

OLENTANGY HERITAGE CORRIDOR STATE SCENIC BYWAY



DESIGN GUIDELINES

TO PRESERVE AND ENHANCE THE NATURAL, SCENIC, AND HISTORIC QUALITIES

OF THE OLENTANGY HERITAGE CORRIDOR



*Because new developments
have brought about
the most significant changes
to the natural, scenic, and historic qualities
of the Olentangy Heritage Corridor,
these guidelines are intended
for use by developers
who process land within the corridor.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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This document was made possible by funding approved by Liberty Township Trustees Robert Cape, Kim Cellar, and John Werner as well as Scenic Byway mini-grants via Ohio's Scenic Byway Program coordinated by Paul Staley, Section Chief for Ohio Department of Transportation.



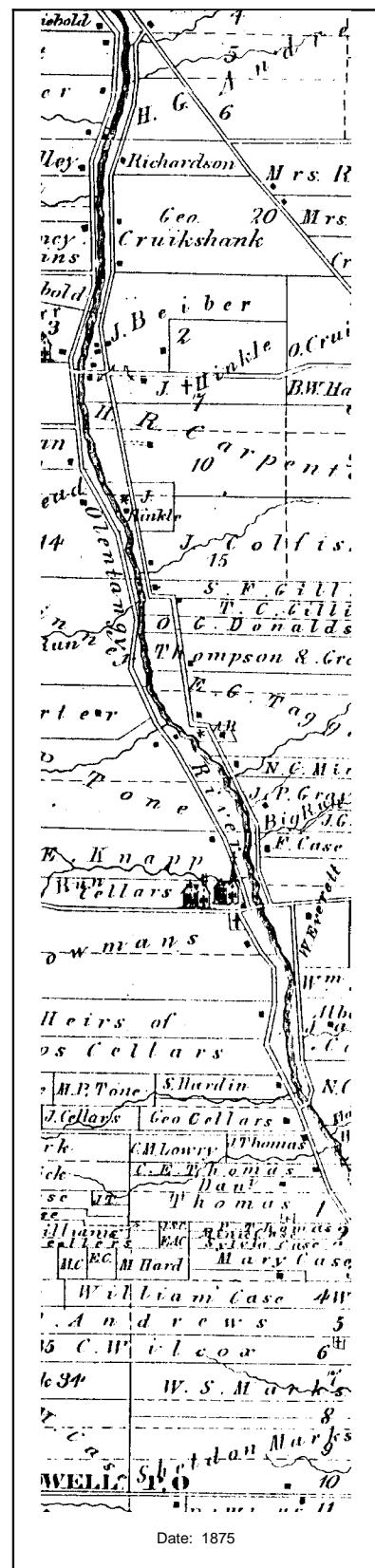
Adopted by Liberty Township Trustees December 19, 2005.
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I. INTRODUCTION

In January of 1988, the Liberty Township Trustees unanimously acknowledged the need to develop a Comprehensive Land Use Plan for Liberty Township. During public hearings to determine the collective goals of the community, residents of Liberty Township and Powell expressed a strong desire to protect open spaces and preserve the "rural atmosphere" of Liberty Township, and the Olentangy Scenic River Valley in particular.

These desires were incorporated into the first Liberty Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan adopted by the Liberty Township Zoning Commission in October of 1989 and revised in 1993, 1995, and 2006.

Specifically, this plan created a distinct planning corridor for the Olentangy River Valley. The plan identified this planning area as "the Olentangy Heritage Corridor, providing only for agriculture, open space, and low-density residences in harmony with the natural resources and historic legacy of the area."

Subsequent surveys of Liberty Township residents have reinforced the community's continued desire to protect the natural, scenic, and historic qualities of the Olentangy Heritage Corridor. In the most recent survey, conducted in 2004 by the Delaware County Regional Planning Commission as part of updating the Liberty Township Comprehensive Land Use Plan, residents ranked preservation of the "Olentangy Heritage Corridor" as their number one priority.



State Recognition

In 1973, ODNR's Scenic Rivers Program designated 22 miles of the Olentangy River an Ohio Scenic River due to a local grassroots movement to secure recognition of the river's being one of Ohio's few "natural" rivers. The Scenic Rivers Program's main emphasis is the protection and improvement of aquatic species and the maintenance of streamside forested corridors.

In 1998, the State of Ohio further acknowledged the OHC's special attributes by designating S.R. 315 and the corridor through which it passes a State Scenic Byway. This dual recognition of Scenic River and Byway is unequalled in Ohio.

...unequalled

in Ohio.

To date,

the Olentangy

Heritage Corridor

is the only area

in our state

to be honored

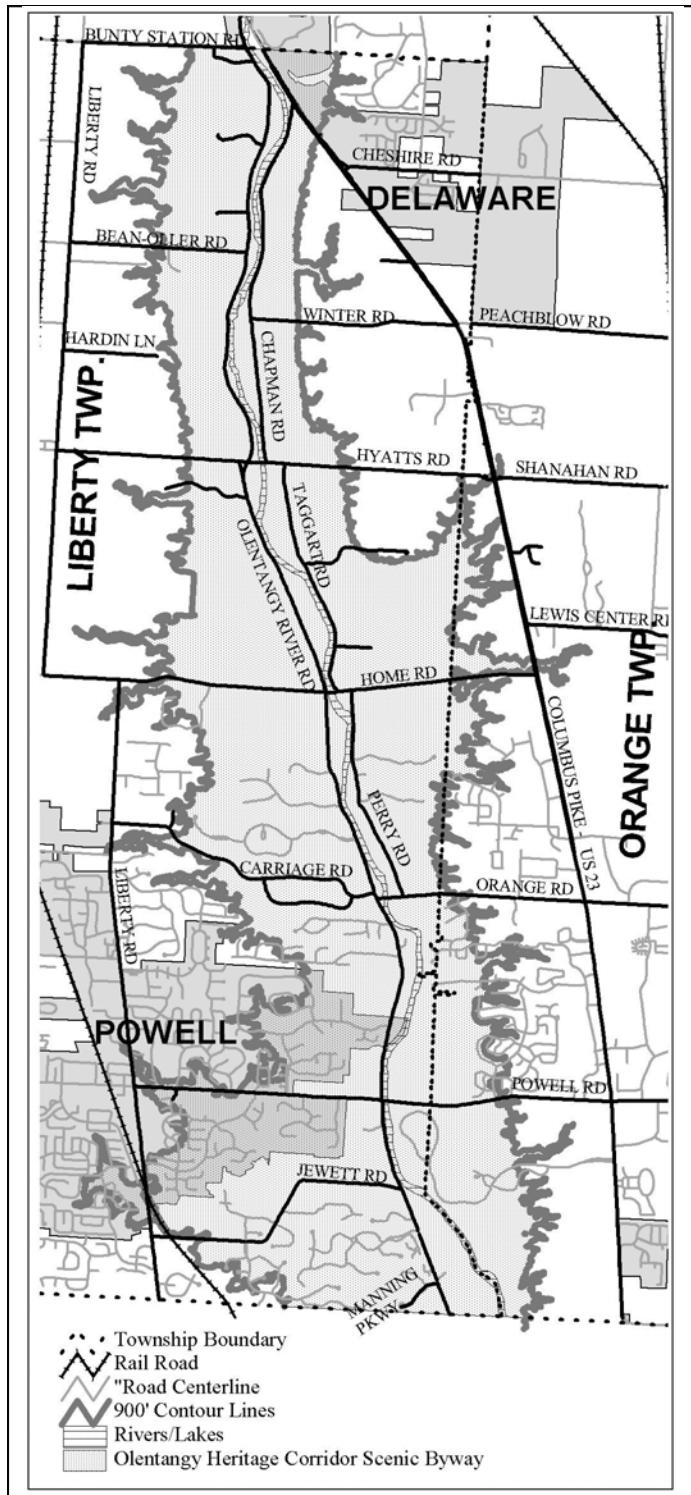
with both

Scenic River and

Scenic Byway

designations.

II. OLENTANGY HERITAGE CORRIDOR



*"...providing only
for
agriculture,
open space,
and low-density
residences
in harmony with
the natural
resources and
historic legacy
of the area."*

— The Comprehensive Plan of Liberty Township

III. SCENIC BYWAY DESIGNATION

In the 1960's, the Ohio Department of Transportation assigned the designation of "scenic highway" to certain roads throughout the state that offered exceptionally scenic drives. S.R. 315 in Delaware County was one of them. All such roads lost this designation in March of 1998 when the new Ohio Scenic Byway Program was introduced.



For designation, the new Scenic Byway Program required specific criteria to be met. The roadway's corridor must possess scenic, natural, historic, recreational, cultural, and/or archeological features that are considered representative, unique, irreplaceable, or distinctly characteristic of the area. The Program also

required the development and implementation of a Byway Management Plan (BMP).

The Olentangy Heritage Corridor (OHC) was designated in March of 1998 for its scenic, natural, and historic qualities. The OHC's BMP provides an on-going mechanism for preserving and enhancing the intrinsic qualities of the corridor by promoting only such development and other activities that do not detract from those qualities. The development of Design Guidelines is a part of the BMP's Action Plan.

"The term

State Scenic Byway

refers not only

to the road

or highway itself

but also

to the corridor

through which

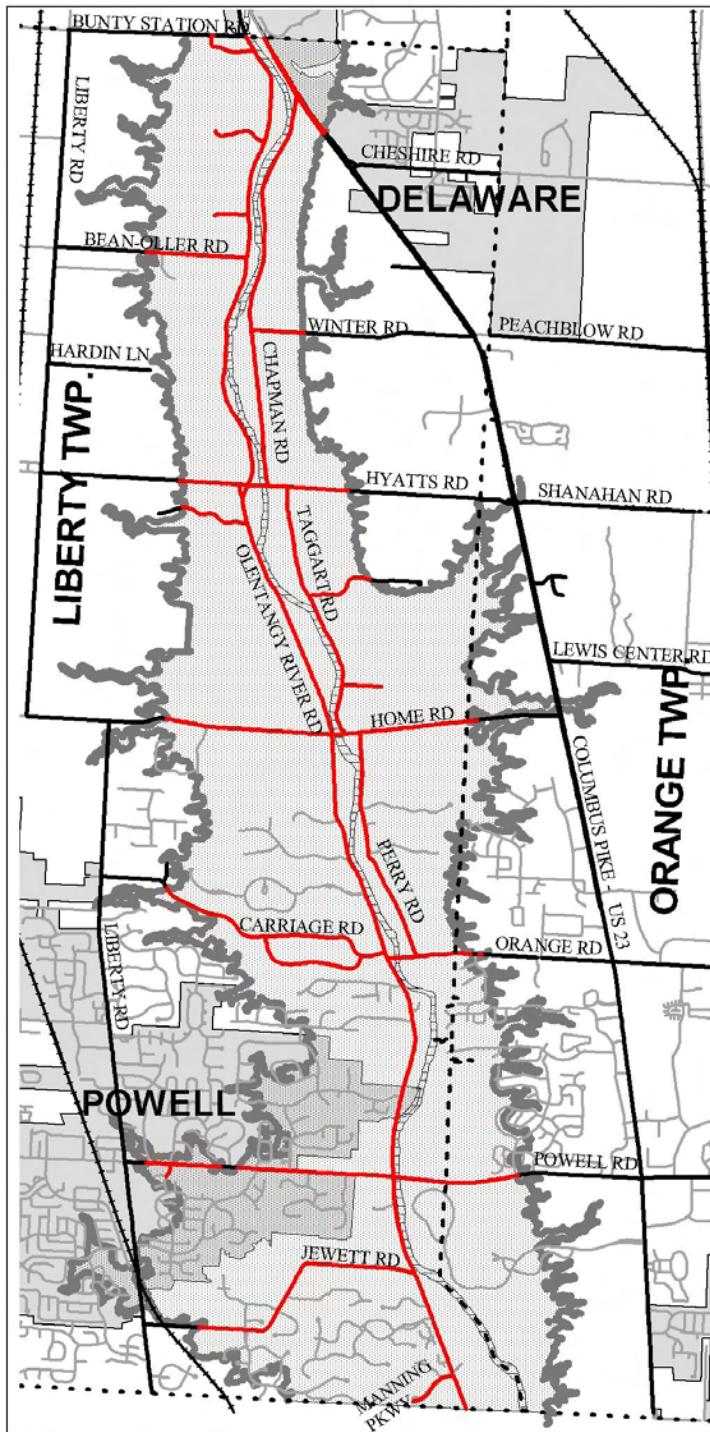
it passes."

Olentangy Heritage Corridor Overview

- The OHC received its name from the 1989 Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Liberty Township, Delaware County, when it was first designated as a special resource corridor for planning purposes.
- The OHC extends 10.5 miles from I-270 in northern Franklin County to US 23 in southern Delaware County.
- The OHC comprises 1.75 miles in Franklin County, and passes through the jurisdictions of the City of Columbus and Sharon Township, including Worthington Hills and Mount Air.
- The OHC comprises 8.75 miles in Delaware County, and passes through the jurisdictions of Liberty Township (.8.4 mi.), the Village of Powell (.10 mi.) and Delaware Township (.25 mi.).
- In accordance with the Comprehensive Land Use Plan of Liberty Township, Delaware County, the OHC extends to the east and west valley walls to the elevation of 900 feet.

— Ohio Scenic Byway Program,
ODOT, April 1996

IV. SCENIC CORRIDOR ROADS



*The roads
or portion of roads
(shown in red)
that exist within
the 900' elevation
are designated
Scenic Corridor
Roads.*

V. HISTORIC OVERVIEW

The "heritage" in the Olentangy Heritage Corridor is indicative of the land itself and the historic uses of that land. In Delaware County, the OHC is the cradle of both prehistoric and historic settlement. In both Delaware and Franklin Counties, the river road along the Olentangy served as the earliest north-south route.

Geology and Topography

Delaware Blue Limestone is synonymous with the area; therefore, the OHC is dotted with underground caverns as well as sinkholes created by water eroding the fissures inherent in limestone bedrock. Historically, sinkholes and caverns have been most prevalent west of the Olentangy River.

Early settlers used limestone extensively for building purposes. Several quarries existed in the OHC in the 19th and 20th centuries.



Glacial activity gifted our area with the undulating and rugged topography associated with the Powell End Moraine. The Olentangy River Valley and its system of fragile ravines are the prominent topographic elements.

The fragility of the ravines is due to the instability of the two shale layers above the limestone bedrock. Although both layers are frail, the Olentangy Shale that rests on the Ohio Shale is weaker and extremely prone to erosion and collapse.

*Historically
speaking,
the OHC
is an area of
"firsts"
and other
superlatives in
Delaware
County...*

Prehistory

According to the 1914 [Archeological Atlas of Ohio](#), Liberty Township has more recorded prehistoric sites than any other township in the county. Seventy-five percent of the township's prehistoric burial mounds are in the OHC. The OHC is also home to a documented "enclosure" that is located in Highbanks Metro Park and overlooks the river valley. Four ancient cultures (Archaic, Adena, Hopewell, and Cole) called the OHC home.

As development occurs, archeological sites continue to be unearthed in the OHC. The Decco Site was found when the Olentangy Environmental Control Center was being built.

More recently, several sites that are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places were recently discovered during preparation for the new Perry-Taggart sewer line.



First Settlement

Abundant in natural resources, the OHC drew Delaware County's first wave of white settlers.

- Captain Nathan Carpenter and his family of central New York became the county's first settlers in May of 1801. They called their settlement along the river on today's Chapman Road "Carpenter's Landing."
- In 1802, the Thomas Cellar family of Pennsylvania settled just south of Carpenter's Landing on a 4,000-acre parcel with the Olentangy River running through it.
- In 1804, the Welch brothers of central New York settled just north of the Carpenters.
- By 1805, members of the Union Company of Connecticut had begun settling the southernmost portion of Liberty's OHC.

- ***first three white settlements***
- ***first church, mill, and school***
- ***first white birth***
- ***first white death***
- ***first "county fair"***
- ***most prehistoric sites***
- ***most remaining mills***
- ***longest operating mill***

Early Activity Centers

Once located near today's S.R. 315 and Carriage Road, the David Thomas Tavern was the community's first gathering place. All township meetings and elections were held there until the Liberty Presbyterian Church was built in 1820. A Grange Hall, blacksmith's shop, general store, school, and post office were later added to the original draw of the church site. All but the church, cemetery, and Grange Hall are now gone. Saw and gristmills were also important community centers. The remains of the Bieber Mill and the Liberty Woolen Mill on Chapman Road still exist. All other mills have been demolished.



Agricultural Heritage

The vast majority of the OHC's early residents were farmers. The rich riverbottom produced grain crops of significant yield. Further away from the river, the rolling terrain was productive; but better adapted to grazing. Due to state incentives, sheep were the stock of choice in the 19th century.

Bluegrass of Ohio

Horse breeding has had a long and strong history in the OHC. In the late 1800's, the Stout family ran the North Liberty Importing Co., specializing in Norman draft horses. From 1890 to 1954, the Long family's White Star Farm (now Marycrest Farm) was internationally known for its 3- and 5-gaited world champion saddlebreds. Immediately picking up the tradition, Emerald Farms at S.R. 315 and Home Road produced so many 3- and 5-gaited world champions over 35 years that the owners earned a place in Who's Who of Horsedom.



Due to the prevalence of horse farms, a 1950 Columbus Dispatch article dubbed the Olentangy Valley...

the "Bluegrass of Ohio."

In the 20th century, equestrian devotees ranged from serious breeders and competitors to weekend riders. At riding clubs at Stonelain Farm and lessons at Mary Nelson Farm, horses reigned in the OHC. In the 1960's, Westchester Subdivision became the area's first equestrian development.



VI. LAND USE OVERVIEW



Development and Design Patterns

Although the OHC was the site of Delaware County's first three settlements, it appears the early settlers were more intent on creating a community of farms than the traditional New England village. While there appears to have been an attempt to create a village of sorts in association with Liberty Presbyterian Church, it was not long-lived.

Unlike an area such as downtown Worthington that possesses homogeneous style because it was settled by a single land company comprised of like-minded men from the same area of Connecticut, the OHC's development pattern and architecture reflects the diversity of its settlers over the past 200 years.

In the 19th century, expansive farmsteads were the predominant feature of the OHC. Interestingly, it was common in early OHC wills for a man to refer to his family home as the "mansion house." Many of these "mansion houses" still exist, lending a prominent visual element to the corridor. Original log cabins; Federal-, Victorian-, and "vernacular-style" residences; and Pennsylvania-Dutch barns highlighted this period.



The 1920's ushered in America's "fresh air" movement where urban dwellers escaped the pollution and heat of the city for the more accommodating atmosphere of the countryside. Named for this movement, Mount Air, to Liberty's immediate south, was the OHC's first platted development. Small cabins and cottages, used for

weekend or longer periods by Columbusites, sprouted in Mount Air and gradually began to dot the landscape further north in the OHC.

In the early-to-mid-1900's, the Olentangy River became known beyond the region for its superb bass fishing. This draw ushered in hunting and fishing lodges that were later converted to residences.



The OHC's farm and rural-escape atmosphere remained totally in tact for about 150 years. Subdivision development first entered in the late 1940's when Olentangy View became the first platted development in Liberty's portion of the OHC. About fifteen years later, Westchester Subdivision (Carriage Road and Wren Lane), with large lots, equestrian facility and bridle paths, was platted. The Retreat, platted c. 1974, followed. This era introduced ranch-style homes and more upscale, executive homes; the latter continues to this day.



Subdivision development has brought the most significant change to the rural character of the OHC. Developers naturally target the large farms or a grouping of contiguous smaller parcels that, due to the mere scale of the development, substantially alter the natural and

historic viewshed. The overwhelming majority of historic structures that have been demolished are a result of large-scale development.

In contrast, many owners of non-subdivision properties have maintained their historic homes and barns. To perpetuate the rural ambiance, several new barns have been built, most for non-agricultural use.



Commercial Development

The major commercial enterprises in the river valley died out when water-powered mills became obsolete in the early 20th century. The OHC has remained predominantly residential ever since with the exception of the shopping/office strip center in the Worthington Hills area in Franklin County. Today, only a handful of parcels in Liberty's portion of the OHC are zoned commercial. Interestingly, the only retail business in Liberty's OHC is operating under agricultural zoning.

Due to the OHC's heritage as a predominantly residential corridor, the Liberty Comprehensive Land Use Plan and OHC Byway Management Plan do not recommend any new commercial development.

VII. GUIDING PRINCIPLES

The OHC Byway Management Team, with the support of the Board of Liberty Township Trustees (the OHC Byway sponsor), developed the OHC Design Guidelines on the following pages. These guidelines delineate the desires and concerns of the community that have been accumulated over the past quarter of a century.



As written, these guidelines are voluntary. It is the expectation of government officials and residents that developers will be receptive to the desires of the community that are expressed within this document.

Government officials may choose to adopt—as is or with changes—any of the guidelines as a part of their Comprehensive Plans and/or Zoning Resolutions that they deem to be within their legal authority. Should such action occur with a reduction in the capacity of a guideline, the guidelines, as presented on the following pages, remain the community's desire of what is needed to preserve and enhance the scenic, natural, and historic qualities of the OHC.

The following design guidelines were created for use by government officials and residents to encourage developers:

- To understand the intrinsic value of the OHC to the local community and beyond as well as the community's desire to preserve that value for themselves and future generations by encouraging the highest standards of development.
- To understand the inherent marketability of his/her development is attributable to the OHC's intrinsic qualities and that diminishment of those qualities will create a negative effect to existing property owners and future desirability.
- To actively participate in preserving and enhancing the OHC by designing developments that preserve and enhance the intrinsic qualities of the OHC.

"To assure that development within the Olentangy Heritage Corridor does not detract from the intrinsic qualities of the corridor."

— OHC Scenic Byway Management Plan, March 1998



VIII. DESIGN GUIDELINES

A. Viewshed Preservation/Enhancement

Goal: *To use design elements within a development to preserve or enhance the views from Scenic Corridor roadways.*

Due to the agricultural heritage of the OHC, open, expansive views from the road, the result of roadside pastureland, are the norm and are to be preserved via large setbacks. Existing "closed" views are the result of years of natural forest growth along Scenic Corridor roads and are to be preserved as well.

1. A 200-foot "no disturb zone" (measured from the edge of the right-of-way) should exist along all Scenic Corridor roads. (For exception, see E – 1.)
2. The land between the Olentangy River and any parallel Scenic Corridor road should be a "no disturb zone."
3. There should be no filling of or building in the floodplain.
4. Rural-style fencing should be incorporated and be of materials that are naturally occurring in the OHC (limestone and/or wood).



Four-board fence



Drunkard's fence



Limestone fence

**The purpose
of the
OHC Design
Guidelines
is to preserve
and enhance
the scenic,
natural, and
historic qualities**

**of the
Olentangy Heritage
Corridor.**

A. Viewshed Preservation/Enhancement (cont.)

5. Mounding is discouraged because it alters the natural terrain and historic viewshed.
6. Subdivision entry features should be "rural" in appearance: low profile, unpretentious, and of natural materials. Lighting should be fully shielded, focused downward and away from the public roadway.



7. Roads running parallel to the Olentangy Scenic River should not be widened except for the addition of turn lanes onto existing roads.
(No turn lanes for entry into subdivisions.)
8. On OHC Scenic Corridor roads, structures should respect the typical historic orientation; i.e., front facade faces the road.
9. If accessory structures (e.g.: club houses, maintenance buildings, etc.) are to be included in the development, they should be sited out of the view from a Scenic Corridor road or, if within view, should emulate a historic residence or barn.



10. No parking lots should be seen from a Scenic Corridor road.

B. Site Planning

Goal: To preserve the rural character that exists due to natural and historic resources by making these resources a component in the design of developments in the OHC.

The layout and density of a development are critical to resource preservation that, in turn, is critical to maintaining the rural character for which the OHC is known.

1. All new subdivisions within the OHC should be Conservation Subdivisions (for reference see Conservation Design for Subdivisions by Randall G. Arendt, Island Press, 1996 or see Chapter 6, Liberty Township 2005 Comprehensive Land Use Plan) and should offer a minimum of fifty percent open space.

2. All new Conservation Subdivisions should consist of residences at an overall density not to exceed one dwelling unit per net

developable acre; except for lots abutting existing Scenic Corridor roads where density should be consistent with the density characteristic of residences existing on those roads at the time of new development, but not less than two-acre lots with a minimum depth of 300 feet.



3. If not developed as a Conservation Subdivision, all new subdivisions should be single-family detached residences on estate lots of three acres or more.

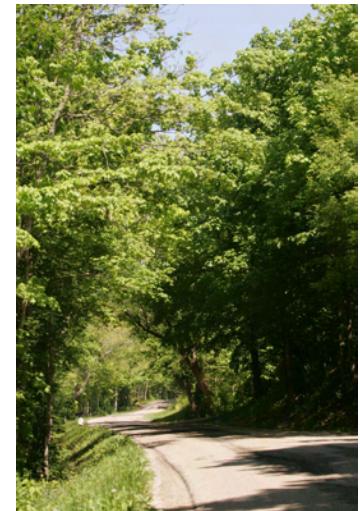
4. A 120-foot "no disturb zone" should exist from all watercourses and the edge of all ravines (determined where land slopes 15% or greater).

5. New lots that have frontage on a Scenic Corridor road and are designed for direct access to that road should share driveway cuts onto that road. To eliminate congestion and to preserve Scenic Corridor roads, the minimum spacing between access drives should be 300 feet.

6. Rural-style ditches (trapezoidal paved with grass or flat stone rip rap) should be incorporated instead of urban-style curbs and gutters.

**...to preserve
and enhance**

**the scenic,
natural, and
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B. Site Planning (cont.)

7. Within a development, asphalt paths (walking, jogging, bike and/or equestrian) should be incorporated instead of sidewalks. Paths should be built to provide internal connection between subdivisions.



8. All utilities should be underground. To preserve natural environment, all utilities should be bored under woodlands, wetlands, watercourses, and ravines.



C. Building Design

Goal: *To preserve and enhance the visual interest and rural character by encouraging architectural diversity as well as context compatibility.*

Architecture is a critical component of the OHC's rural character. Due to the sheer numbers of new structures built in the last two decades, architectural uniformity and monotony are supplanting the OHC's architectural diversity; thereby reducing the visual interest and rural character that has defined the OHC and contributed to its state and local recognition.



*...to preserve
and enhance
the scenic,
natural, and
historic qualities*

1. To promote visual interest on Scenic Corridor roads, developers are strongly encouraged to reserve, at a minimum, the lots abutting Scenic Corridor roads for custom design/build structures that reinforce the OHC's rural character.
2. To promote visual interest on interior roads, developers are encouraged to seek out a variety of custom builders to avoid the sameness of design, materials, and color that has become inherent in single- or multiple-builder "recycled" designs.
3. To reduce the mass of large square footage, consider breaking the design into a series of smaller independent structures connected by covered walkways or by a series of connected segments with varied rooflines to emulate the expansion of a traditional farmstead over time.
4. Because gable roofs are a defining characteristic of the OHC's agrarian heritage, they are preferred in new construction.



*of the
Olentangy Heritage
Corridor.*



C. Building Design (cont.)

5. To create structures that are in harmony with the natural resources and historic legacy of the OHC, residences should incorporate materials that are naturally occurring in the OHC or man-made materials that replicate such materials. If man-made materials are used, the products' quality as well as historic or natural resemblance should be uppermost considerations.



Built in 1993



Consecrated in 1995

D. Landscaping/Screening

Goal: To use landscape design elements to enhance or recreate the natural and scenic views that are the heritage of the OHC.

Landscaping can be designed with emphasis on

- enhancing views,
- recreating positive aspects of the landscape that have been lost over time,
- using species that do not destroy native species.

...to preserve

and enhance

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Olentangy Heritage

Corridor.



1. To create a future tree canopy over S.R. 315, trees should be planted in a straight row parallel to and outside of right of way. More natural landscaping for screening purposes may back this "formal" roadside landscaping.

Recommended Canopy Trees

American Beech — *Fagus grandifolia*

American Basswood — *Tilia americana*

Black Willow — *Salix nigra*

Northern Pin Oak — *Quercus ellipsoidalis*

Red Maple — *Acer rubrum* (spp)

Red Oak — *Quercus rubra*

Sugar Maple — *Acer saccharum*

Swamp White Oak — *Quercus bicolor*

Sycamore — *Platanus occidentalis*

White Oak — *Quercus alba*

Yellowwood — *Gladрастis lutea*

Other native species are also acceptable. Trees on the Liberty Twp. Tree Policy list (see Appendix 2) are also acceptable on a case-by-case basis. White pines are not recommended.

D. Landscaping/Screening (cont.)

2. All equipment that is accessory to utility distribution should be screened with a combination of the following recommended species to create a planned landscape area rather than simply surrounding utility equipment with white pines. (Also see Liberty Twp. Tree Policy list in Appendix 2.)

Recommended Screening Trees

American Dogwood — *Cornus stolonifera*
Hawthorn — *Crataegus crus-galli*
River Birch — *Betula nigra* (spp)
Saskatoon Serviceberry — *Amelanchier alnifolia*

Recommended Screening Bushes

Arrowwood — *Viburnum dentatum*
Common Juniper — *Juniperus communis*
Euonymus — *Euonymus latifolius*
Inkberry — *Ilex glabra*
Mountain Laurel — *Kalmia latifolia*
Possumhaw Holly — *Ilex decidua*
Red Chokeberry — *Aronia arbutifolia*

3. Invasive species (Appendix 3) should not be planted and should be removed if existent.

E. Historic and Natural Preservation/Enhancement

Goal: *To create an understanding of and sensitivity to the value of historic and natural elements in retaining the rural character of the OHC.*

Because the OHC is greater than the sum of its parts, the loss of any of its prehistoric, historic, natural, and scenic resources erodes the essence of the river valley by causing an imbalance in its intrinsic qualities.

1. All historic sites or structures at least 75 years old that contribute to the visual quality and rural character of the OHC should be preserved in perpetuity. (See Appendix 1.)

If a developer can prove a structure is beyond restoration and must be demolished or if adaptive re-use is unfeasible, the structure should be replaced with a structure that emulates the architecture, scale, and location of the removed historic structure even if it is within the 200' "no disturb zone."



2. OHC developers should conduct archeological, historical, environmental (including geological) surveys of the development site, then address how significant findings will be handled.

- All archeological sites and pioneer cemeteries should be preserved in situ.
- All wetlands should be left undisturbed.
- No structures should be built where underlying bedrock is historically prone to sinkholes and caverns.

*...to preserve
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E. Historic and Natural Preservation/Enhancement (cont.)

3. Ravines should not be dammed for storm water collection purposes or any other reason.
4. To preserve as many trees as possible, utilities should be placed in the right-of-way of interior roads.

5. Trees with a 16-inch or larger DBH should not be removed from the development site. [Diameter Breast Height (DBH) is measured 4 1/2 feet up the trunk on the uphill side.] In addition, the fewest number of trees should be removed from the site in order to provide shade and mitigate air pollution.



6. During site preparation and any construction, earth should not be piled up around tree trunks. Tree roots should be protected from the weight of heavy equipment or materials.
7. During site preparation and any construction, machinery, materials, debris, and/or earth should not be placed near the edge of any ravine.



8. In areas where reforestation is desired, planting of 1,200 saplings per acre is recommended to establish a viable forest. (See Appendix 4 for native tree species.) Vacant areas can also be established as native grassland for bluebird habitat.
9. All "no disturb zones" should be protected with a conservation easement with ODNR or any local agency.



F. Commercial

Goal: To use design elements to retain the OHC's rural residential character.

Historically, businesses that appear residential in style have been as economically viable as the same business in a commercial-style structure; product, service, and location are the determining factors of a successful commercial endeavor.

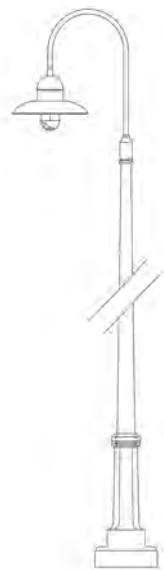
**...to preserve
and enhance**

1. No additional land should be rezoned for commercial use within the OHC.
2. Commercial development in the OHC should adhere to the preceding design guidelines.
3. Because the OHC is a residential corridor, any commercial development should look residential rather than commercial in character. Commercial structures that resemble barns are also recommended.
4. Regarding building design, particular attention should be given to Design Guidelines C-3 and C-4.
5. All parking, delivery and storage areas, large trash receptacles, etc., should be located out of view from a Scenic Corridor road.
6. To illuminate walkways, roadways, delivery or storage areas, trash receptacles, and parking lots, only illuminated bollards no more than 3 1/2 feet high should be used.
7. For security purposes, only rural-style outdoor fixtures with downward-directed lighting should be used. State minimum standards should be considered maximum standards.

**the scenic,
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Recommended Lighting Styles



F. Commercial (cont.)

8. Interior-lit signs should not be used in the OHC. In general, signage within the OHC should be atypical of commercial signage and indicative of historic farm identification. Wooden relief is recommended.
9. Mini cell towers on utility or flag poles are strongly recommended in the OHC; however, if a standard cell tower must be erected, it should be "stealth" in character to fit into the OHC's environment. Co-location is also strongly recommended to keep the number of cell towers to a minimum.



"Stealth" cell tower in
Scioto Park, Dublin

APPENDIX 1

OHC HISTORIC SITE INVENTORY

NOTE

IF A SITE WITHIN THE 900 FOOT ELEVATION OF THE OHC IS NOT LISTED ON THE INVENTORY, IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT IT IS NOT 75 YEARS OLD OR OF HISTORIC SIGNIFICANCE. ANY SITES NOT LISTED SHOULD BE EVALUATED AT THE TIME OF DEVELOPMENT.

* = Listed on National Register of Historic Places

NORTH / SOUTH OHC CORRIDOR ROADS

S.R. 315 — Olentangy River Road

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
<u>Between County Line and South Side of Jewett Road</u>		
*Highbanks Metro Parks Pre/Proto-historic earthwork (fortification) Decco Archeological Site (Olentangy Environmental Control Center)		
c. 18__ Barker House (aka Maple Villa c.1910-20)	10410	19-3-4-20
Dennison Engineering Research Facility (now Fitch Design, Inc.)	10350	19-3-4-19/20
1867 Aaron Goodrich House	10171	18-3-3-10
c. 1845 -1855 Goodrich Pioneer Cemetery (north of Olentangy Environmental Center)		18-3-3
Joslin Pioneer Cemetery	Briarcliff	19-3-4-16
c. 1875 Liberty Dist. 1 Schoolhouse (brick) (Goodrich School)	9959	19-3-4-15/16
1875 Bartholomew House (Victorian)	9890	19-3-4-15

Between North Side of Jewett Road and South Side of Powell Road

Limestone House — So. of Bartholomew Run	9826	19-3-4-14/15
Limestone House — No. of Bartholomew Run	9802	19-3-4-14
Ruins of Mulzer Inn/Millhouse		19-3-4-11/12

Between North Side of Powell Road and South Side of W. Orange Road

c. 1824 Case House (brick) and 1840's Case Pioneer Cemetery	8812	19-3-4-6
c. 1815 Log Cabin and 1844 Andrews House	8722	19-3-4-5
c. 1849 Liberty Dist. 2 Schoolhouse	8722	19-3-4-5
c. 1815 Watson/Case House	8484	19-3-4-3
c. 1822 Watson Pioneer Cemetery (in Daventry Park Sub'n)		19-3-4-2
Pre-1822 Thomas Pioneer Cemetery	entrance immediately north of 8350	19-3-4-1

Between North Side of W. Orange Road and South Side of Home Road

1854 James Thomas House (stone)	8140	19-3-4-42
1802 Cellar Log Cabin (Emerald Farms- east side of 315)	7547	19-3-1-16
c. 18__ Cellar House (Valerie Knowlton property)	7214	19-3-1-14
Archeological Site (between 315 and river)		19-3-1

S.R. 315 — Olentangy River Road — con't

<u>Between North Side of Home Road and South Side of Hyatts Road</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
c. 1813 Liberty Pioneer Cemetery	corner of Home Road and S.R. 315	19-3-1-13
1820 Old Liberty Presbyterian Church	corner of Home Road and S.R. 315	19-3-1-13
c. 1855 Liberty Grange Building	immediately north of old church	19-3-1-13
c. 1845 Cellar House	7014	19-3-1-13
1854 Cellar/Knapp House	6816	19-3-1-12
1884 Willis House (Victorian)	6509	19-3-1-10
c. 18____ House moved from Willis farm at 6509	5350	19-3-1-9/10
Andrew Harter House (stone) (on former Mary E. Nelson Farm)		19-3-1-9

Between North Side of Hyatts Road and South Side of Bunty Station Road

c. 1815 Clark House (Tone)	5088	19-4-4-6(S)
Blinn Pioneer Cemetery		19-4-4-3
c. 1874-5 Liberty Dist. 6 Schoolhouse	4976	19-4-4-3(S)
1842 Baker House	4904	19-4-4-3(S)
c. ____ House	4256	19-4-4-18 (N)
1813-1886 Cronkleton Pioneer Cemetery		19-4-4-18(N)
Tippecanoe Spring Dairy House	3884	19-4-4-18(N)
*1854 stone Stout House (Limestone Vale)	3490	19-4-4-2(N)
Lugenbeil House	3174	19-4-4-3(N)

North of Bunty Station to 23

_____ (Gabby's)	3120	19-4-1-13
c. 18____ Beard House (stone) N of Gabby's	3106	19-4-1-13
1902 CD&M Railway Bridge Abutments	on east & west bank of river	19-4-1-13
*c. 1835 Crist Tavern Annex (stone)	2966	19-4-1-13
*1843-44 Stratford M.E. Church (stone)	2960	19-4-1-13

Perry Road

Archeological Site ((Hidden Meadow Farm) – eligible for NR		19-3-4-42
pre-1854 Lowry House (Hidden Meadow Farm)	7911	19-3-1-
c. 18____ Dixon House – Perry Road (Woodhill Farms)	7137	19-3-1-3

Taggart Road

Archeological Site (between Taggart and river)		19-3-4-6 or 7
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Chapman Road

c. 1850 Colflesh House (Evergreen Farms)	5737	19-4-4-15(S)
*1857 Hinkle House (stone)	5614	19-4-4-15(S)
*Liberty Woolen Mill (stone)	5614	19-4-4-15(S)
Carpenter Springhouse (stone) (Marycrest Farm s)	5423	19-4-4-10(S)
1804 Carpenter Pioneer Cemetery (Marycrest Farms)	5423	19-4-4-10(S)
*c. 1876 Bieber Mill (stone)		19-4-4-2(E)

Liberty Dist. 5 Schoolhouse (stone)
Cruikshank House (stone)

4239

19-4-4-2(E)
19-4-4-20(N)

EAST / WEST OHC CORRIDOR ROADS

Powell Road

	<u>Address</u>	<u>Location</u>
Barn at Highbanks Metro Park		18-3-3
1858-59 Hinderer House (stone) (Riverwood Farm)- eligible for NR	1220	19-3-4-10
George Case Pioneer Cemetery	1551	19-3-4-11
c. 1842-43 Marks House	1688	19-3-4-10

W. Orange Road

Thomas/Smith House	915	19-3-4-1
*1898 Thomas/Orange Road Bridge	W. Orange Road at S.R. 315	19-3-4-1

Notchbrook Drive

Case House (remodeled as part of The Notch Development)	1077	19-3-1-2
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Home Road

c. 18__ Willis House	1070	19-3-1-3
c. 18__ Cellar House	1396	19-3-1-13
Olentangy Caverns	1783	19-3-1-14/15

Winter Road

_____ House	779	19-4-4-7(S)
c. 1806 Powers (Knapp) Pioneer Cemetery		19-4-4-7(S)

Hardin Lane

c 1812 Cole (Hardin) Pioneer Cemetery	East end of Hardin Lane	19-4-4-12
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Compiled by Judi Brozek
June 2005

Liberty Township Tree Planting and Management

APPROVED STREET TREE LIST

LARGE TREES — 45' AND OVER IN HEIGHT

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Acer rubrum Autumn Flame</i>	Autumn Flame Red Maple
<i>Red Sunset</i>	Red Sunset Red Maple
<i>October Glory</i>	October Glory Red Maple
<i>Acer x freemanii Autumn Blaze</i>	Autumn Blaze Red Maple
<i>Acer saccharum Green Mountain</i>	Green Mountain Sugar Maple
<i>Cladrastis lutea</i>	American Yellowwood
<i>Corylus columa</i>	Turkish Filbert
<i>Fraxinus Americana Autumn Purple</i>	Autumn Purple White Ash
<i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i>	Marshalls Seedless Green Ash
	Summit Green Ash
	Patmore Ash
<i>Liquidambar styraciflua Moraine</i>	Moraine Sweetgum
<i>Platanus xacerifolia Bloodgood</i>	London Planetree
<i>Quercus coccinea</i>	Scarlet Oak
<i>Quercus imbricaria</i>	Shingle Oak
<i>Quercus rubra Borealis</i>	Red Oak
<i>Quercus shumardii</i>	Shumard Oak
<i>Taxodium distichum</i>	Bald Cypress
<i>Tilia Americana Redmond</i>	Redmond American Linden
<i>Tilia cordata Greenspire</i>	Greenspire Littleleaf Linden
<i>Tilia tomentosa</i>	Silver Linden
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Chinese Elm
<i>Zelkova serrata Green Vase</i>	Green Vase Japanese Zelkova
<i>Village Green</i>	Village Green Japanese Zelkova

MEDIUM TREES — 25' TO 45' IN HEIGHT

<u>Scientific Name</u>	<u>Common Name</u>
<i>Acer campestre</i>	Hedge Maple (tree form)
<i>Acer x freemanii Celebration</i>	Celebration Maple
<i>Acer truncatum Norwegian Sunset</i>	Norwegian Sunset Maple
<i>Pacific Sunset</i>	Pacific Sunset Maple
<i>Amelanchier laevis</i>	Serviceberry (tree form)
<i>Gleditsia triacanthos var. Inermis</i>	Thomless Honeylocust
<i>Imperial</i>	Imperial Honeylocust
<i>Majestic</i>	Majestic Honeylocust
<i>Shademaster</i>	Shademaster Honeylocust
<i>Skyline</i>	Skyline Honeylocust
<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>	Black Tupelo
<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>	American Hop hornbeam
<i>Phellodendron amurense Macho</i>	Macho Amur Corktree
<i>Prunus saargentii</i>	Sargent Cherry
<i>Pyrus calleryana Aristocrat</i>	Callery Pear
<i>Autumn Blaze</i>	
<i>Cleveland Select</i>	
<i>Redspire</i>	

Liberty Township Tree Planting and Management

UNAPPROVED STREET TREE LIST

Scientific Name

Acer negundo
Acer saccharinum
Aesculus glabra
Ailanthus altissima
Betula pendula
Betula papyrifera
Catalpa speciosa
Ginkgo bilboa
Maclura pomifera
Morus species
Populus species
Pyrus calleryana Bradford
Quercus robur Fastigiata
Robinia pseudoacacia
Saliz species
Sorbus aucuparia
Ulmus pumila

Common Name

Box Elder
Silver Maple
Ohio Buckeye, Horsechestnut
Tree of Heaven
European White Birch
Paper Birch
Northern Catalpa
Ginkgo (female)
Osage-orange
Mulberry
Poplar
Bradford Pear
Upright English Oak
Black Locust
Willow
European Mountain Ash
Siberian Elm

OHIO'S INVASIVE PLANT SPECIES

APPENDIX 3

The majority of invasive plant species in Ohio's natural areas are non-native. Of the more than 700 non-native plant species in Ohio, approximately 60 species threaten natural areas. The following three categories separate the species by their invasiveness in Ohio.

TARGETED SPECIES: These species have a state-wide distribution, are the most invasive in Ohio's natural areas, and are the most difficult to control. These species were chosen as the focus for the Division's Ohio EPA Environmental Education grant in 1999-2000.

WELL-ESTABLISHED INVASIVES: The distribution and invasiveness of these species are statewide or regional within Ohio. These species pose moderate to serious threats to natural areas in Ohio.

WATCH LIST: These species are very invasive in natural areas in neighboring states and are a potential threat in Ohio. The current distribution of these species may be limited, but should be monitored.

TARGETED SPECIES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Autumn-olive	<i>Elaeagnus umbellata</i>
Buckthorn, glossy	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Buckthorn, European or common	<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>
Common reed grass *	<i>Phragmites australis</i>
Garlic mustard	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>
Honeysuckle, amur	<i>Lonicera maackii</i>
Honeysuckle, Japanese	<i>Lonicera japonica</i>
Honeysuckle, Morrow	<i>Lonicera morrowii</i>
Honeysuckle, Tatarian	<i>Lonicera tatarica</i>
Japanese knotweed	<i>Polygonum cuspidatum</i>
Multiflora rose	<i>Rosa multiflora</i>
Purple loosestrife	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Reed canary grass*	<i>Phalaris arundinacea</i>

* these species may have native and non-native strains in Ohio

WELL-ESTABLISHED INVASIVES

Common Name	Scientific Name
Air-potato	<i>Dioscorea batatas</i>
Asian bittersweet	<i>Celastrus orbiculatus</i>
Bouncing bet	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>
Canada thistle	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>
Cattail, hybrid	<i>Typha X glauca</i>
Cattail, narrow-leaved	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>
Celandine, lesser	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Crown-vetch	<i>Coronilla varia</i>
Curly pondweed	<i>Potamogeton crispus</i>
Dame's rocket	<i>Hesperis matronalis</i>
Day-lily	<i>Hemerocallis fulva</i>
European cranberry bush	<i>Viburnum opulus var. opulus</i>

WELL-ESTABLISHED INVASIVES CONT.

Common Name

Eurasian water-milfoil
Field bindweed
Flowering-rush
Japanese barberry
Johnson grass
Meadow fescue
Moneywort
Lesser naiad
Periwinkle or myrtle
Poison hemlock
Privet, common
Quack grass
Queen Anne's lace
Russian-olive
Smooth brome
Sweet-clover, white
Sweet-clover, yellow
Teasel, common
Teasel, cut-leaved
Tree-of-heaven
Water-cress
Willow-herb, hairy
Willow herb, small-flowered hairy
Winged euonymus
Wintercreeper
Yellow flag

Scientific Name

Myriophyllum spicatum
Convolvulus arvensis
Butomus umbellatus
Berberis thunbergii
Sorghum halepense
Festuca pratensis
Lysimachia nummularia
Najas minor
Vinca minor
Conium maculatum
Ligustrum vulgare
Agropyron repens
Daucus carota
Elaeagnus angustifolia
Bromus inermis
Melilotus alba
Melilotus officinalis
Dipsacus fullonum (sylvestris)
Dipsacus laciniatus
Alianthus altissima
Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum
Epilobium hirsutum
Epilobium parviflorum
Euonymus alatus
Euonymus fortunei
Iris pseudacorus

WATCH LIST

Common Name

Black swallow-wort
Chinese silvergrass
Dog rose
Giant knotweed
Honeysuckle, showy pink
Kudzu
Leafy spurge
Mile-a-minute vine
Nepalgrass
Nodding thistle
Porcelain-berry
Privet, border
Spotted knapweed
Star-of-Bethlehem

Scientific Name

Vincetoxicum nigrum
Miscanthus sinensis
Rosa canina
Polygonum sachalinense
Lonicera X bella
Pueraria lobata
Euphorbia esula
Polygonum perfoliatum
Microstegium vimineum
Carduus nutans
Ampleopsis brevipedunculata
Ligustrum obtusifolium
Centaurea maculosa
Onithigalum umbellatum

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT: Ohio Division of Natural Areas and Preserves

2045 Morse Road, Bldg. F
Columbus, Ohio 43224
(614) 265-6453



The Nature Conservancy
6375 Riverside Drive, Suite 50
Dublin, Ohio 43017
(614) 717-2770
April 2000





Native Ohio Tree Species Suitable for Planting Within 1000 Feet of State Scenic Rivers

Box Elder – *Acer negundo* +
 Red Maple – *Acer rubrum* +
 Silver Maple – *Acer saccharium* +
 Sugar Maple – *Acer saccharum*
 Black Maple – *Acer nigrum*
 Green Ash – *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* +
 Burr Oak – *Quercus macrocarpa*
 Pin Oak – *Quercus palustris* +
 Red Oak – *Quercus rubra*
 Swamp White Oak – *Quercus bicolor* +
 Ohio Buckeye – *Aesculus glabra*
 Red Mulberry – *Morus rubra*
 Honey Locust – *Gleditsia triacanthos* +
 American Basswood – *Tilia americana*
 Silky Dogwood – *Cornus amomum* +
 Gray Dogwood – *Cornus racemosa*

Black Willow – *Salix nigra* +
 Sandbar Willow – *Salix exigua* +
 Eastern Cottonwood – *Populus deltoides* +
 Black Walnut – *Juglans nigra* +
 Shellbark Hickory – *Carya laciniosa*
 Bitternut Hickory – *Carya cordiformis*
 American Elm – *Ulmus americana* +
 Slippery Elm – *Ulmus rubra* +
 Hackberry – *Celtis occidentalis*
 Tuliptree – *Liriodendron tulipifera*
 Pawpaw – *Asimina triloba* +
 Black Cherry – *Prunus serotina*
 Sycamore – *Platanus occidentalis* +
 Black Gum – *Nyssa sylvatica*
 Hop-tree – *Ptelea trifoliata*
 Bladdernut – *Staphylea trifolia*

Native Ohio Low-Growing Tree or Shrub Species Suitable For Planting Within 1000 Feet of State Scenic Rivers

American Elderberry – *Sambucus Canadensis* +
 American Hazelnut – *Corylus americana*
 American Hornbeam – *Carpinus caroliniana*
 Arrowwood – *Viburnum dentatum* +
 Common Buttonbush – *Cephalanthus occidentalis* +
 Common Ninebark – *Physocarpus opulifolius* +
 Common Winterberry – *Ilex verticillata* +
 Eastern Hornbeam – *Carpinus caroliniana*
 Spicebush – *Lindera benzoin*
 Witch-Hazel – *Hamamelis virginiana*

Native Ohio Grass Species Suitable For Planting Within 1000 Feet of State Scenic Rivers

Switch Grass – *Panicum virgatum*
 Prairie Cordgrass – *Spartina pectinata*
 Indian Grass – *Sorghastrum nutans*
 Blue Joint – *Calamagrostis Canadensis*
 Wild Rye – *Elymus riparius* & *E. virginicus*
 Big Bluestem – *Andropogon gerardii*

+ Species suitable for planting within the one-hundred year floodplain

