TR 37 (Remsen Road)
14930	Indian Point	No	South of Weymouth. Off south side of CR 32 (South Weymouth Road). Was in the point of land around which the river bends
14931	Blakeslee	No (Lost Location)	Northeast of Medina. Just north of CR 70 (Fenn Road). West side of SR 3 (Weymouth Road)

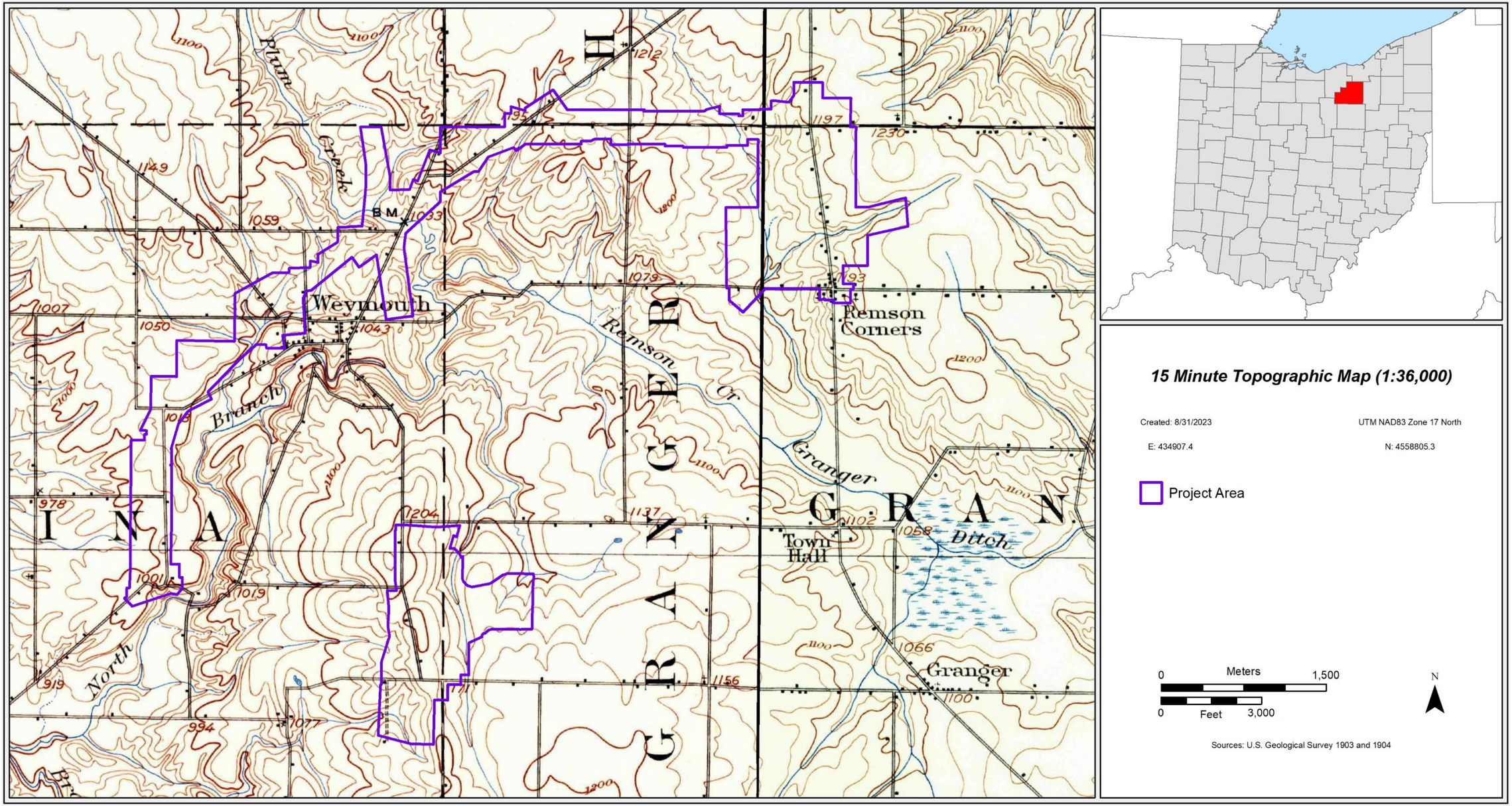
Bridges

There are no previously documented NRHP listed or eligible bridges within the 1.0 mi study radius (Figure 4).

Historical Map and Aerial Photograph Review

Historical maps and aerial photographs provide a means for understanding the history of land-use and development. A selection of the maps and aerials reviewed for this report are illustrated in Figures 2, Figures 5 through 7, and those presented in Appendix A.

Several nineteenth century atlases available for Medina County contain information regarding parcel owners, building locations, and roads (The American Atlas Company 1897; Everts 1874; Geil 1857). At the scale of this project area, the maps and aerial images highlight the general development of the area around these interchanges through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. Most notably is the development of the highways—what were small roads in the nineteenth through mid-twentieth century (refer to Figure 6), are now large, multi-lane modern highways (refer to Figure 2 and 7, and Appendix A).



15 Minute Topographic Map (1:36,000)

Created: 8/31/2023 UTM NAD83 Zone 17 North

E: 434907.4 N: 4558805.3

Figure 5. The 1903 *Akron, Ohio* and 1904 *Medina, Ohio* 15' Series USGS topographic quadrangle maps (combined) showing the project area.

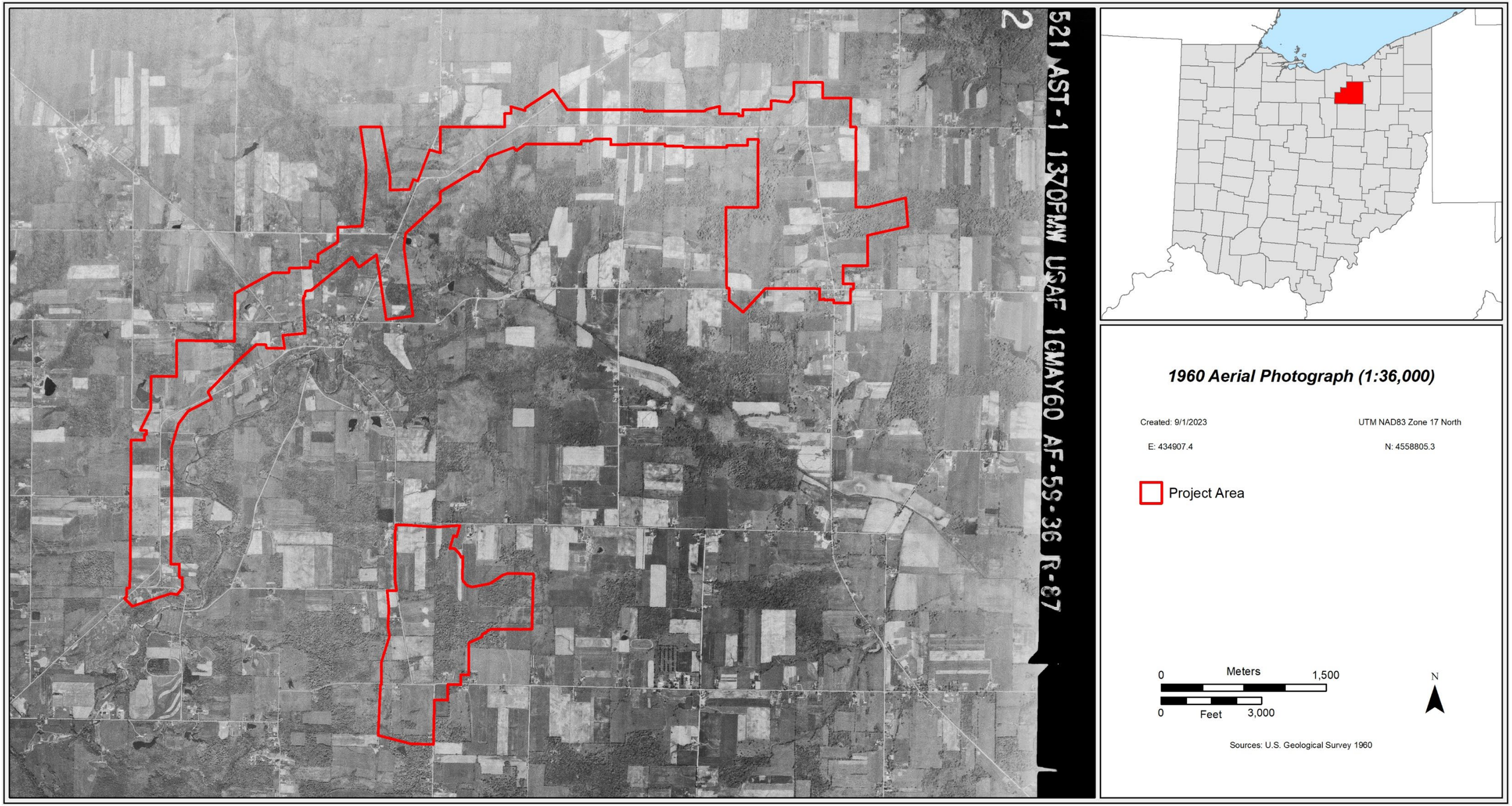


Figure 6. 1960 USGS Aerial imagery showing the project area.

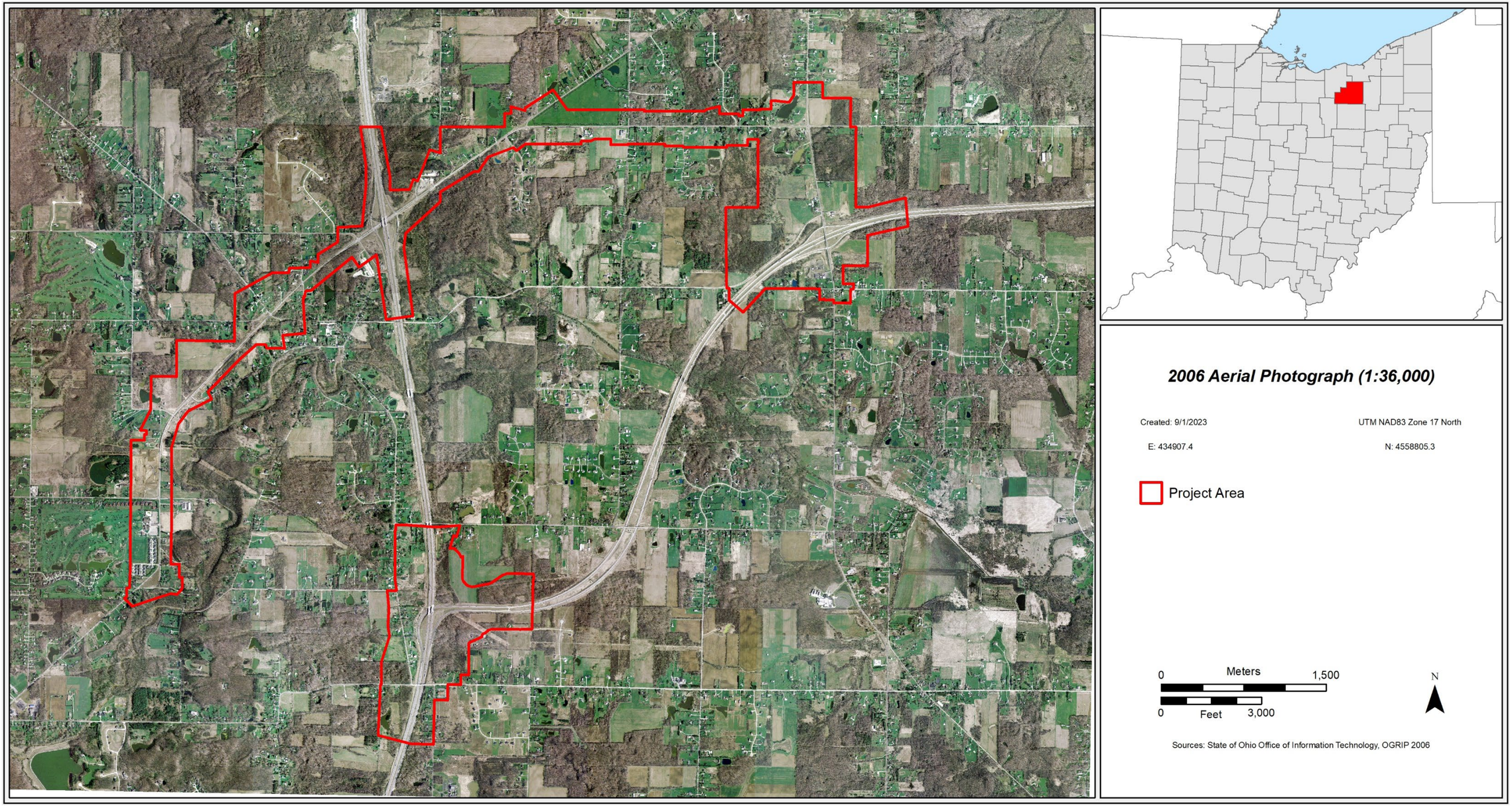


Figure 7. 2006 OSIP aerial imagery of the project area.

FIELD VISIT RESULTS

A field visit to document the project area's present surface conditions was conducted in September 2023. Currently, the project area contains agricultural fields, residences, commercial/industrial buildings, and small pockets of undeveloped woods, all surrounding the current I71 and I271 interchange and adjacent roads, including sections of Weymouth Road (State Route OH-3) and Ridge Road (State Route OH-94) (Figures 8 and 9). Appendix A provides 2017 aerial overviews of the project area and its surroundings, which are representative of how the project area appears today.

Approximately 273 buildings are within the project area. It is also clearly visible from numerous surrounding commercial areas and residential neighborhoods (Figure 10). Medina County auditor records (Medina County Auditor 2023) indicate that 115 buildings within the project area are 50 years of age or older.

Appendix C provides a representative overview of 80 buildings 50 years or older within and adjacent to the project area. The proximity of each to the project area is depicted on Figures A-1 through A-11 in Appendix A. These buildings primarily consist of residences that range from 1800 to 1973, some of which have accompanying outbuildings and barns that are of similar age or older (Figures 11-13). Six of these have been previously recorded as OHIs (discussed in the Previously Recorded Cultural Resources section, above). It is possible that additional buildings may require recording as OHIs and will need further assessment to determine whether or not they are eligible for the NRHP.

Figure 8. Overview of Ridge Road near the intersection with I271, facing north.

Figure 9. Intersection of Bagdad Road and Weymouth Road, facing northeast.

Figure 10. Late 1990s/early 2000s residential neighborhood within the project area, facing northeast.

Figure 11. Typical late 1960s/early 1970s residences within the project area (ID#34 in Appendices A and C), facing northwest.

Figure 12. Typical 1920s residence within the project area (ID#37 in Appendices A and C), facing east.

Figure 13. The Richard Gavlik House (OHI# MED-00165-07), a **r**esidence from 1854, located within the project area (ID#42 in Appendices A and C), facing north.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Review of the online Ohio SHPO database for this project area found several previously recorded archaeological sites (OAI), historic-era buildings and structures (OHI), National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Listings and a Determination of Eligibility, and cemeteries within 1.0 mile of the project area. Nineteenth century atlases and early twentieth century USGS topographic maps contain information regarding ownership and building locations within the project area. Aerial images from 1960 to the present highlight the general development of the area around the interstate interchanges through the twentieth and twenty-first centuries. A field visit in September 2023 confirmed the 2017 aerial images are representative of how the project area appears today, and photographs were taken for a sample overview of buildings 50 years or older within and adjacent to the project area.

Based on this review of SHPO materials, historical maps, aerial photographs, and results of the field visit, the following are preliminary recommendations regarding cultural resources relevant to the project area:

- Although much of the project area consists of utilities and road right-of-way, less than one percent of the present project area has been previously surveyed for cultural resources. Phase I archaeological investigation will likely be necessary for ground-breaking activities within the project area that have not been previously surveyed.
- Previously recorded prehistoric resources encountered near the project area include Weymouth Fort (33Me2), near Remsen Road and Franz Road, as well as a cluster of small sites near Granger Road and Windfall Road. Particular attention should be given to the archaeological potential for prehistoric sites in those vicinities and on similar landforms.
- Previously recorded historic resources encountered within the project area include six OHIs and one NRHP DoE, as well as 115 buildings and structures that are 50 years or older. A History/Architecture survey may be required for portions of the project area to document historic properties and potential effects of the proposed project on these resources.
- Blakeslee (OGS ID#14931) is a cemetery mapped within the project area just north of Fenn Road. Since its precise location is unknown, consultation with the Ohio SHPO may be necessary regarding next steps, if activities pertaining to the project are still planned in this general location.

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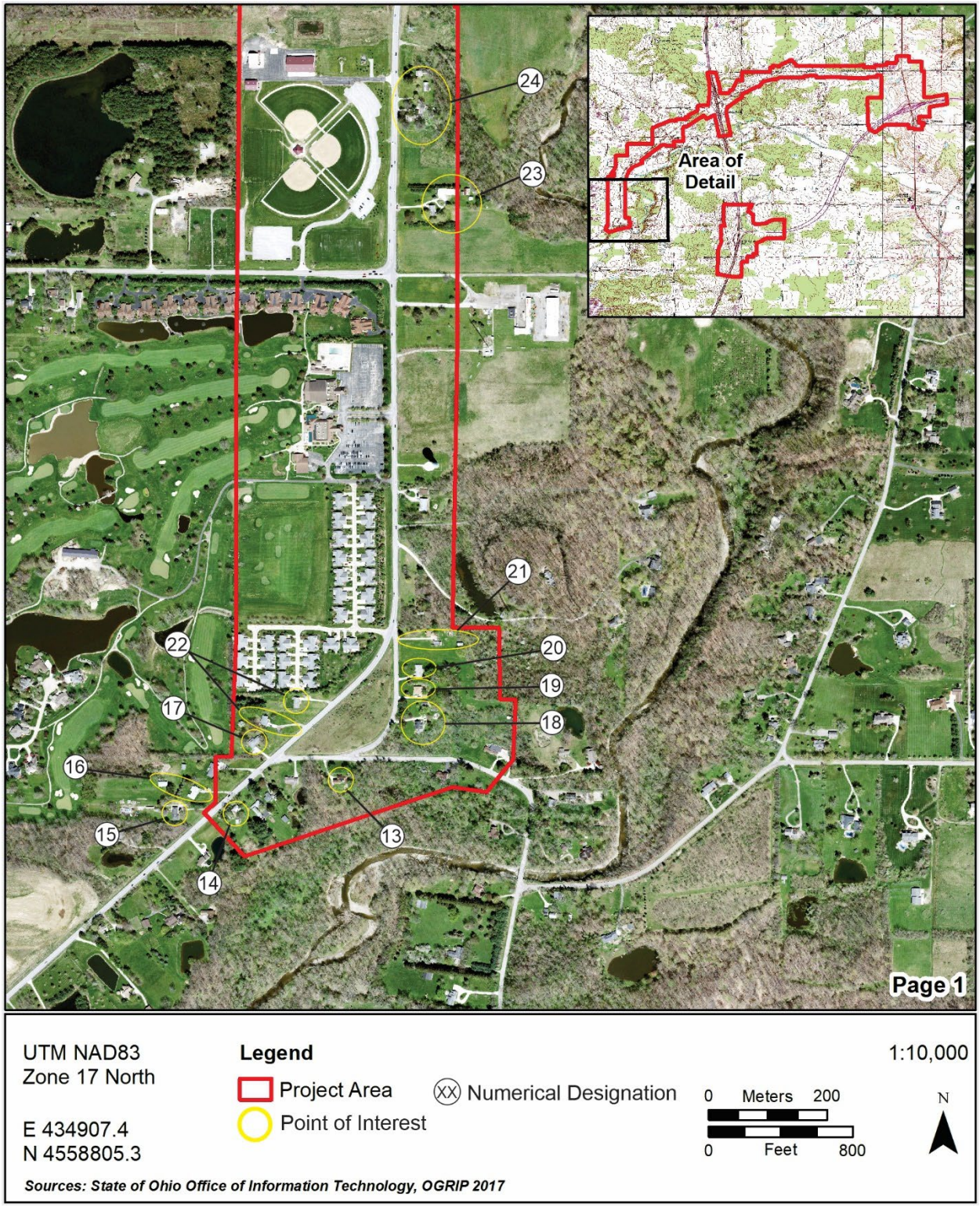
APPENDIX A. MODERN (2017) AERIAL IMAGERY OF THE PROJECT AREA

Figures A-1 through A-11, below, provide detailed aerial imagery for the entire project area. These images also include the location and direction of building photos referenced in this report. Refer back to the "Buildings in the Project's Vicinity" section for those details.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Sources: State of Ohio Office of Information Technology, OGRIP 2017

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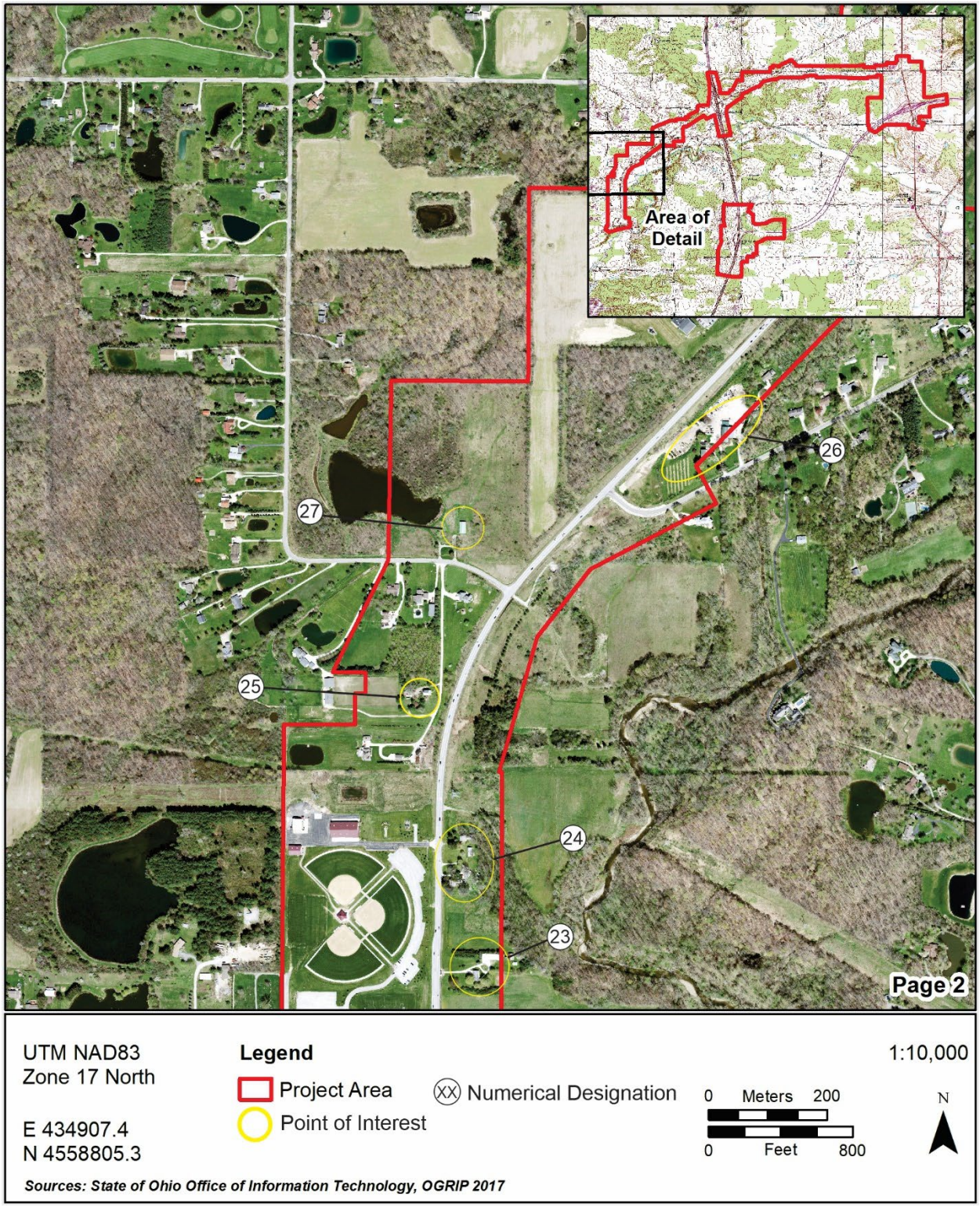
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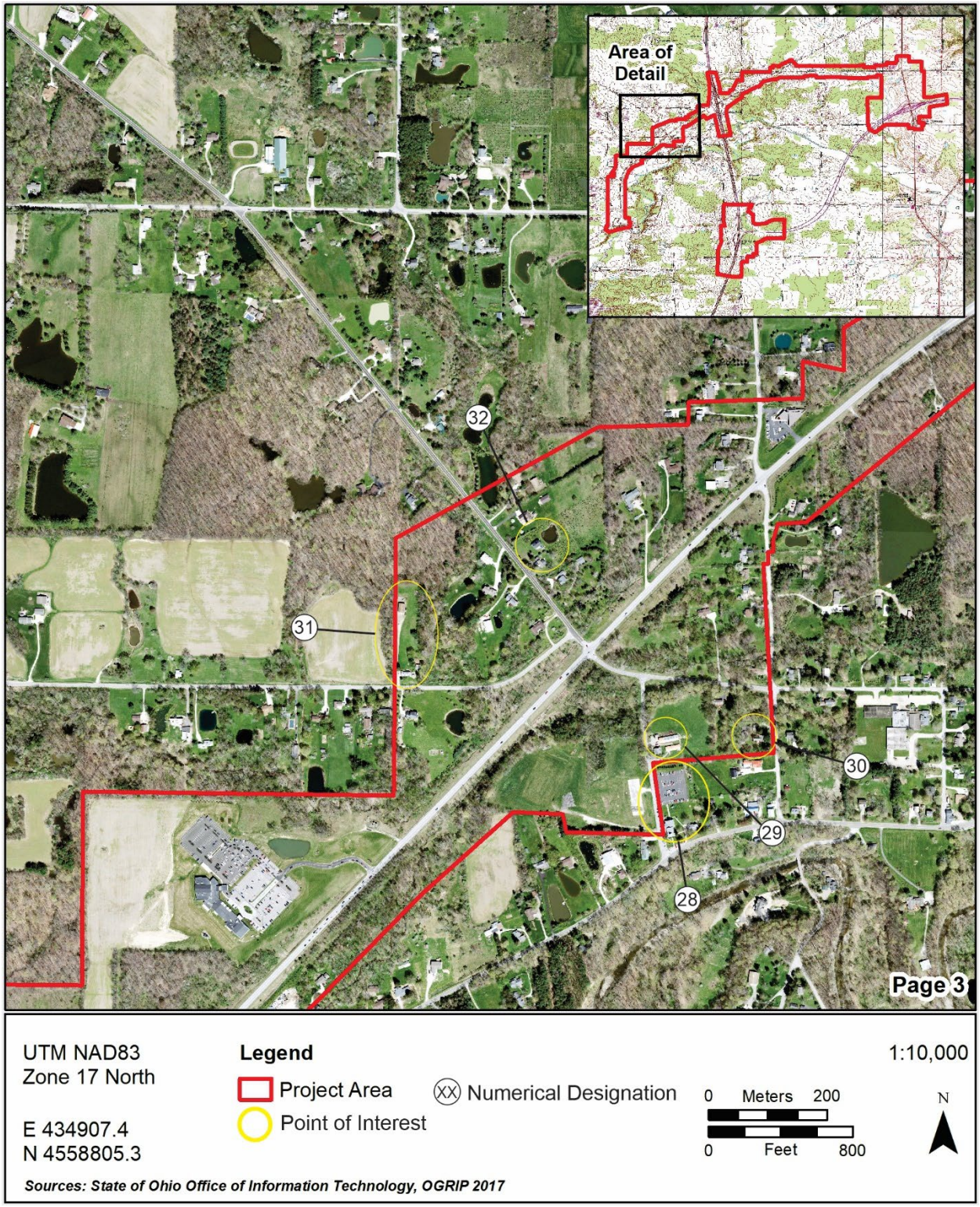
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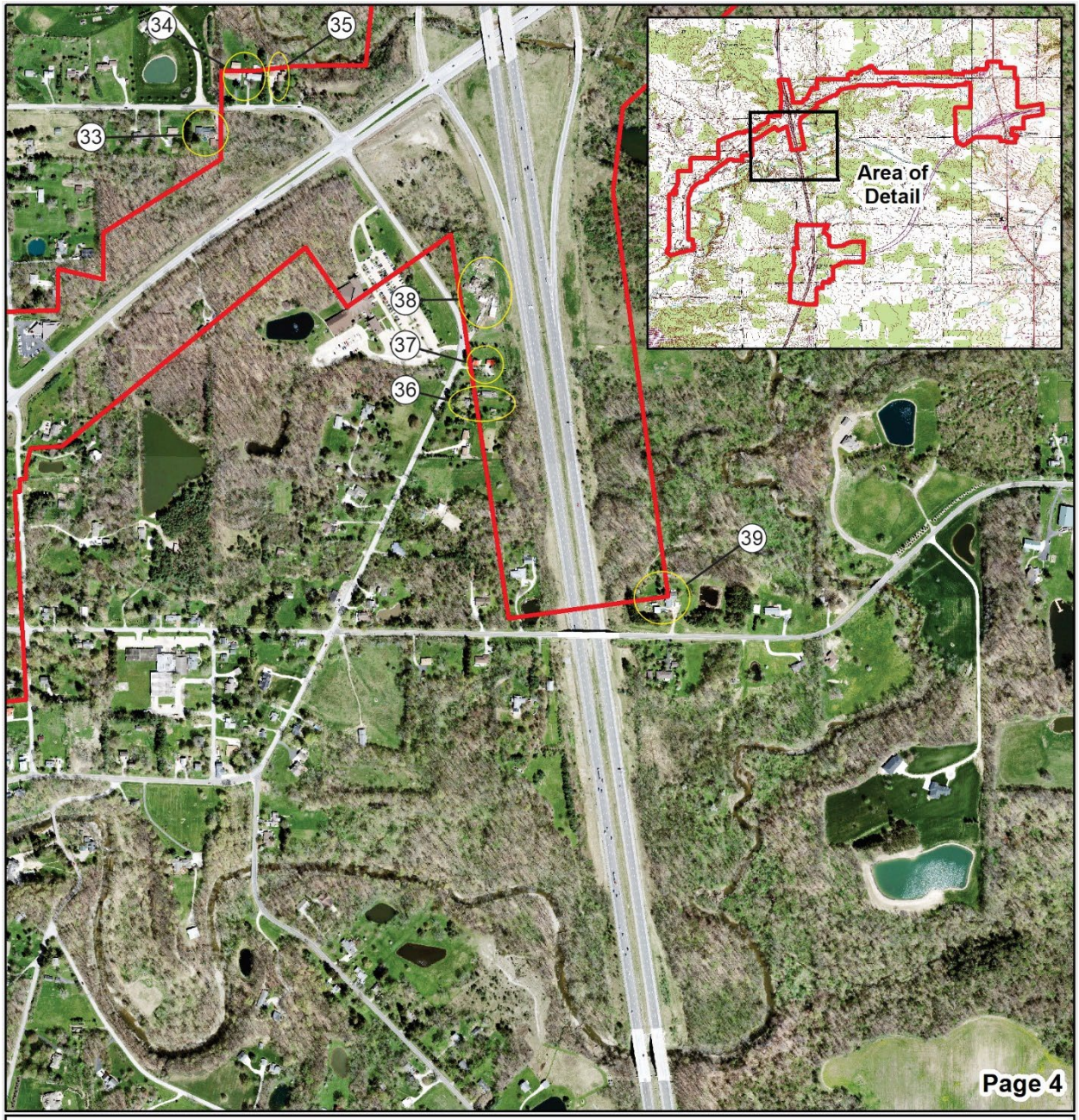
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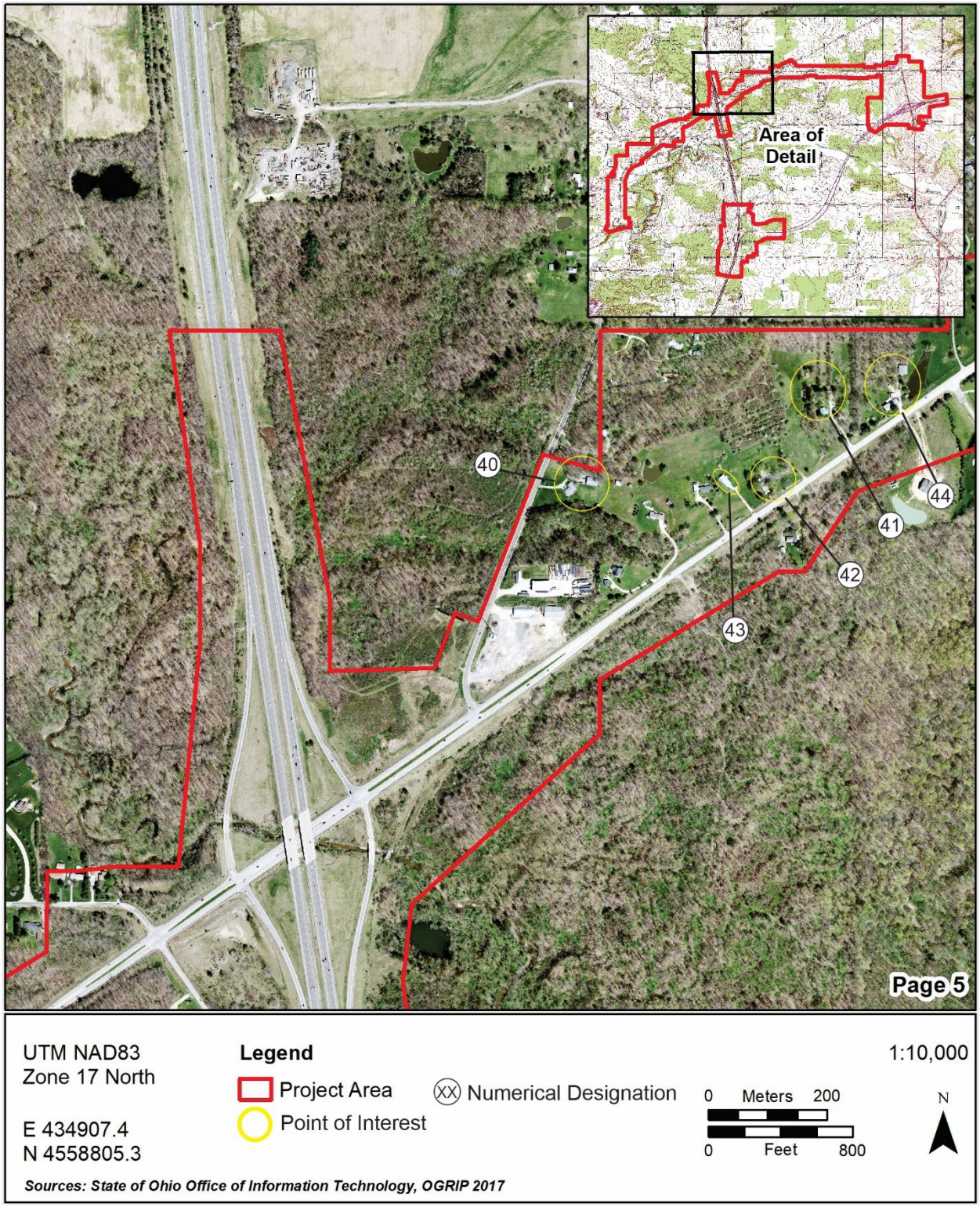
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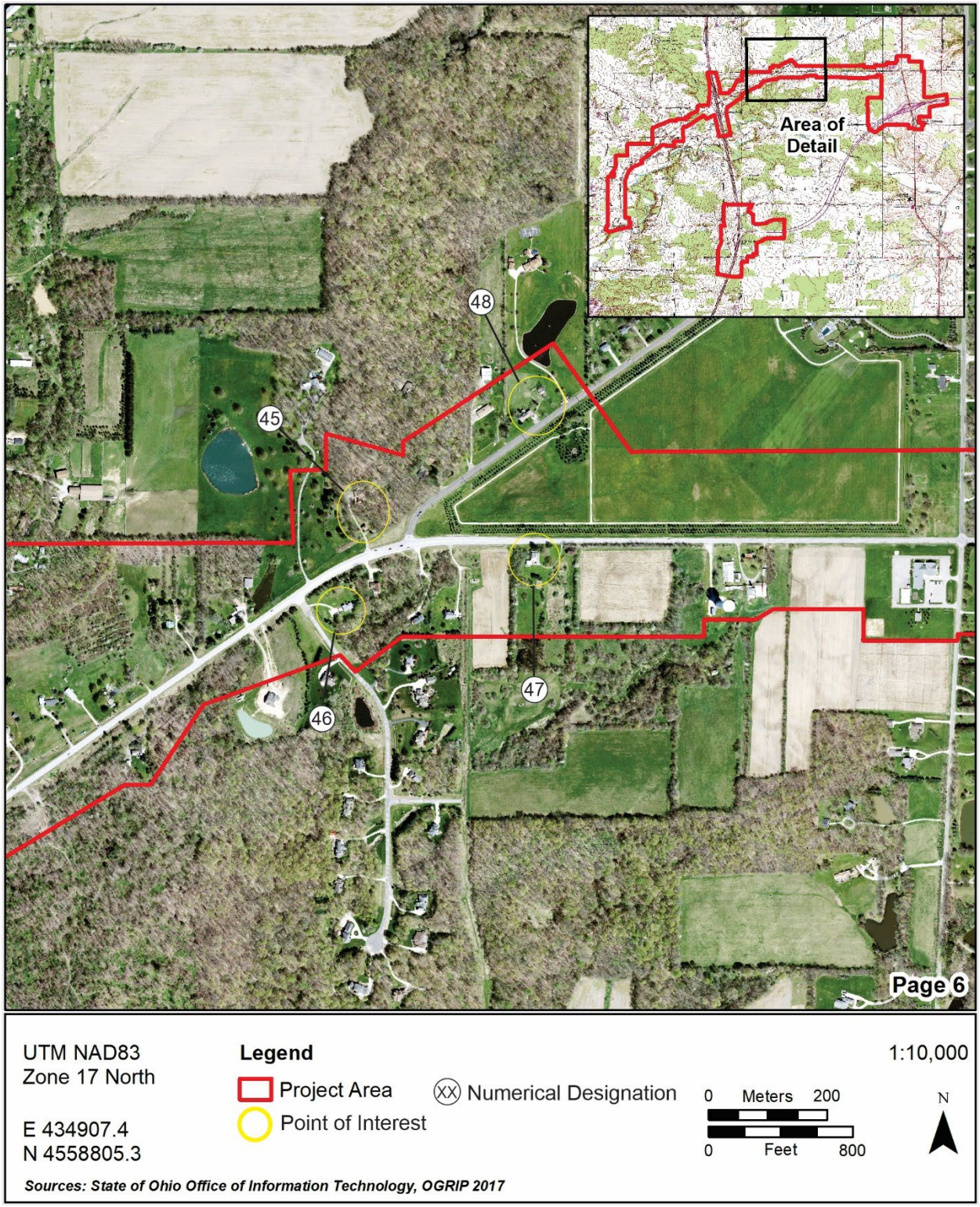
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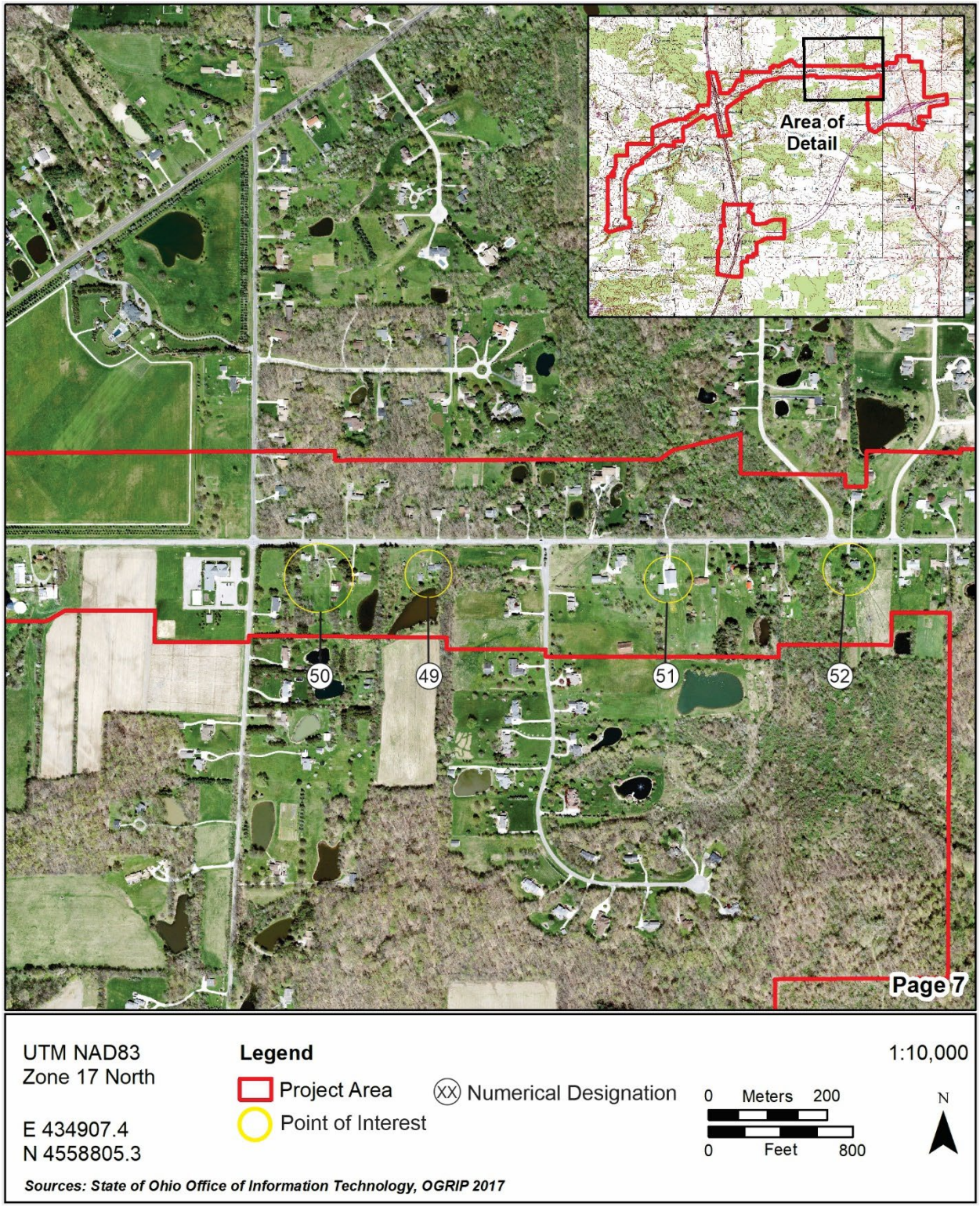
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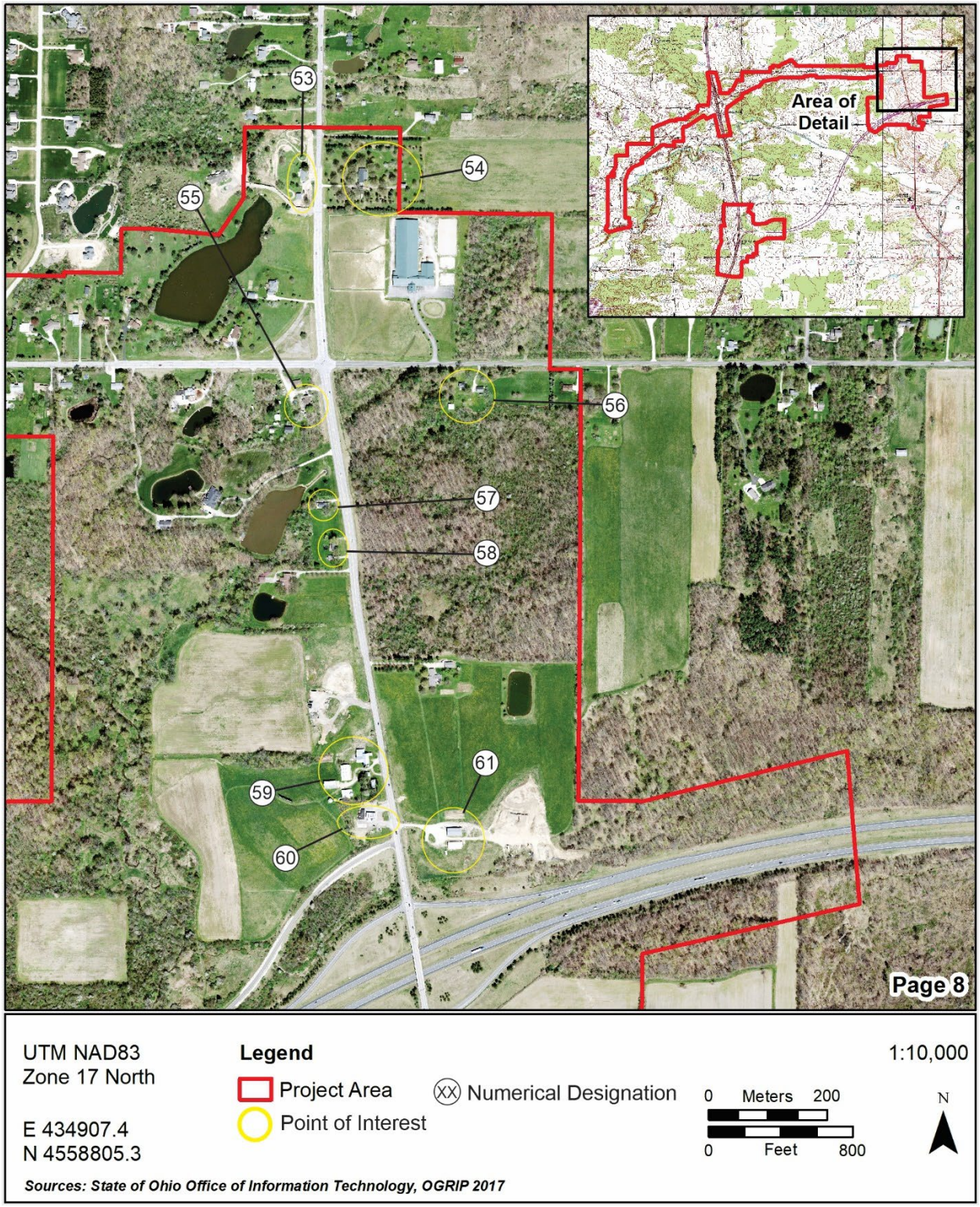
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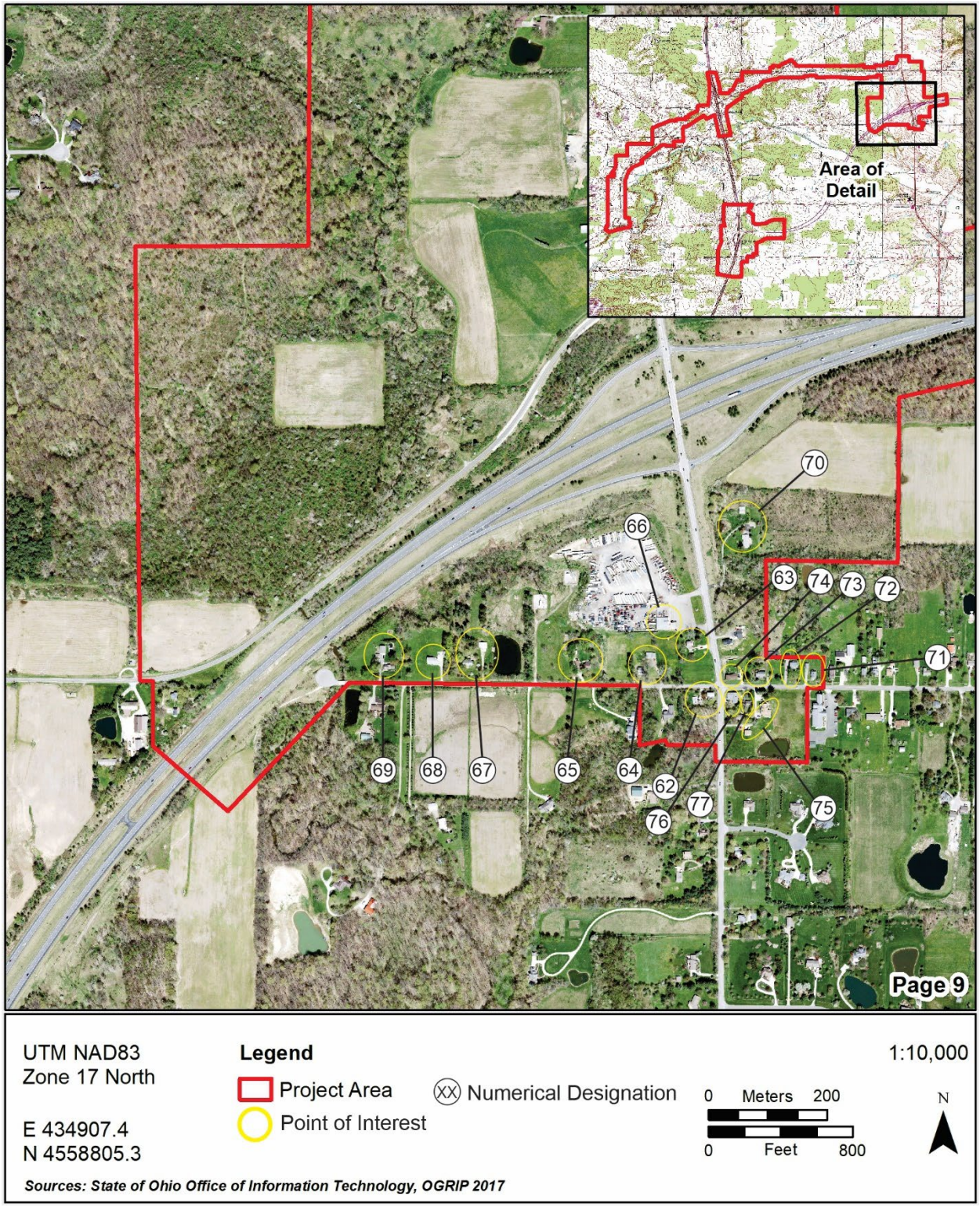
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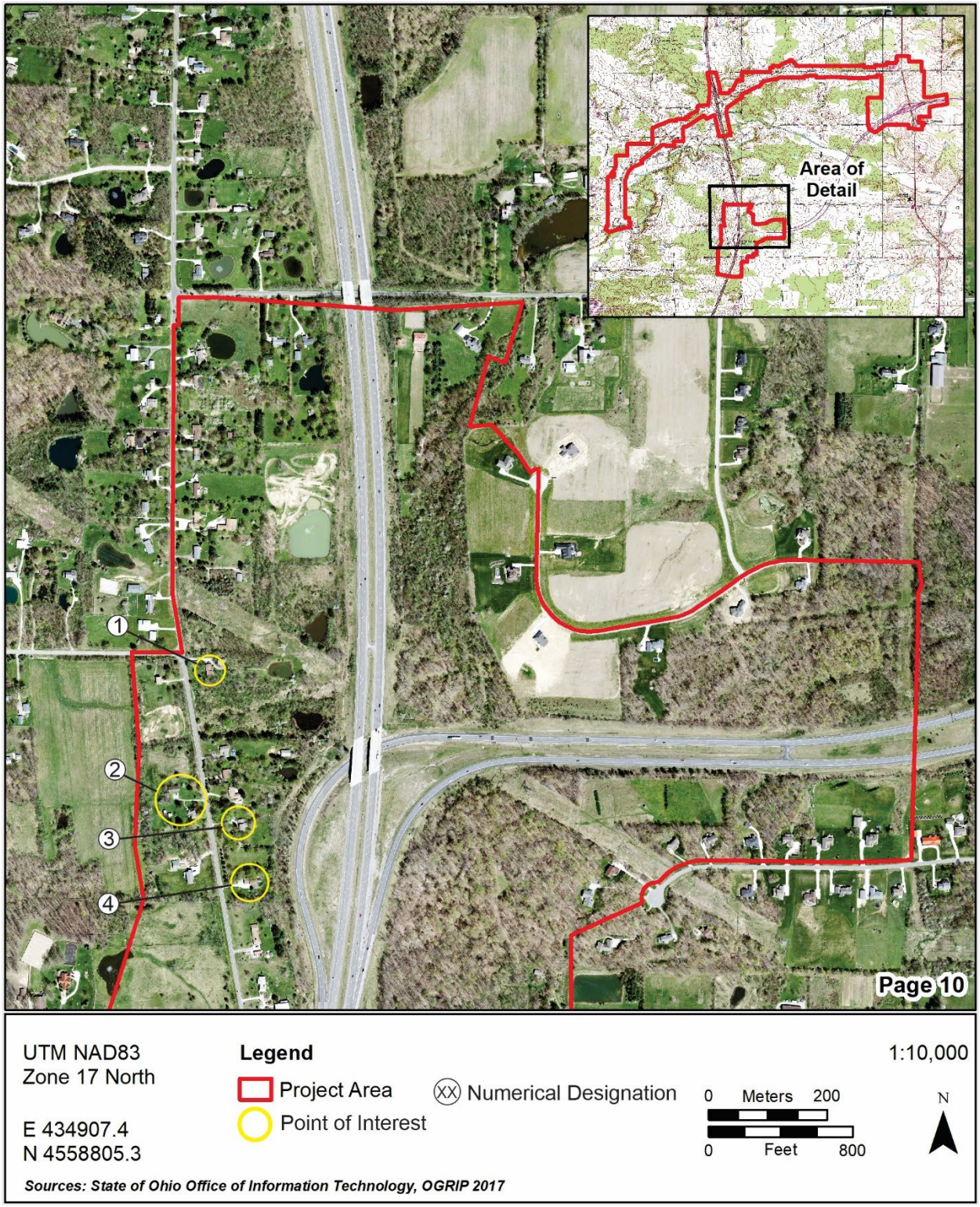
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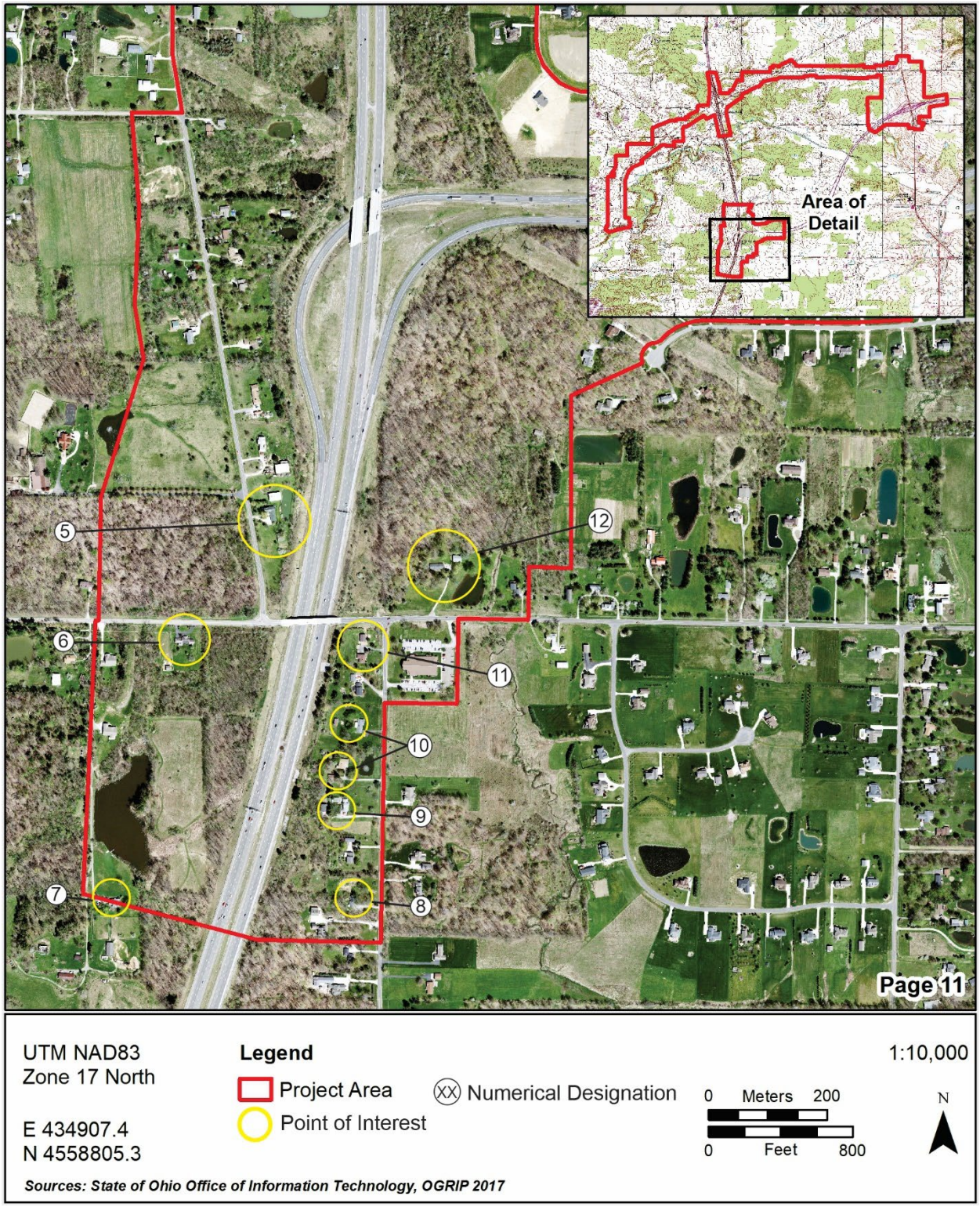
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Sources: State of Ohio Office of Information Technology, OGRIP 2017

Figure A-11.

APPENDIX B. WEB SOIL SURVEY SOIL REPORT

United States Department of Agriculture

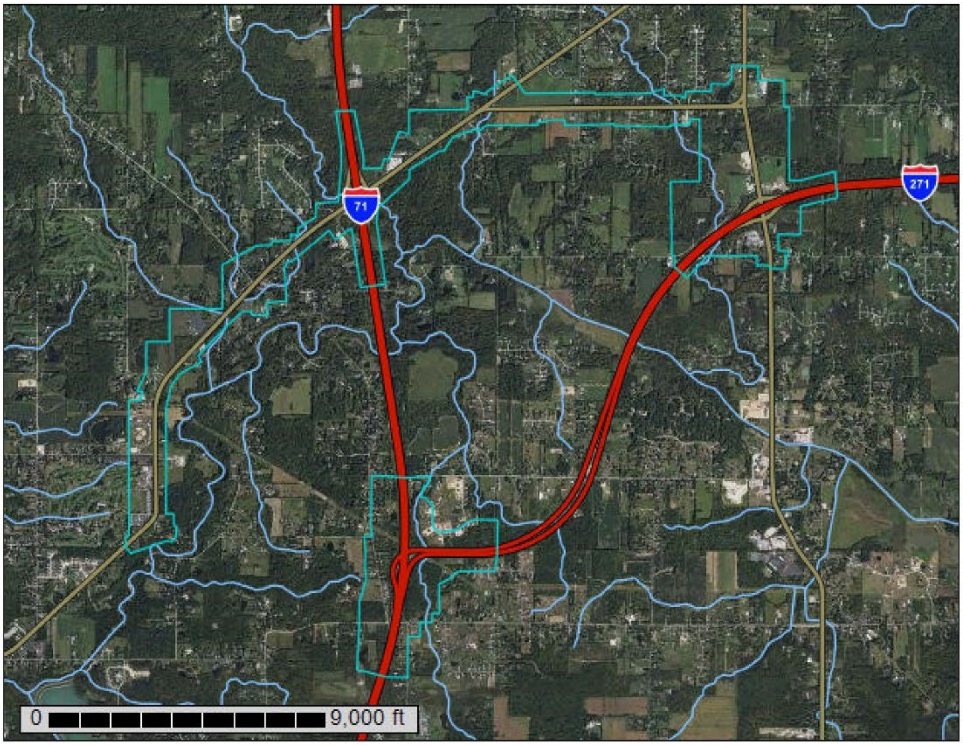
NRCS

Natural Resources Conservation Service

A product of the National Cooperative Soil Survey, a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local participants

Custom Soil Resource Report for Medina County, Ohio

2023-21_Soils



August 16, 2023

Preface

Soil surveys contain information that affects land use planning in survey areas. They highlight soil limitations that affect various land uses and provide information about the properties of the soils in the survey areas. Soil surveys are designed for many different users, including farmers, ranchers, foresters, agronomists, urban planners, community officials, engineers, developers, builders, and home buyers. Also, conservationists, teachers, students, and specialists in recreation, waste disposal, and pollution control can use the surveys to help them understand, protect, or enhance the environment.

Various land use regulations of Federal, State, and local governments may impose special restrictions on land use or land treatment. Soil surveys identify soil properties that are used in making various land use or land treatment decisions. The information is intended to help the land users identify and reduce the effects of soil limitations on various land uses. The landowner or user is responsible for identifying and complying with existing laws and regulations.

Although soil survey information can be used for general farm, local, and wider area planning, onsite investigation is needed to supplement this information in some cases. Examples include soil quality assessments (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/main/soils/health/) and certain conservation and engineering applications. For more detailed information, contact your local USDA Service Center (https://offices.sc.egov.usda.gov/locator/app?agency=nrcs) or your NRCS State Soil Scientist (http://www.nrcs.usda.gov/wps/portal/nrcs/detail/soils/contactus/?cid=nrcs142p2_053951).

Great differences in soil properties can occur within short distances. Some soils are seasonally wet or subject to flooding. Some are too unstable to be used as a foundation for buildings or roads. Clayey or wet soils are poorly suited to use as septic tank absorption fields. A high water table makes a soil poorly suited to basements or underground installations.

The National Cooperative Soil Survey is a joint effort of the United States Department of Agriculture and other Federal agencies, State agencies including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, and local agencies. The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) has leadership for the Federal part of the National Cooperative Soil Survey.

Information about soils is updated periodically. Updated information is available through the NRCS Web Soil Survey, the site for official soil survey information.

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) prohibits discrimination in all its programs and activities on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, disability, and where applicable, sex, marital status, familial status, parental status, religion, sexual orientation, genetic information, political beliefs, reprisal, or because all or a part of an individual's income is derived from any public assistance program. (Not all prohibited bases apply to all programs.) Persons with disabilities who require

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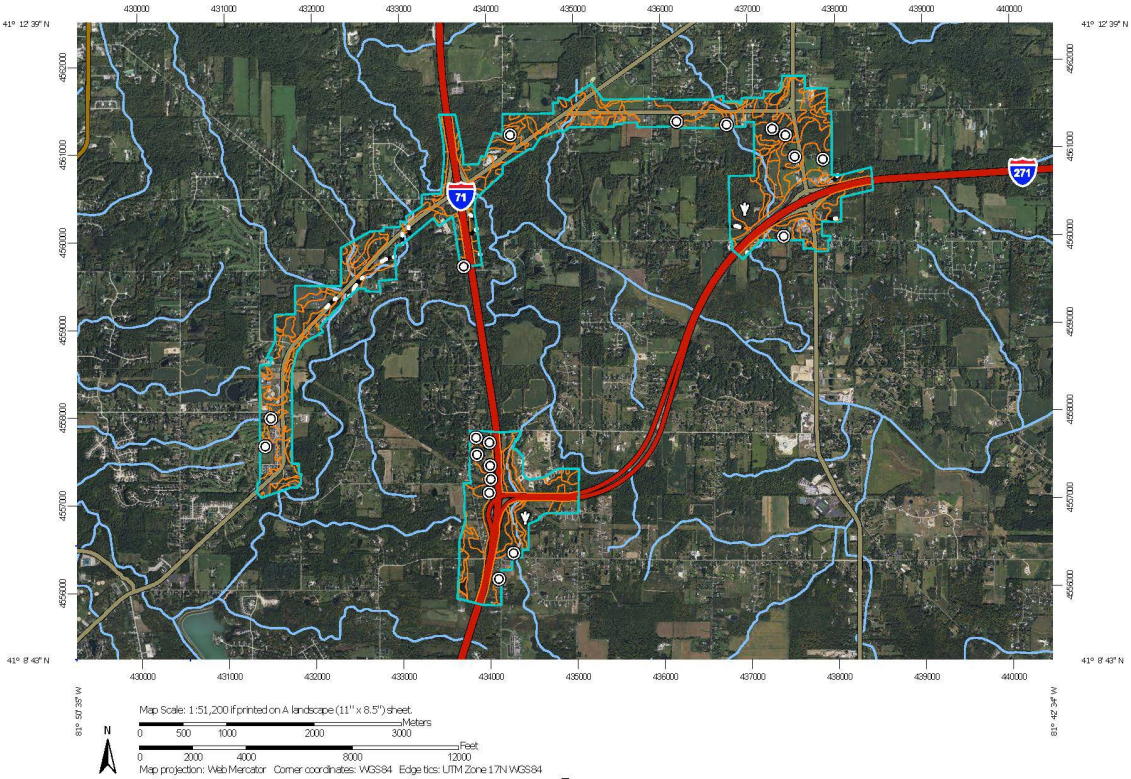
Contents

Soil Map

The soil map section includes the soil map for the defined area of interest, a list of soil map units on the map and extent of each map unit, and cartographic symbols displayed on the map. Also presented are various metadata about data used to produce the map, and a description of each soil map unit.

Custom Soil Resource Report
Soil Map



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MAP LEGEND

Area of Interest (AOI)
- Area of Interest (AOI)

Soils
- Soil Map Unit Polygons
- Soil Map Unit Lines
- Soil Map Unit Points

Special Point Features
- Blowout
- Borrow Pit
- Clay Spot
- Closed Depression
- Gravel Pit
- Gravelly Spot
- Landfill
- Lava Flow
- Marsh or swamp
- Mine or Quarry
- Miscellaneous Water
- Perennial Water
- Rock Outcrop
- Saline Spot
- Sandy Spot
- Severely Eroded Spot
- Sinkhole
- Slide or Slip
- Sodic Spot
- Spoil Area
- Stony Spot
- Very Stony Spot
- Wet Spot
- Other
- Special Line Features

Water Features
- Streams and Canals

Transportation
- Rails
- Interstate Highways
- US Routes
- Major Roads
- Local Roads

Background
- Aerial Photography

MAP INFORMATION

The soil surveys that comprise your AOI were mapped at 1:15,800.

Please rely on the bar scale on each map sheet for map measurements.

Source of Map: Natural Resources Conservation Service
Web Soil Survey URL:
Coordinate System: Web Mercator (EPSG:3857)

Maps from the Web Soil Survey are based on the Web Mercator projection, which preserves direction and shape but distorts distance and area. A projection that preserves area, such as the Albers equal-area conic projection, should be used if more accurate calculations of distance or area are required.

This product is generated from the USDA-NRCS certified data as of the version date(s) listed below.

Soil Survey Area: Medina County, Ohio
Survey Area Data: Version 22, Sep 9, 2022

Soil map units are labeled (as space allows) for map scales 1:50,000 or larger.

Date(s) aerial images were photographed: Aug 22, 2020—Oct 7, 2020

The orthophoto or other base map on which the soil lines were compiled and digitized probably differs from the background imagery displayed on these maps. As a result, some minor shifting of map unit boundaries may be evident.

Map Unit Legend

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
BtA	Bogart loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.4	0.2%
BtB	Bogart loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	11.2	0.7%
CdB	Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.8	0.3%
Cm	Chagrin silt loam	1.5	0.1%
CnA	Chili loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.5	0.6%
CnB	Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	3.2	0.2%
CoC2	Chili gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	5.5	0.3%
CpA	Chili silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.4	0.1%
Cy	Condit silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes	7.4	0.4%
ElB	Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	217.6	13.2%
ElB2	Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	108.0	6.6%
ElC	Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	20.1	1.2%
ElC2	Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	150.9	9.2%
ElF	Ellsworth silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	46.3	2.8%
FcA	Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.6	0.2%
FcB	Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	0.9	0.1%
GfA	Glenford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	1.5	0.1%
GfB	Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	18.3	1.1%
Hy	Holly silt loam	4.1	0.3%
JtA	Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	10.9	0.7%
JtB	Jimtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	2.3	0.1%
Le	Lobdell silt loam	35.9	2.2%
Ln	Lorain silty clay loam	3.1	0.2%
LoB	Loudonville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	4.9	0.3%

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name	Acres in AOI	Percent of AOI
LoC2	Loudonville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	6.9	0.4%
MgA	Mahoning silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	3.0	0.2%
MgB	Mahoning silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	237.6	14.4%
Or	Orrville silt loam	82.7	5.0%
RsB	Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	138.5	8.4%
RsB2	Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded	98.7	6.0%
RsC	Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes	15.8	1.0%
RsC2	Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded	74.5	4.5%
RsE2	Rittman silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded	12.5	0.8%
RsF	Rittman silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes	1.1	0.1%
Sg	Sebring silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	0.8	0.0%
Ud	Udorthents, loamy	229.5	13.9%
W	Water	13.3	0.8%
WaA	Wadsworth silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes	16.6	1.0%
WaB	Wadsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes	36.9	2.2%
WuC2	Wooster silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded	0.0	0.0%
Totals for Area of Interest		**1,645.7**	**100.0%**

Map Unit Descriptions

The map units delineated on the detailed soil maps in a soil survey represent the soils or miscellaneous areas in the survey area. The map unit descriptions, along with the maps, can be used to determine the composition and properties of a unit.

A map unit delineation on a soil map represents an area dominated by one or more major kinds of soil or miscellaneous areas. A map unit is identified and named according to the taxonomic classification of the dominant soils. Within a taxonomic class there are precisely defined limits for the properties of the soils. On the landscape, however, the soils are natural phenomena, and they have the characteristic variability of all natural phenomena. Thus, the range of some observed properties may extend beyond the limits defined for a taxonomic class. Areas of soils of a single taxonomic class rarely, if ever, can be mapped without including areas of other taxonomic classes. Consequently, every map unit is made

up of the soils or miscellaneous areas for which it is named and some minor components that belong to taxonomic classes other than those of the major soils.

Most minor soils have properties similar to those of the dominant soil or soils in the map unit, and thus they do not affect use and management. These are called noncontrasting, or similar, components. They may or may not be mentioned in a particular map unit description. Other minor components, however, have properties and behavioral characteristics divergent enough to affect use or to require different management. These are called contrasting, or dissimilar, components. They generally are in small areas and could not be mapped separately because of the scale used. Some small areas of strongly contrasting soils or miscellaneous areas are identified by a special symbol on the maps. If included in the database for a given area, the contrasting minor components are identified in the map unit descriptions along with some characteristics of each. A few areas of minor components may not have been observed, and consequently they are not mentioned in the descriptions, especially where the pattern was so complex that it was impractical to make enough observations to identify all the soils and miscellaneous areas on the landscape.

The presence of minor components in a map unit in no way diminishes the usefulness or accuracy of the data. The objective of mapping is not to delineate pure taxonomic classes but rather to separate the landscape into landforms or landform segments that have similar use and management requirements. The delineation of such segments on the map provides sufficient information for the development of resource plans. If intensive use of small areas is planned, however, onsite investigation is needed to define and locate the soils and miscellaneous areas.

An identifying symbol precedes the map unit name in the map unit descriptions. Each description includes general facts about the unit and gives important soil properties and qualities.

Soils that have profiles that are almost alike make up a *soil series*. Except for differences in texture of the surface layer, all the soils of a series have major horizons that are similar in composition, thickness, and arrangement.

Soils of one series can differ in texture of the surface layer, slope, stoniness, salinity, degree of erosion, and other characteristics that affect their use. On the basis of such differences, a soil series is divided into *soil phases*. Most of the areas shown on the detailed soil maps are phases of soil series. The name of a soil phase commonly indicates a feature that affects use or management. For example, Alpha silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is a phase of the Alpha series.

Some map units are made up of two or more major soils or miscellaneous areas. These map units are complexes, associations, or undifferentiated groups.

A *complex* consists of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas in such an intricate pattern or in such small areas that they cannot be shown separately on the maps. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar in all areas. Alpha-Beta complex, 0 to 6 percent slopes, is an example.

An *association* is made up of two or more geographically associated soils or miscellaneous areas that are shown as one unit on the maps. Because of present or anticipated uses of the map units in the survey area, it was not considered practical or necessary to map the soils or miscellaneous areas separately. The pattern and relative proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas are somewhat similar. Alpha-Beta association, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

An *undifferentiated group* is made up of two or more soils or miscellaneous areas that could be mapped individually but are mapped as one unit because similar interpretations can be made for use and management. The pattern and proportion of the soils or miscellaneous areas in a mapped area are not uniform. An area can be made up of only one of the major soils or miscellaneous areas, or it can be made up of all of them. Alpha and Beta soils, 0 to 2 percent slopes, is an example.

Some surveys include *miscellaneous areas*. Such areas have little or no soil material and support little or no vegetation. Rock outcrop is an example.

Medina County, Ohio

BtA—Bogart loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p09
Elevation: 990 to 1,120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Bogart and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bogart

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 18 inches: clay loam
H3 - 18 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H4 - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Jimtown

Percent of map unit:

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Glenford
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces, lake plains

Fitchville
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces, lake plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Till or lacustrine material within 3 feet
Percent of map unit:

BtB—Bogart loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9p0b
Elevation: 990 to 1,120 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Bogart and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Bogart

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 18 inches: clay loam
H3 - 18 to 36 inches: gravelly sandy loam
H4 - 36 to 60 inches: gravelly loamy sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches

Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups
Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Silt loam surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Glenford
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces, lake plains

Sandy loam surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Gravelly loam surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Chili
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces

Moderately eroded areas on slopes of up to 12 percent
Percent of map unit:

CdB—Canfield silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 2v03t
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Canfield and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Canfield

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 6 inches: silt loam
BE - 6 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt1 - 9 to 15 inches: silt loam
2Bt2 - 15 to 21 inches: loam
2Bt3 - 21 to 26 inches: loam
2Btx1 - 26 to 38 inches: loam
2Btx2 - 38 to 45 inches: loam
2C1 - 45 to 62 inches: loam
2C2 - 62 to 80 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 15 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 21 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ravenna

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Cm—Chagrin silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p0t
Elevation: 640 to 1,040 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 55 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Chagrin and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chagrin

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 38 inches: silt loam
H3 - 38 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 60 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B
Ecological site: F139XY008OH - Moist Floodplain
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYA-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYA-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Bedrock at 30 inches
Percent of map unit:

Orrville
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Lobdell
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Sandy or gravelly surface layer
Percent of map unit:

CnA—Chili loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9p0v
Elevation: 700 to 1,160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Chili and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chili

Setting
Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loam
H2 - 13 to 21 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 21 to 53 inches: gravelly clay loam
H4 - 53 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities
Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None

Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F139XY003OH - Dry Calcareous Till Plains
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Gravelly loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Bogart

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces

Gravelly sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

CnB—Chili loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p0w
Elevation: 700 to 1,160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chili and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chili

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: loam
H2 - 13 to 21 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 21 to 53 inches: gravelly clay loam

H4 - 53 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F139XY003OH - Dry Calcareous Till Plains
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Bogart

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces

Jimtown

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Gravelly loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Gravelly sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

CoC2—Chili gravelly loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p0y
Elevation: 700 to 1,160 feet

Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 193 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Chili and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chili

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: gravelly loam
H2 - 13 to 21 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 21 to 53 inches: gravelly clay loam
H4 - 53 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F139XY003OH - Dry Calcareous Till Plains
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

More sand in the profile

Percent of map unit:

Severely eroded areas

Percent of map unit:

CpA—Chili silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p10
Elevation: 700 to 1,160 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 193 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Chili and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Chili

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 21 inches: gravelly loam
H3 - 21 to 53 inches: gravelly clay loam
H4 - 53 to 60 inches: loamy sand

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): High (2.00 to 6.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 5.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2s
Hydrologic Soil Group: A
Ecological site: F139XY003OH - Dry Calcareous Till Plains
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYB-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Silty material below 40 inches

Percent of map unit:

Cy—Condit silt loam, 0 to 1 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2s1j0
Elevation: 800 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 34 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 145 to 180 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Condit and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Condit

Setting

Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Wisconsin loamy till derived from limestone, sandstone, and shale

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 10 inches: silt loam
Bt - 10 to 54 inches: silty clay loam
C - 54 to 79 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 1 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 20 percent
Maximum salinity: Nonsaline to very slightly saline (0.0 to 2.0 mmhos/cm)
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F111XE501OH - Till Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Bennington

Percent of map unit: 4 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Rise
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Ecological site: F111XE502OH - Wet Till Ridge
Hydric soil rating: No

Pewamo

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Other vegetative classification: Mixed/Transitional (Mixed Native Vegetation)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Condit, fine-loamy

Percent of map unit: 3 percent
Landform: Ground moraines, end moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Dip
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Concave
Ecological site: F111XE501OH - Till Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EIB—Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02b
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellsworth and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellsworth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 11 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 11 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 16 to 25 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 25 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
C - 37 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mahoning

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Trumbull

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions

Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EIB2—Ellsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02k
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellsworth, eroded, and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellsworth, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 9 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 14 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 23 to 35 inches: silty clay loam
C - 35 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mahoning, eroded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Trumbull

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

EIC—Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02d
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Ellsworth and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellsworth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 11 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 11 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 16 to 25 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 25 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
C - 37 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mahoning

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

EIC2—Ellsworth silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02l
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Ellsworth, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellsworth, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 9 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 9 to 14 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 14 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 23 to 35 inches: silty clay loam
C - 35 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 4e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Mahoning, eroded

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

EIF—Ellsworth silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02j
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Ellsworth and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Ellsworth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 5 inches: silt loam
E - 5 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 11 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 11 to 16 inches: silty clay loam
Bt2 - 16 to 25 inches: silty clay loam
Bt3 - 25 to 37 inches: silty clay loam
C - 37 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 11 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.4 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Brecksville

Percent of map unit: 15 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

FcA—Fitchville silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vwvp
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fitchville and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fitchville

Setting

Landform: Lakebeds (relict), terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bt - 12 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 38 to 45 inches: silt loam
C - 45 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 14 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sebring

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Glenford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

FcB—Fitchville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vww5
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Fitchville and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Fitchville

Setting

Landform: Lakebeds (relict), terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 12 inches: silt loam
Bt - 12 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 38 to 45 inches: silt loam
C - 45 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 14 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sebring

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Glenford

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

GfA—Glenford silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vwvq
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Glenford and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Glenford

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
BA - 9 to 13 inches: silt loam
Bt - 13 to 39 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 39 to 45 inches: silt loam
C - 45 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 1
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fitchville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Lakebeds (relict), terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

GfB—Glenford silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vwvr
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Glenford and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Glenford

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
BA - 9 to 13 inches: silt loam
Bt - 13 to 39 inches: silty clay loam
BC - 39 to 45 inches: silt loam
C - 45 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 12 to 24 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Fitchville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Terraces, lakebeds (relict)
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Hy—Holly silt loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p1r
Elevation: 800 to 840 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition

Holly and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Holly

Setting

Landform: Flood plains
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
H2 - 9 to 28 inches: loam
H3 - 28 to 60 inches: sandy loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained

Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 5 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 9.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY009OH - Wet Floodplain
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYC-3OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYC-3OH)
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Orrville

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: No

Thin organic surface layer

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Bedrock or silty clay loam at 4 feet

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains
Hydric soil rating: Yes

JtA—Jimtown loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p1s
Elevation: 970 to 1,130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 167 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Jimtown and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jimtown

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 29 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYC-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYC-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ponded areas

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Silt loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Gravelly surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

JtB—Jimtown loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p1t
Elevation: 970 to 1,130 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Jimtown and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Jimtown

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (two-dimensional): Footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Outwash

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 9 inches: loam
H2 - 9 to 29 inches: sandy loam
H3 - 29 to 60 inches: gravelly sandy clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 7.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYC-1OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYC-1OH)
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Silt loam surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Eroded areas
Percent of map unit:

Ponded areas
Percent of map unit:

Chili
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces

Sandy loam surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Bogart
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Terraces

Gravelly surface layer
Percent of map unit:

Le—Lobdell silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9p1x
Elevation: 900 to 1,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 57 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition
Lobdell and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lobdell

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 32 inches: silt loam
H2 - 32 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Runoff class: Low
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 18 to 36 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneRare
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 11.7 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F139XY008OH - Moist Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Holly

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Abandoned channels
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Gravelly surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Fine sandy loam surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Bedrock or channers at 40 inches

Percent of map unit:

Orrville

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Chagrin

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Ln—Lorain silty clay loam

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p1y
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches

Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Lorain and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Lorain

Setting

Landform: Depressions
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 6 inches: silty clay loam
H2 - 6 to 39 inches: silty clay
H3 - 39 to 56 inches: silty clay loam
H4 - 56 to 60 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Very poorly drained
Runoff class: Medium
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.06 to 0.20 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 6 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Occasional
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 3 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 8.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY011OH - Wet Calcareous Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Thin organic surface layer

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Areas subject to flooding

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Dark surface layer more than 10 inches thick

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

LoB—Loudonville silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p1z
Elevation: 900 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 195 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Loudonville and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Loudonville

Setting

Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till over residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 28 inches: silt loam
H3 - 28 to 32 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: High
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F139XY007OH - Shallow Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ellsworth
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Till plains

Rittman
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Till plains

Canfield
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Till plains, moraines

Wet spots
Percent of map unit:

Moderately eroded areas
Percent of map unit:

Wooster
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Till plains, moraines

LoC2—Loudonville silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9p21
Elevation: 900 to 1,200 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 35 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 50 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 130 to 170 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition
Loudonville and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Loudonville

Setting
Landform: Hills
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till over residuum weathered from sandstone

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
H2 - 8 to 28 inches: silt loam
H3 - 28 to 32 inches: unweathered bedrock

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 20 to 40 inches to paralithic bedrock
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.20 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F139XY007OH - Shallow Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Severely eroded areas

Percent of map unit:

Soil formed from sandstone

Percent of map unit:

MgA—Mahoning silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v02z
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Mahoning and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mahoning

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear

Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Eg - 7 to 9 inches: silt loam
Btg - 9 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 12 to 20 inches: silty clay
Bt2 - 20 to 30 inches: silty clay
BCt - 30 to 36 inches: clay loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ellsworth

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Miner

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Trumbull

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave

Hydric soil rating: Yes

MgB—Mahoning silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v032
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Mahoning and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Mahoning

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 7 inches: silt loam
Eg - 7 to 9 inches: silt loam
Btg - 9 to 12 inches: silty clay loam
Bt1 - 12 to 20 inches: silty clay
Bt2 - 20 to 30 inches: silty clay
BCt - 30 to 36 inches: clay loam
C - 36 to 60 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 12 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 15 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Moderate (about 6.6 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e

Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY002OH - Moist Calcareous Till Flats
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Ellsworth
Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

Trumbull
Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Or—Orrville silt loam

Map Unit Setting
National map unit symbol: 9p2d
Elevation: 900 to 1,060 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 30 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 133 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained and either protected from flooding or not frequently flooded during the growing season

Map Unit Composition
Orrville and similar soils: 95 percent
Minor components: 5 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Orrville

Setting
Landform: Flood plains
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Alluvium

Typical profile
H1 - 0 to 28 inches: silt loam
H2 - 28 to 36 inches: sandy loam

H3 - 36 to 60 inches: silty clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Runoff class: Negligible
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high to high (0.60 to 2.00 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 6 to 18 inches
Frequency of flooding: NoneOccasional
Frequency of ponding: None
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: High (about 10.3 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2w
Hydrologic Soil Group: B/D
Ecological site: F139XY008OH - Moist Floodplain
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Holly

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Depressions
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Sandy or gravelly surface layer

Percent of map unit:

Lobdell

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Chagrin

Percent of map unit:
Landform: Flood plains

Shale bedrock at 30 inches

Percent of map unit:

RsB—Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vwwd
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rittman and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bt - 11 to 23 inches: clay loam
Btx - 23 to 42 inches: clay loam
BC - 42 to 49 inches: clay loam
C - 49 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wadsworth

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

RsB2—Rittman silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vzns
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: All areas are prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rittman, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt - 9 to 21 inches: clay loam
Btx - 21 to 40 inches: clay loam
BC - 40 to 47 inches: clay loam
C - 47 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 2e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wadsworth

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

RsC—Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vznt
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Rittman and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bt - 11 to 23 inches: clay loam
Btx - 23 to 42 inches: clay loam
BC - 42 to 49 inches: clay loam
C - 49 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained

Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.2 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wadsworth

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

RsC2—Rittman silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vznw
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Rittman, eroded, and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt - 9 to 21 inches: clay loam
Btx - 21 to 40 inches: clay loam
BC - 40 to 47 inches: clay loam
C - 47 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Wadsworth

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

RsE2—Rittman silt loam, 12 to 25 percent slopes, eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vzp1
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rittman, eroded, and similar soils: 100 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman, Eroded

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 9 inches: silt loam
Bt - 9 to 21 inches: clay loam
Btx - 21 to 40 inches: clay loam
BC - 40 to 47 inches: clay loam
C - 47 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 12 to 25 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 3.8 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

RsF—Rittman silt loam, 25 to 70 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vzp5
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Rittman and similar soils: 90 percent
Minor components: 10 percent

Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Rittman

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Head slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Oi - 0 to 2 inches: slightly decomposed plant material
A - 2 to 4 inches: silt loam
E - 4 to 9 inches: silt loam
BE - 9 to 11 inches: silt loam
Bt - 11 to 23 inches: clay loam
Btx - 23 to 42 inches: clay loam
BC - 42 to 49 inches: clay loam
C - 49 to 70 inches: clay loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 25 to 70 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 36 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Moderately well drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low (0.01 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 10 to 27 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.0 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 7e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Loudonville

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Side slope
Down-slope shape: Linear
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Sg—Sebring silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2v057
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Sebring and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Sebring

Setting

Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Parent material: Glaciolacustrine deposits

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 9 inches: silt loam
BEg - 9 to 14 inches: silt loam
Btg - 14 to 38 inches: silty clay loam
BCg - 38 to 44 inches: silty clay loam
Cg - 44 to 72 inches: silt loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Drainage class: Poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately low to moderately high (0.14 to 1.42 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 0 to 9 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: Frequent
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 9 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Very high (about 12.1 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: C/D
Ecological site: F139XY011OH - Wet Calcareous Depression
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Minor Components

Fitchville

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Lakebeds (relict), terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread, talf
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Hydric soil rating: No

Luray

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Terraces
Landform position (three-dimensional): Tread
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Ud—Udorthents, loamy

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 1jdwv
Elevation: 800 to 2,000 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 28 to 40 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 46 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 170 to 200 days
Farmland classification: Not prime farmland

Map Unit Composition

Udorthents and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Udorthents

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: More than 80 inches
Depth to water table: More than 80 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 6s
Hydric soil rating: Unranked

W—Water

Map Unit Composition

Water: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

WaA—Wadsworth silt loam, 0 to 2 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vwwc
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Wadsworth and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadsworth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 13 inches: silt loam
Bt - 13 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
Btx - 23 to 42 inches: clay loam
BC - 42 to 51 inches: clay loam
C - 51 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 0 to 2 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 7 to 11 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent

Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3w
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Frenchtown

Percent of map unit: 10 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rittman

Percent of map unit: 5 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

WaB—Wadsworth silt loam, 2 to 6 percent slopes

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 2vzp9
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 33 to 52 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 43 to 52 degrees F
Frost-free period: 135 to 215 days
Farmland classification: Prime farmland if drained

Map Unit Composition

Wadsworth and similar soils: 85 percent
Minor components: 15 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wadsworth

Setting

Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, footslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave

Across-slope shape: Linear
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

Ap - 0 to 8 inches: silt loam
BE - 8 to 13 inches: silt loam
Bt - 13 to 23 inches: silty clay loam
Btx - 23 to 42 inches: clay loam
BC - 42 to 51 inches: clay loam
C - 51 to 74 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 2 to 6 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 18 to 30 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Somewhat poorly drained
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Very low to moderately low (0.00 to 0.14 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 7 to 11 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 10 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.5 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: D
Ecological site: F139XY004OH - Moist Acidic Slopes
Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Frenchtown

Percent of map unit: 8 percent
Landform: Depressions
Landform position (two-dimensional): Toeslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Base slope
Down-slope shape: Concave
Across-slope shape: Concave
Hydric soil rating: Yes

Rittman

Percent of map unit: 7 percent
Landform: Till plains
Landform position (two-dimensional): Summit, shoulder
Landform position (three-dimensional): Interfluve, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Hydric soil rating: No

WuC2—Wooster silt loam, 6 to 12 percent slopes, moderately eroded

Map Unit Setting

National map unit symbol: 9p36
Elevation: 590 to 1,970 feet
Mean annual precipitation: 32 to 42 inches
Mean annual air temperature: 48 to 54 degrees F
Frost-free period: 140 to 195 days
Farmland classification: Farmland of local importance

Map Unit Composition

Wooster and similar soils: 100 percent
Estimates are based on observations, descriptions, and transects of the mapunit.

Description of Wooster

Setting

Landform: Till plains, moraines
Landform position (two-dimensional): Shoulder, backslope
Landform position (three-dimensional): Nose slope, side slope
Down-slope shape: Convex
Across-slope shape: Convex
Parent material: Till

Typical profile

H1 - 0 to 13 inches: silt loam
H2 - 13 to 31 inches: loam
H3 - 31 to 42 inches: loam
H4 - 42 to 75 inches: loam

Properties and qualities

Slope: 6 to 12 percent
Depth to restrictive feature: 24 to 34 inches to fragipan
Drainage class: Well drained
Runoff class: Very high
Capacity of the most limiting layer to transmit water (Ksat): Moderately high (0.20 to 0.60 in/hr)
Depth to water table: About 36 to 48 inches
Frequency of flooding: None
Frequency of ponding: None
Calcium carbonate, maximum content: 6 percent
Available water supply, 0 to 60 inches: Low (about 4.9 inches)

Interpretive groups

Land capability classification (irrigated): None specified
Land capability classification (nonirrigated): 3e
Hydrologic Soil Group: C
Ecological site: F139XY003OH - Dry Calcareous Till Plains
Forage suitability group: Unnamed (G139XYF-3OH)
Other vegetative classification: Unnamed (G139XYF-3OH)

Hydric soil rating: No

Minor Components

Sand and gravel in the profile
Percent of map unit:

Canfield
Percent of map unit:
Landform: Till plains, moraines

Areas with no fragipan
Percent of map unit:

Slightly eroded areas
Percent of map unit:

Bedrock at 5 feet
Percent of map unit:

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APPENDIX C. REPRESENTATIVE BUILDINGS WITHIN AND ADJACENT TO THE PROJECT AREA

The following is a representative overview of the buildings within and immediately adjacent to the project area. Photographs were taken during the field visit in September 2023. Addresses and construction dates were obtained from the Medina County Auditor (2023) Parcel Search online database.

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
1	1968	4115 NICHOLS RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
2	1889	4192 NICHOLS RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
3	1973	4201 NICHOLS RD 027 - Medina Twp. (Highland LSD)	
4	1966	4233 NICHOLS RD 027 - Medina Twp. (Highland LSD)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
5	1940	4321 NICHOLS RD 027 - Medina Twp. (Highland LSD)	
6	1948	2840 GRANGER RD 026 - Medina Twp. (Medina City SD)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
7	1948	2888-2890 GRANGER RD 026 - Medina Twp. (Medina City SD)	
8	1947	4534 WINDFALL RD 026 - Medina Twp. (Medina City SD)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
9	1971	4482 WINDFALL RD MEDINA, OH 44256 USA	
10	1970 1969	4464 WINDFALL RD MEDINA, OH 44256 USA 4444 WINDFALL RD MEDINA, OH 44256 USA (Left to Right)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
11	1968	4404 WINDFALL RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
12	1959	2701 GRANGER RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
13	1947	4104 BAGDAD RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
14	1888	4123 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
15	1958	4130 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
16	1960	4122 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
17	1943	4094 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
18	1838	4085 PIERCE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
19	1956	4069 PIERCE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
20	1961	4059 PIERCE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
21	1950	4035 PIERCE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
22	1962 1960	4080 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256 4070 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256 (Left to Right)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
23	1947	3797 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
24	1812	WEYMOUTH RD 3721-3747, MEDINA, OH 44256	

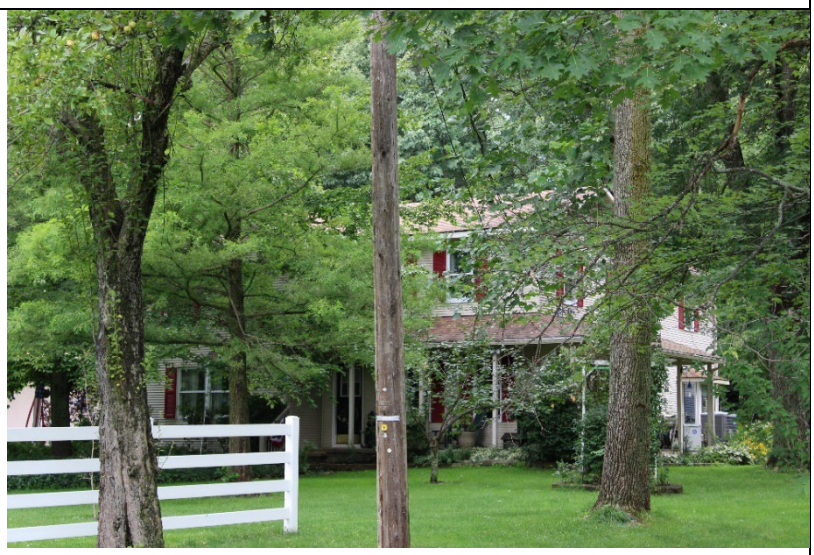
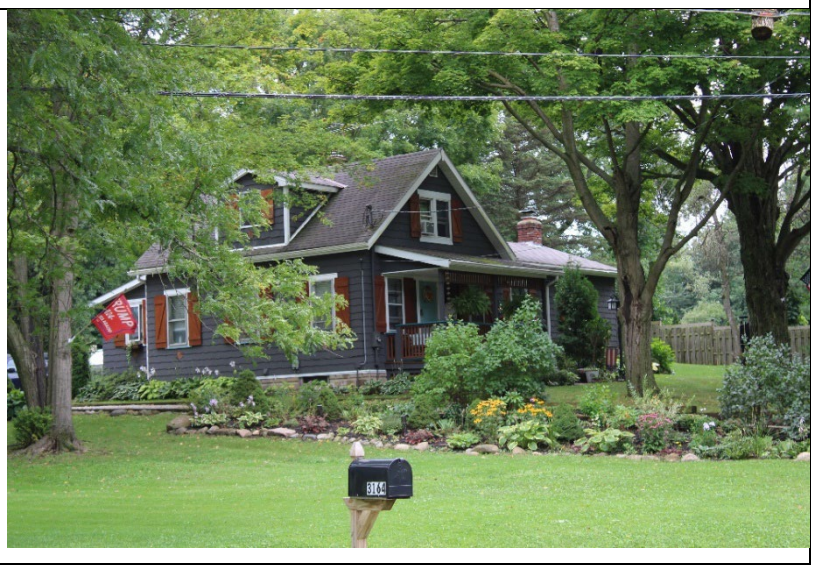
ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
25	1907	3584 HAMLIN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
26	1890	3522 OLD WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
27	1960	3561 HAMLIN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
28	1970	3396 OLD WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
29	1945	3333 CHURCH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 
30	1840	3326 FRANTZ RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
31	1930	3345 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 
32	1900	3283 FOSKETT RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
33	1950	3052 HAMILTON RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
34	1970 1968	3035 HAMILTON RD, MEDINA, OH 44256 3021 HAMILTON RD, MEDINA, OH 44256 (Left to Right)	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
35	1888	3005 HAMILTON RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
36	1928	3179 OLD WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
37	1929	3157 OLD WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
38	1928	3135 OLD WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
39	1959	2817 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
40	1961	2803 W 130TH ST, HINCKLEY, OH 44233	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
41	1850	2780 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
42	1850	2814 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
43	1973	2834 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
44	1850	2770 WEYMOUTH RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
45	1950	2722 WEYMOUTH RD, HINCKLEY, OH 44233	
46	1970	2767 ODESA DR, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
47	1817	2670 WEYMOUTH RD, HINCKLEY, OH 44233	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
48	1890	2144 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	  

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
49	1957	2064 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
50	1890	1964 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
51	1927	1938 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
52	1900	1826 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
53	1850	2628 RIDGE RD, HINCKLEY, OH 44233	
54	1973	2625 RIDGE RD, HINCKLEY, OH 44233	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
55	1900	2744, 2746, 2748 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
56	1880	1562 LEDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
57	1900	2800 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
58	1910	2828 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
59	1900	2952 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 
60	1971	2968 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
61	1960	RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
62	1850	3214 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
63	1850	3172 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
64	1900	1603 MELODY LN, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
65	1947	1631 MELODY LN, MEDINA, OH 44256	
66	1973	3170 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
67	1952	1699 MELODY LN, MEDINA, OH 44256	
68	1973	1721 MELODY LN, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
69	1872	1741 MELODY LN, MEDINA, OH 44256	
70	1967	3131 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	 

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
71	1921	1503 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
72	1953	1513 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
73	1900	1533 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
74	1800	1551 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
75	1918	1530 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	
76	1870	3225 RIDGE RD, MEDINA, OH 44256	

ID# in Appendix A figures	Construction Date	Address	Current Photograph
77	1943	1540 REMSEN RD, MEDINA, OH 44256