Stantec

DEMOLITION PLAN AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKPLAN FOR PALMETTO ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, PINELLAS COUNTY, FL

March 21, 2025

Prepared for:

PCS PINELLAS COUNTY SCHOOLS

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Project Number: 172608786

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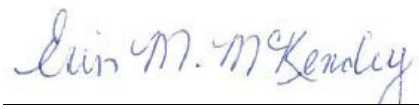
Prepared by: 

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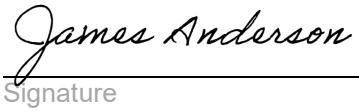
Reviewed by: 

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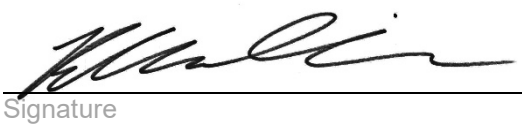
Approved by: 

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1 Project Overview

Pinellas County Schools requested cultural resource and engineer design support for the proposed demolition of the Palmetto Elementary School building (PI13950) in advance of planned redevelopment of the property as a memorial site. The Palmetto Elementary School building is located at 1210 Holt Ave, Clearwater, Pinellas County, Florida (Figure 1). Built in 1962, the school building was subsequently closed and has remained non-operational since 2008. Stantec notes that the school building occupies a significant portion of the 1.54-acre historic North Greenwood Cemetery (PI13947) and extends south beyond the cemetery boundary.

Beginning in 2019, Stantec's cultural resources team has worked with the client, the descendant community, and the City of Clearwater to investigate the North Greenwood Cemetery. During that time Stantec conducted historical research and two rounds of ground penetrating radar (GPR) survey, followed by minimally invasive ground-truth excavation in order to confirm the presence of human remains. The 2021 Stantec report recommended that any potential demolition of the Palmetto Elementary School building within North Greenwood Cemetery should be carefully carried out following a detailed written plan as developed between a qualified demolition engineer and archaeologists who meet the Secretary of Interior (SOI) qualifications.

The North Greenwood Cemetery was in active operation from 1940 to the early 1950s when it was reported to have undergone a burial relocation process in 1954. The results of Stantec's 2021 excavation confirmed that human remains are still present within the cemetery boundaries. However, no aboveground cemetery features remain, and the land is now covered by the school building, paved parking lots, sidewalks, and a section of city-owned Holt Avenue.

North Greenwood Cemetery is protected under Florida Statute Ch.872. Human remains and human burials are protected by law in the State of Florida on public and private land. Florida Statute Ch.872, entitled *Offenses Concerning Dead Bodies and Graves*, is Florida's Human Burial law. Ch.872.02 provides explanations of the prohibited practices, penalties, and applications of the law related to burials within marked or previously marked cemeteries.

Given the findings from the past GPR survey and archaeological ground truth operation at the site, Stantec recommended a two phased approach to the demolition project. Phase 1 includes all pre-demolition work. Phase 2 includes permitting and execution of all demolition work. This document outlines the results of the Phase 1 demolition design. Stantec's cultural resources group developed a thorough and specific workplan in collaboration with Stantec engineers, guided by requests from descendants and the client. The workplan serves to direct the demolition work within and outside of the historic cemetery boundaries and incorporates specific measures to mitigate potential disturbance of burials.

Stantec understands that Pinellas County Schools, in agreement with descendants, requests that demolition work within the cemetery boundaries should leave all trees, building foundations, and footers in place as recommended in the previous archaeological ground truthing report. Pinellas County Schools and descendants also requested that paved parking lots, walkways, and walkway shelters be removed. Stantec

has drafted this demolition workplan with the primary goal to avoid impacting the burials within North Greenwood Cemetery. It is our intent to have this document and demolition design reviewed and approved by the client and the descendant community prior to initiating Phase 2 demolition work.

Figure 1 Primary demolition work area

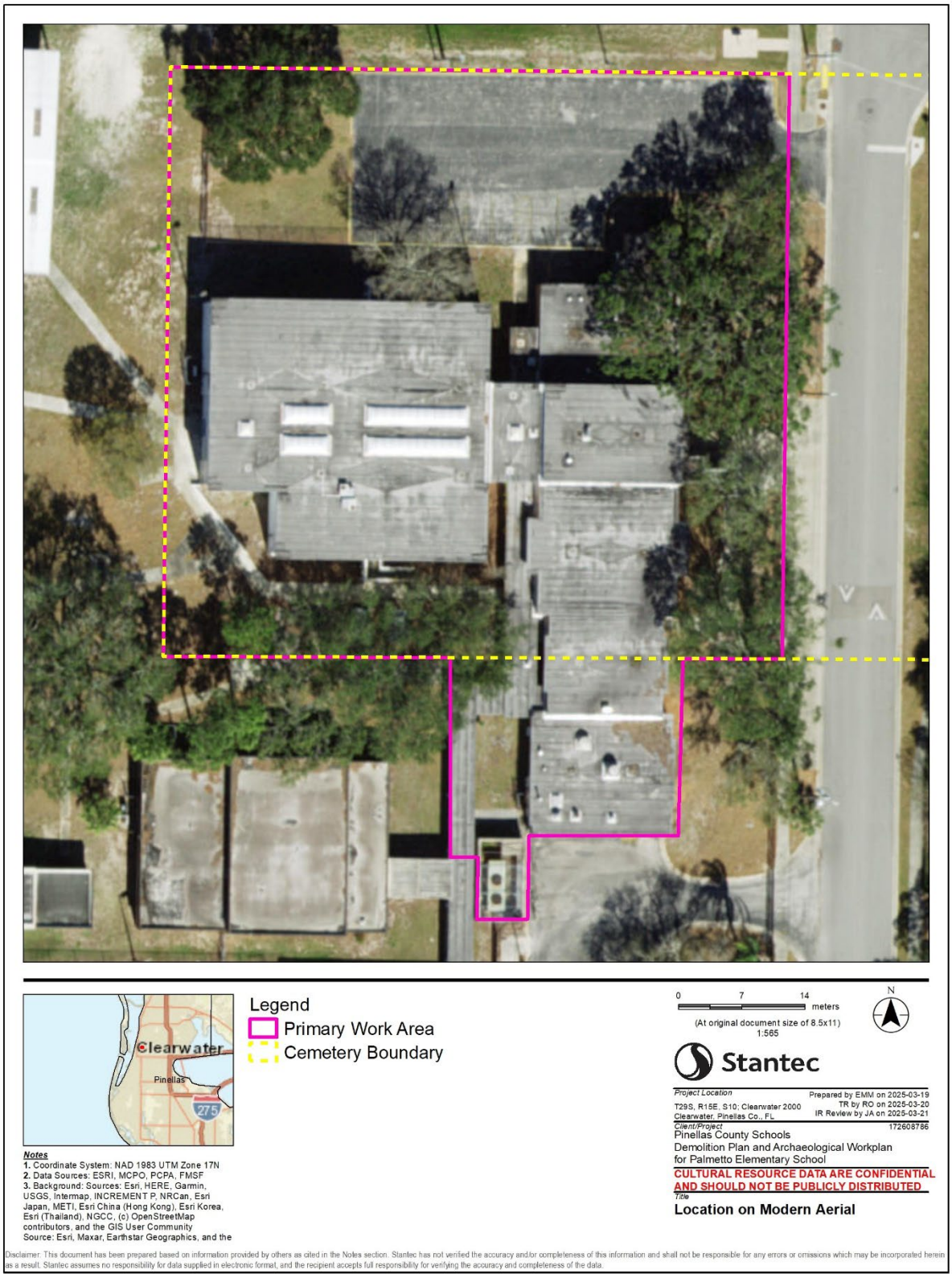

Figure 2 Primary demolition work area detail map showing cemetery boundary

2 Previous Archaeological Work

This section briefly summarizes Stantec's previous archaeological work conducted at the site. Archaeological investigations at North Greenwood Cemetery were carried out by Stantec, on behalf of the City of Clearwater. Work began with GPR survey in February of 2020 followed by ground truth excavations between February 1, 2021, and February 12, 2021 (McKendry, Hinder, and O'Sullivan 2020a; 2020b; McKendry et al. 2021). The project successfully delineated the boundaries of the cemetery and confirmed that extant burials are present across the property. Investigations also confirmed that while the majority of the graves are intact, several burials have been impacted by the later development of the property. Excavations verified the presence of a burial below the footer of the school building as well as rows of burial shafts that extend beneath the building's north parking lot (Figure 3).

Burial shafts documented near the northeast corner of the school building were encountered at depths ranging from 50 cm below surface (cmbs) (1.6 feet (ft.)) to 90 cmbs (2.95 ft.) with an average depth of 76.6 cmbs (2.5 ft.). While burial shafts documented on the north side of the building, 15 meters west, ranged in depth from 55 cmbs (1.6 ft.) to 67 cmbs (2.2 ft.). The depth of all grave-like anomalies identified during GPR survey of the parking lot were observed at approximately 1.06 to 1.73 meters (m) (3.5 to 5.7 ft.) deep. The school building footers terminate at approximately 61 to 76 cmbs (2 to 2.5 ft.) and the parking lot curbing terminates at approximately 40 cmbs (1.3 ft.). These findings suggest that additional burials likely extend below the footprint of the building and the parking lot area.

Based on previous archaeological investigations at the North Greenwood Cemetery, Stantec advises caution for all activities that have the potential to impact or disturb the ground surface within the boundaries of the cemetery. All areas within the North Greenwood Cemetery boundary should be treated as though they contain burials or possible fragmentary human remains.

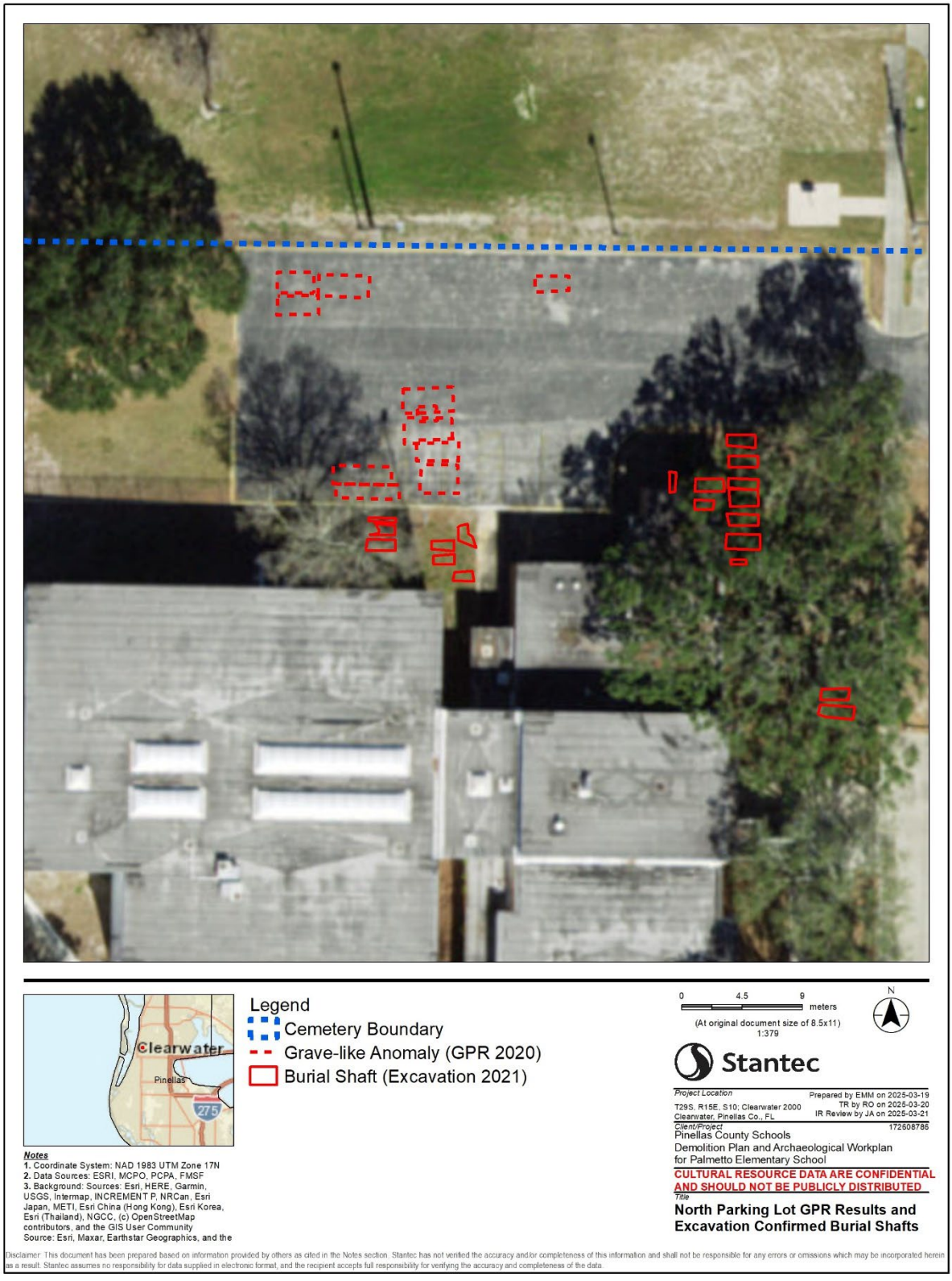

Figure 3 Map of grave-like anomalies below the parking lot and confirmed burial shafts

3 Design Phase and Stipulations

In October 2024 Stantec's senior engineer and archaeologist accompanied the client for an initial inspection of the Palmetto Elementary School site to assess the current state of the building and identify demolition requirements as well as concerns regarding the cemetery. While much of the work that will be undertaken is standard demolition practice, there are a number of items that require a modified approach to ensure the integrity of the cemetery. These items are discussed broadly in this section while details of the demolition process to address the concerns and goals identified are outlined in Section 5 of this report.

Stantec agrees with the client and the descendants that removal of the building foundation and footers poses the highest risk of disturbing burials which are known to be located in proximity to the building and likely below the footprint of the building. For this reason, only aboveground components of the building will be removed, leaving the foundation and footers in place.

On the west end of the school building the structure continues below the current grade, effectively creating a half basement in that area. The 2021 archaeological investigation identified seven burial shafts along the north walls of the building in this location. Because of the building design and location of the first floor below grade in this area, the north walls of the building are currently functioning as a retaining wall for the soil on the north side of the building. Removal of the vertical walls of the building below ground level poses a risk of destabilizing the soils and potentially the adjacent burials either in the short or long term. For this reason, the decision was made to preserve the vertical walls of the basement up to the current ground level.

However, this decision imposes two additional concerns that must be addressed for the long-term stabilization of the site. First, demolition and the resulting exposure of the basement to the elements reduces the potential stability of the basement walls and could lead to structural instability that causes future subsidence or disturbance of the surrounding soils. Also, water accumulation within the concrete-lined area without appropriate drainage would soon become an issue requiring attention. With the removal of the building above it, the basement would become a large open pit at the site, introducing safety and liability concerns for the surrounding community, visitors, and the property owner. For these reasons, Stantec's engineers determined the best course of action is to install drainage within the basement, fill the basement area with compacted soil graded to existing ground level, and top the area with sod. This approach will act to reinforce the surrounding soils, mitigate erosion issues, and remove safety concerns.

During the 2021 archaeological investigation, Stantec identified several rows of burial shafts on the north side of the building which appear to extend further north below the existing parking lot (see Figure 3). GPR survey results of the parking lot also support the finding that graves likely exist in this area. In the mid-1980s the center of the parking lot was trenched east to west for utility work (Figure 4). GPR data, excavation findings, and documentation suggests that burials were likely disturbed during that process. Based on this, Stantec anticipates the possibility that fragmentary remains could be present within the utility trench area below the parking lot. However, it is possible that during repaving of the area after the completion of the utility work that a layer of subgrade material was placed over the exposed ground surface prior to repaving with asphalt, thus capping any human remains that could have been near the surface.

Current Florida standards for subgrade materials consist of a 6 to 12-inch layer of stabilized limerock with a Limerock Bearing Ratio (LBR) of 40. For light-duty lots with this aggregate base layer, the standard is 6 inches of subgrade with at least 2 inches of asphalt on top (ACPLM 2024). While standards may have differed in the 1980s, application of subgrade materials could serve to seal any exposed fragmentary remains. However, removal of the parking lot will expose the ground surface below to rain and erosion. Any human remains near the surface would be impacted. For this reason, the parking lot removal will be conducted last, and the ground surface will be promptly covered with additional soil and sod to stabilize the area.

Vegetation at the site includes small scale ornamental shrubbery and large trees. The trees are primarily located along the east elevation and to the south of the school building. No tree or shrubbery removal is planned as part of this demolition work and will be avoided. If, however, it is determined that a tree poses a safety risk for the demolition process, it will be removed. The removal process will include cutting the tree or shrub at ground level. Root systems will be left in place to avoid any potential disturbance to the ground by digging or pulling.

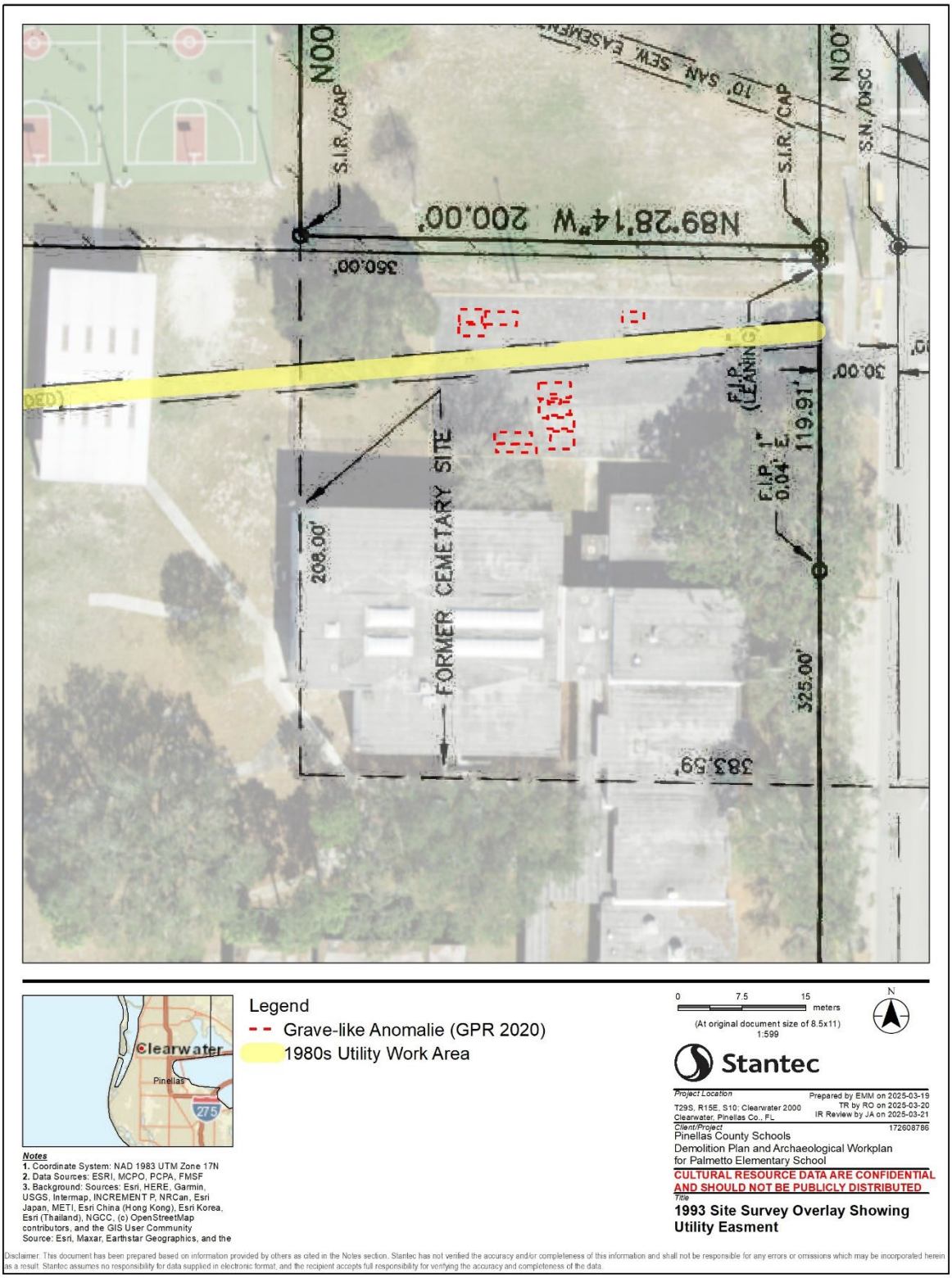

Figure 4 1993 Silvie & Co. site survey showing 1980s utility work and grave-like anomalies

4 Regulatory Framework

All demolition activities will comply with Florida Statute Chapter 872, which protects human remains and associated grave markers (Florida Statutes 2024). Work will also follow Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations, environmental standards, and local permitting requirements (U.S. Department of Labor 2024). Demolition permits will be obtained from the Pinellas County School Board, City of Clearwater, and/or other necessary permitting agencies. Hazmat survey and mitigation of the Palmetto Elementary School is the responsibility of the client and has been completed in advance of demolition activities. All required environmental and safety assessments will be completed and mitigated as necessary before mobilization can commence. Additionally, compliance with the Florida Division of Historical Resources' guidelines for archaeological monitoring and mitigation will be followed to ensure proper documentation and preservation of cultural resources (Florida Division of Historical Resources 2024). A 1A-46 compliant final report documenting all findings and updated site file forms will be submitted to the Florida Master Site File (FMSF) upon completion of the project.

5 Demolition Plan

The demolition of Palmetto Elementary School has been carefully planned and will be executed to ensure that disturbance to human remains will be avoided within the North Greenwood Cemetery. The goal of this plan is to remove the aboveground structures in a manner that avoids subsurface impact, prevents environmental degradation, and ensures safety for all workers and stakeholders. Every aspect of this demolition has been designed with the highest level of caution, ensuring compliance with all relevant regulations and the protection of burial sites. The demolition plan is based on requests from the descendant community and the client, and was developed through collaboration between Stantec archaeologists, engineers, and the selected demolition contractor. The details of the demolition plan are outlined in the sections below.

5.1 Mobilization and Site Preparation

Prior to demolition, Stantec will implement a series of preparatory measures to ensure site security and minimize risks to the cemetery. Temporary fencing, including a six-foot chain-link barrier, will be installed around the primary work area in the north section of the property to prevent unauthorized access. Temporary fencing will be secured by sandbags and will not disturb the ground surface. Clear signage will be posted at access points, outlining restricted areas and wearing of required personal protective equipment (PPE) for all personnel. For safety purposes, access to the site within the fencing will be limited to Stantec employees and demolition contractor personnel for the duration of the project.

Sunshine 811 will be contacted no less than 72 hours prior to personnel and equipment being mobilized to the site. Utility disconnections will be confirmed by trained professionals before demolition begins. An electrician will verify that all electrical connections have been severed, while the site supervisor will ensure that water supply lines have been shut off.

Erosion control measures will be implemented in accordance with the project's stormwater pollution prevention plan to mitigate the risk of soil displacement. The demolition contractor will install single and double rows of silt fencing in designated areas. Silt fencing requires shallow trenching to a maximum depth of 6 inches to bury the silt fence and secure the fencing to prevent potential runoff. Stakes will form the structure of the fencing and are driven into the ground approximately every 10 feet to a terminal depth of 6 inches. Trenching will be accomplished via alternative installation methods, such as manual shovel trenching or hydro excavation used in locations where trenching is not feasible due to tree roots or potential grave locations. Hydro excavation is considered a non-destructive digging method that uses high-pressure water and a vacuum to break up and remove soil. While this ground disturbance is superficial and not anticipated to impact any burials, the silt fence installation will be monitored by the onsite archaeologist. Hay bales will be placed west of the parking lot to further control runoff and minimize environmental impact. Rumble strips will be anchored at the north and south exits of the demolition area. These mats are used to dislodge soils from the heavy machinery and trucks prior to exiting the project area.

In order to facilitate demolition, the existing black chain link fence along the north side of the school building will be removed. The fence mesh will be rolled back and approximately 10 metal posts will be removed. A strap will be secured around the posts and lifted out via heavy machinery. The client has confirmed that the posts terminate at roughly 2 ft. below surface and that no concrete was used to secure the posts. While minimal ground disturbance is anticipated as a result of the fence post removal, the onsite archaeologist will be present to monitor the process.

To ensure security of the site, equipment, and the building during non-working hours, security personnel, including off-duty law enforcement officers, will monitor the site to safeguard equipment and prevent trespassing.

5.2 Demolition Process

The demolition will be conducted using a controlled sequence to prevent any unintended disturbances to the cemetery grounds. To protect the ground surface, 6-mil poly sheeting will be laid around the structure, supplemented with traction mats to minimize equipment and concrete or brick debris from impacting the soil. Any falling debris that extends beyond the poly will be promptly removed, and the surrounding area will be continuously inspected for signs of ground disturbance by an SOI-qualified archaeologist.

The building demolition process will begin with the removal of interior non-load-bearing materials to minimize the risk of collapse during structural dismantling. Heavy machinery, including an excavator (CAT 324 or equivalent) equipped with a hydraulic thumb, will be used to methodically deconstruct the structure. Work will progress from the roof and upper floor downward to prevent uncontrolled debris movement.

Certain structural elements, such as light pole pedestals, will require additional attention. The unused light poles within the demolition work area will be removed using a method like that used for any trees that require removal. Rather than pulling or toppling the light pole to remove them entirely, a walk-behind horizontal saw (Hilti DST-20 or equivalent) will be used to cut through the cement base flush with the ground, which will prevent subsurface disruption.

All metal and concrete debris from the demolition will be transported offsite by the contractor to appropriate recycling and waste disposal facilities.

Water suppression will be employed throughout demolition to control airborne dust using a hose or water truck. This will ensure compliance with environmental air quality standards while maintaining visibility and safety for personnel. Upon completion of the demolition, a mortar concrete mix will be applied to any raw exposed edges of the remaining foundation, basement walls, drains, and conduit lines that constitute trip hazards. This will aid the long-term stability of the remaining structures and minimize safety issues for pedestrians.

Leaving the currently paved surfaces in place until the end minimizes the time the ground surface will be exposed in these areas, which will prevent disturbance and erosion from heavy equipment traffic and rain. Walkways and asphalt parking lots will be cut as necessary and systematically removed as the final stage of the demolition process. A walk behind saw will be used to cut the sidewalks at the existing expansion joints to enable removal in smaller sections. Prior to beginning any cutting the saw blade will be locked at 4 inches to ensure that the equipment does not cut deeper than necessary or disturb the soils below. The north parking lot will be removed using an excavator, which will remove the curbing and asphalt pavement from west to east. Similar to the approach used for the walkways, the excavator bucket will utilize grade control set to 2 to 3-inch depth below grade to avoid unnecessary or excessive disturbance to the soils below. Archaeological monitoring of the removal includes thorough inspection of both the ground surface and the underside of the asphalt slabs. As previously discussed, Stantec anticipates encountering compacted subgrade materials below the asphalt. The presence of subgrade will provide additional buffer between disturbed soils below the subgrade that have the potential to contain fragmentary remains. If a subgrade is not identified below the asphalt, the removal will continue as described above. The removal of the walkway and the asphalt parking lot will be monitored by an SOI qualified archaeologist at all times.

If human remains are inadvertently discovered, all work will cease, and the remains will be secured from further disturbance in accordance with Chapter 872 Florida Statutes and the Stantec archaeologist will contact the State Archaeologist, Dr. Kathryn Miyar. Locational and photographic documentation will be collected, in place, for all remains encountered. Once appropriate documentation has been gathered to record the discovery, they will be moved to the onsite lab to avoid damage and allow work to proceed. Florida Statues limit disruption of human remains, some steps can be taken to secure and stabilize the remains back in their discovery location once demolition work is complete. Alternative approaches and options for reinterment are offered in Section 8 of this report.

5.3 Site Restoration and Stabilization

Upon completion of demolition, the site will undergo a stabilization process to ensure long-term integrity of the North Greenwood Cemetery. The purpose of this phase is to return the site to a stable, usable condition while minimizing any residual environmental impact. All backfilling and soil stabilization efforts will be executed with careful attention to compaction and drainage to minimize erosion and maintain site integrity. This is particularly critical in the basement area, where proper compaction and soil placement are necessary to prevent pooling and long-term settling or instability of the surrounding soils.

The basement area will be filled using select fill material obtained along with Certification of Clean Fill Material documentation. This material will be placed in controlled lifts, each between 6-12 inches in thickness, and compacted to 90% density using a ride-on compactor. Compaction testing will be conducted at no less than ten (10) locate points using a pocket penetrometer to ensure that the fill meets stability requirements.

Following the fill placement, a network of approximately eight (8) drainage trenches will be excavated within the basement area using a CAT 305 mini excavator to facilitate water movement and prevent pooling. Excavations will not extend into the foundation of the building. These trenches will then be lined with filter fabric, filled with a three-inch slotted drainage pipe surrounded by sand, and then covered with compacted soil. This system will ensure that water does not accumulate in the filled basement area, thereby mitigating risks of settling or subsurface erosion.

Once the basement area has been stabilized, a final six-inch layer of topsoil will be applied to ensure an even surface. St. Augustine sod will then be installed across the basement footprint. The sod will be watered and rolled to promote proper root establishment, ensuring that the site is visually restored and environmentally stable. The parking lot and sidewalk areas will undergo similar soil placement and sod application to stabilize these locations.

6 Archaeological Monitoring and Mitigation

Given the historical importance of the site and the potential for undocumented burials, it is critical that all demolition activities be monitored by at least one professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of Interior standards. The goal of this monitoring effort is to prevent accidental disturbances to human remains and to ensure that any unexpected discoveries are handled with care and in accordance with regulatory protocols. Archaeological monitoring will follow the Florida Division of Historical Resources' guidelines, which outline procedures for documentation, artifact collection, and coordination with state authorities.

The onsite archaeological monitor will be present for the duration of the demolition project from mobilization and site setup until site stabilization and clean-up are complete. The monitor will be responsible for identifying, communicating, and implementing any unforeseen or necessary changes to the demolition work as appropriate to avoid disturbance of human remains.

The archaeological monitor will have full authority to halt work if suspected human remains or artifacts are encountered, ensuring immediate evaluation and consultation with appropriate stakeholders. While archaeological findings are not anticipated during this project, potential findings may include precontact lithic material, burial markers, grave goods, or previously undocumented burial shafts. The most likely location for findings of this nature is below the north parking lot as it represents a large area of ground exposure that has not been previously investigated during the ground-truth phase. In order to efficiently collect data, process artifacts, and document findings, it may be necessary for additional cultural staff to be called in to assist with analysis and replacement of human remains or associated artifacts.

All artifacts incidentally uncovered during monitoring will be analyzed in a laboratory setting, and any findings suspected to be related to graves will be documented in an onsite field lab. Analysis will be

conducted in the same fashion as was employed during 2021 archaeological ground-truth excavations at the site. Artifacts will not be removed from the project site and will be returned to their original location once documentation is complete. Analysis will consist of typological and chronological assessment and measurement of important variables such as size and weight. Photographic documentation will be completed for all findings. Field Specimen (FS) numbers will be assigned to each recovery provenance in the field. Stantec performs laboratory analysis of all artifacts based on industry standards for the processing of archaeological materials. Proveniences recorded in the field are maintained throughout processing, and special attention is directed to fragile or easily damaged materials. All materials, excluding human remains, will be washed with water and cleaned with a soft brush. Each provenience will be broken down into lots based on whether the artifacts are composed of lithic material, precontact ceramics, or historical artifacts, and individual lots will be assigned unique catalog numbers.

If a previously undocumented burial shaft is encountered the archaeological monitor will use a flat blade shovel to carefully define the edges of the shaft. The burial shaft will be measured, photographed, and its corner points will be digitally collected and mapped using appropriate GPS equipment. These data will be added to existing Stantec GIS data maintained for the cemetery.

All findings will be reported to the Florida Division of Historical Resources in a 1A-46 compliant report. The final archaeological monitoring report will be prepared at the conclusion of demolition, documenting all findings and mitigation measures undertaken as part of the project.

7 Community Engagement and Communication

The protection of North Greenwood Cemetery is of deep significance to descendants and the local community, and ongoing communication with stakeholders is essential to the success of this project. The goal of the community engagement process is to maintain transparency, provide timely updates, and address any concerns raised by descendant families or the public. Stantec advises continued open communication between the school board and the descendant community, ensuring that all voices are heard throughout the project's duration. A meeting in advance of demolition between the school board, descendants, and Stantec is recommended once all parties have had a chance to review this document. Additionally, findings from the archaeological monitoring and demolition process will be shared with relevant stakeholders in accordance with Florida Division of Historical Resources' public engagement guidelines.

8 Conclusion and Next Steps

The demolition of Palmetto Elementary School is a necessary step in preserving the integrity of North Greenwood Cemetery. The Palmetto Elementary School was closed in 2008 and has deteriorated quickly over the subsequent 17 years. Given its location above a confirmed historic cemetery, rehabilitation to current building codes and modernization of utilities for continued use of the structure would cause further disturbance to the burials. If left alone the building would soon fall to ruin creating greater difficulty in safeguarding the cemetery when the inevitable demolition and removal occurs. Long-term goals for the site include establishing the property as a memorial site. A carefully planned and executed removal of the building is an important component of achieving that goal.

By following this workplan, all activities will be conducted with the utmost respect for this historic burial ground. Upon completion of demolition, the site will be stabilized, and a final archaeological assessment will be conducted. The assessment will entail a general pedestrian survey of the site, with a focus on ground disturbance areas and photographic documentation. A concise final report will be drafted for the client and descendants. This final assessment will be submitted to the Florida Division of Historical Resources along with updated Florida Master Site File forms and maps, as part of the project's compliance requirements.

A layer of soil and sod will be applied in the basement, walkways and parking lot areas. This important step is intended to stabilize the site and avoid damaging erosion events. It is critical that the sod is maintained until the root system is fully established and the ground surface has become naturally compacted. It will be the responsibility of the property owner to monitor and maintain the sod by watering or reseeding in areas where ground cover is lost. Adjacent buildings have external water taps to facilitate periodic watering with a hose or the use of an above ground sprinkler equipment.

All previous archaeological work at the site has included a strict adherence to maintaining human remains *in situ*, or in the place of their original location of rest or deposit. Any fragmentary remains encountered below the parking lot or elsewhere on the property are likely to have been disturbed due to impacts from the development of the site. Whenever possible, Stantec recommends reburying fragmentary or disturbed remains as close as possible to the area of original burial or discovery. This can be accomplished through redepositing disturbed fragmentary remains at a greater depth to ensure retention in place or other reasonable alternatives within the cemetery boundaries.

As discussed previously, the area below the north parking lot has the potential to contain superficial disturbed or fragmentary human remains due to utility work conducted in the 1980s. In the event that remains are encountered on the newly exposed ground surface once the asphalt is removed, steps must be taken to secure the remains in the cemetery to prevent further impact or degradation. Stantec recommends redeposition of the remains should be set at a depth of approximately 2-3 feet in a single location, this will minimize the likelihood of impacting additional burials or fragmentary remains while securing the reinterred remains at an appropriate depth. Reinterment within the disturbed trench location poses a higher risk of encountering additional fragmentary remains. Alternatively, the reinterment site can be located adjacent to the trench in a location verified to be absent of burials based on previous archaeological investigations. An area without historic burials at the southwest corner of the parking lot was

identified during the 2021 excavation of the site, providing an alternate nearby location that would have little likelihood of disturbing additional remains. Remains can be placed back in the ground in their natural state as they have existed thus far, or descendants may choose a suitable container. Descendants will be consulted for input as to the location and nature of any potential reinterment within the cemetery boundaries.

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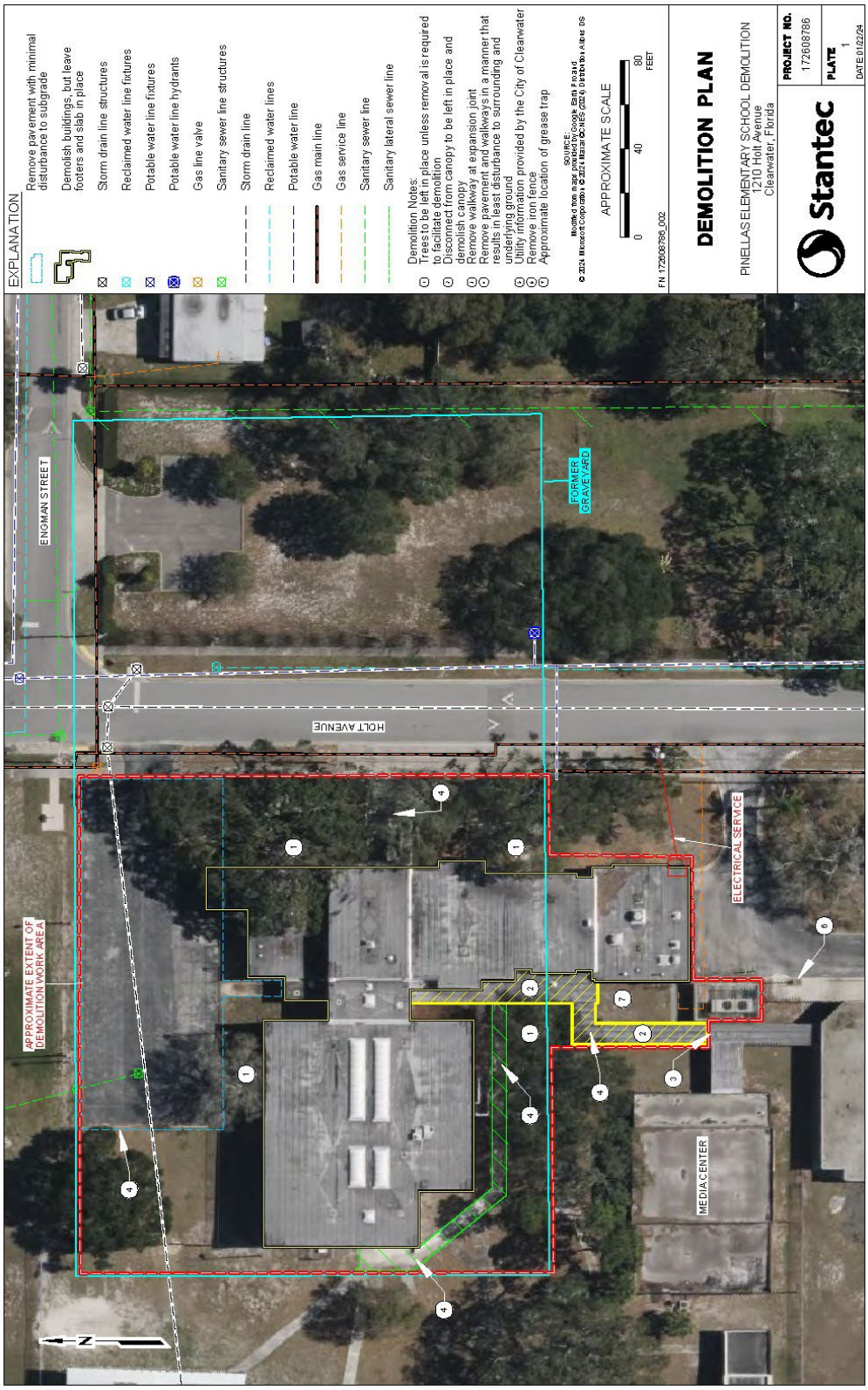
APPENDIX

Appendix A Demolition Plan

A.1 Figure


EXPLANATION
Remove pavement with minimal disturbance to subgrade
Demolish buildings, but leave footers and slab in place
Storm drain line structures
Reclaimed water line fixtures
Potable water line fixtures
Potable water line hydrants
Gas line valve
Sanitary sewer line structures
Storm drain line
Reclaimed water lines
Potable water line
Gas main line
Gas service line
Sanitary sewer line
Sanitary lateral sewer line
Demolition Notes:
1 Trees to be left in place unless removal is required to facilitate demolition
2 Disconnect from canopy to be left in place and demolish canopy
3 Remove walkway at expansion joint
4 Remove pavement and walkways in a manner that results in least disturbance to surrounding and underlying ground
5 Utility information provided by the City of Clearwater
6 Remove iron fence
7 Approximate location of grease trap
SOURCE:
Modified from image provided by Google Earth Pro and
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APPROXIMATE SCALE
0
40
80
FEET
FN 172608786_002
DEMOLITION PLAN
PINELLAS ELEMENTARY SCHOOL DEMOLITION
1210 Holt Avenue
Clearwater, Florida
Stantec
PROJECT NO.
172608786
PLATE
1
DATE 01/22/24
ENGMAN STREET
HOLT AVENUE
FORMER GRAVEYARD
ELECTRICAL SERVICE
MEDIA CENTER
APPROXIMATE EXTENT OF DEMOLITION WORK AREA
N