

# North Ward Elementary School

City Council Work Session  
Sept. 15, 2025



**CLEARWATER**  
BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL • BAY TO BEACH



# OVERVIEW

- Initial City Efforts (2019 to 2023)
- Rowe Architects Study (2024)
  - Building Assessment
  - Repair Recommendations
- Council Vision & Next Steps (2025 and beyond)
  - Vision for Site
  - Future Ownership & Partnerships
  - Repair & Funding

# CITY EFFORTS (2019 TO 2025)

2019	North Ward Elementary Purchase Wannemacher Jensen Architects Conceptual Mixed-Use Plan
2020-2021	Adaptive Reuse of the North Ward Elementary School White Paper (Cardno) City Council Direction to Proceed with Historic Designations & RFP for Rehabilitation & Adaptive Reuse Identification of viable uses, target developer types, subsidy needs assessment and RFP preparation (Lauren Campbell, LLC)
2021	National Register of Historic Places Designation
2022	Local Historic Designation
2023-2024	RFP Released, Awarded to Rowe Architects
2025	Capital Improvement Project C253 - North Ward Renovations - \$200,000



# TEAM

## ROWE ARCHITECTS

- ARCHITECTURE / HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ROWE ARCHITECTS

## MASTER CONSULTING ENGINEERS

- STRUCTURAL



## WGI

- MECHANICAL, ELECTRICAL, PLUMBING, FIRE PROTECTION



## RENO BOYD BUILDING CO.

- COST ESTIMATOR









**100+** HISTORIC BUILDINGS

**26** NATIONAL REGISTER OF  
HISTORIC PLACES

**15** FLORIDA TRUST FOR HISTORIC  
PRESERVATION AWARDS

**2** NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS



# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## Specialized Historic Architectural Preservation Consulting Services

*“The City of Clearwater’s goal is to **preserve** and activate the North Ward School and re-establish its prominence in the community, create synergy with surrounding development, and facilitate **neighborhood vibrancy and vitality.**”*

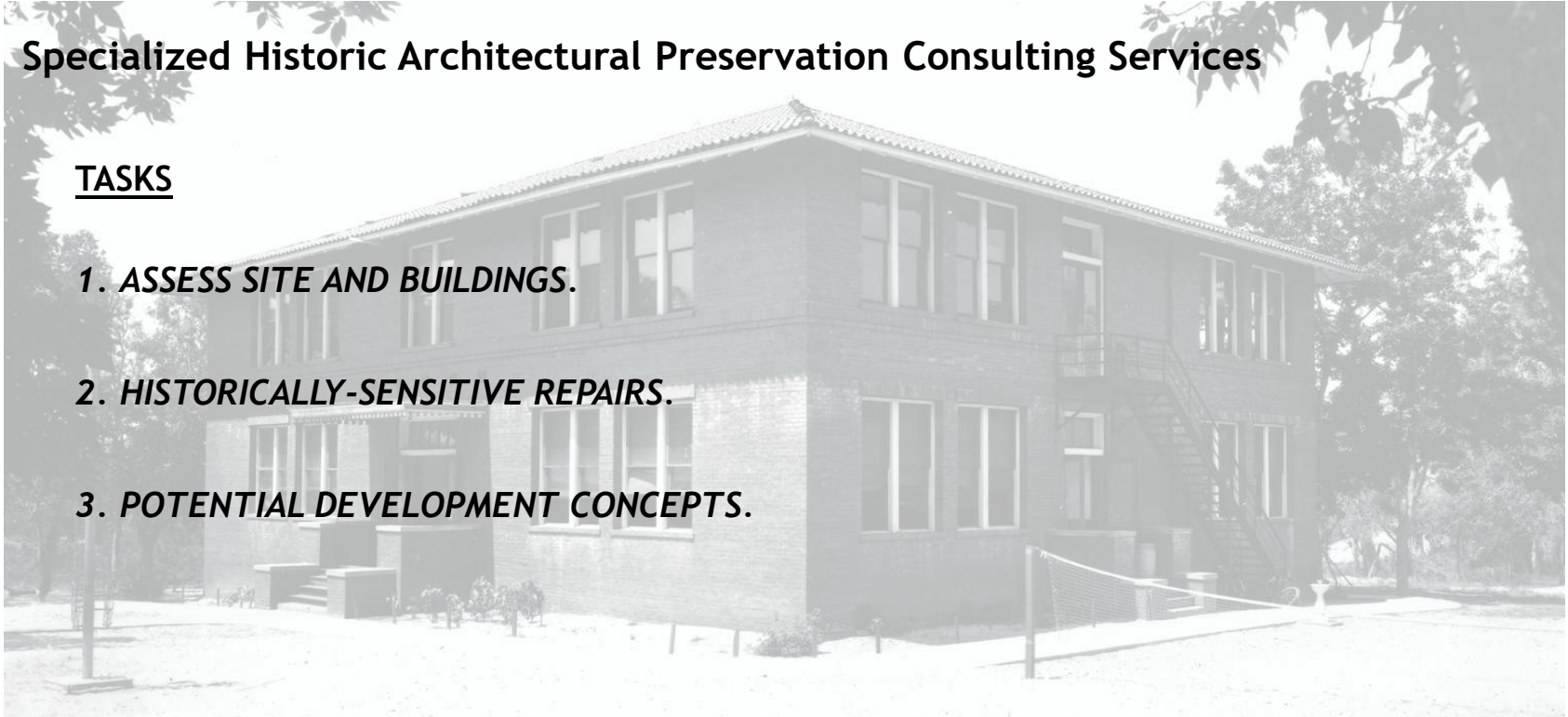
- 1. Adaptive reuse of the historic building.*
- 2. Replacement of non-historic buildings onsite.*
- 3. Potential intensification of use in keeping with the site’s character and historic setting.*
- 4. Activate street level through uses and potential gathering spaces.*
- 5. Connection to the neighborhood through the site’s edges.*
- 6. Creation of liable wage jobs.*
- 7. Sustainable redevelopment.*
- 8. Increase building / site resiliency.*

# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

Specialized Historic Architectural Preservation Consulting Services

## TASKS

- 1. ASSESS SITE AND BUILDINGS.***
- 2. HISTORICALLY-SENSITIVE REPAIRS.***
- 3. POTENTIAL DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS.***





# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL



# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL





# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## 1915 BUILDING





# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## 1926 BUILDING



# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## 1945 BUILDING



# BUILDING ASSESSMENT & REPAIR RECOMMENDATIONS

ROWEARCHITECTS



The City of Clearwater  
North Ward School

Building Assessment  
August 13, 2024

Final Issuance

## TEAM

### NATURAL

Rowe Architects, LLC  
1000 1st Street, Suite 200  
St. Petersburg, FL 33602

Rowe, AIA  
@rowearchitects.com

Sidley, AIA  
@rowearchitects.com

### MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING

McGraw-Hill Construction, Inc.  
1000 1st Street, Suite 200  
St. Petersburg, FL 33602

R. Mehlert, PE  
@mehlert@mcg.com

### MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING

St. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard  
St. Petersburg, FL 33602

C. Anston, P.E.  
@anston@wgc.com

W. R. Forkner, P.E.  
@forkner@wgc.com

Schildmeier, P.E.  
@schildmeier@wgc.com

## Contents

Introduction	6
Summary	6
Object Data	7
Developmental History	8
Historical Background and Context	8
Evolution of Development and Use	8
Physical Description and Conditions Assessment	11
Location and Site Analysis	11
Topography	11
Stormwater Management	11
EMA Flood Zone	12
Water	12
Wastewater	12
Gas	13
Power	13
Permits	13
Structural Analysis	14
Building 1	14
Roof	14
Masonry	16
Windows & Doors	19
Ceilings	23
Interior Walls and Openings	25
Flooring	27
Stair	31
Building 2	34
Roof	34
Masonry	36
Windows and Doors	39
Ceilings	41
Interior Walls and Openings	41
Flooring	45
Stair	45
Building 3	46
Building 4	48
Building 5	51
Building 6	51
Covered Play Court	53
Unroofed Structure	53
Structural Analysis	55
Buildings 1 and 2	55
Building 3	55
Building 4	55
Building Code Analysis	55

## Architectural Work Recommendations and Alternatives

### Building 1

Roofing should be replaced to prevent further water intrusion. Based on review of historic photographs, the original roofing type of the building was clay tile (Appendix I). At known date, the clay tile roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. This use of a flammable material is not typically acceptable.

**Recommended:** Using a substitute material for the replacement that does not convey time appearance of the roof covering or the surviving components of the roof feature if it is physically or chemically incompatible.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings

It is strongly recommended here that the new replacement roof be clay tile. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation advises that a primary material like roofing should be replaced in-kind when the original material is known. This approach is considered best practice unless there are technical reasons it cannot be accomplished. Practical advantages include a substantial increase in durability, with clay tile providing an approximate life span of 100 years versus 20 years for asphalt shingle.

Replacing the asphalt shingle with a clay tile would further enhance the property's ability to secure historic preservation grants. That being said, replacing the asphalt shingle roof at this time would not disqualify the property from pursuing historic preservation status. This is because the building already had the asphalt shingle roof when the City acquired the property.

Historic photographs show that the building did not originally have gutters and downspouts. The generous roof overhang, typical of its time, is designed to help keep water off the building. The installation of gutters and downspouts as a non-historic element is acceptable, even encouraged, because they do a better job of diverting water away from the historic features and foundation of the building.

Gutters and downspouts should be replaced entirely due to their deteriorated condition. Acceptable materials could be copper or aluminum. Profiles should be carefully considered to avoid an overly ornate expression, which is not in keeping with restrained detailing of the building, as well as to avoid a shape that would signal intentional commercial construction. Size should be appropriate for the amount of expected rainfall but no larger – these non-historic components should not become a distraction themselves or distract from the original, historic features of the building.

Replacing rafter tails and soffits should be scrapped, cleaned and repainted. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the damage, as observed from the ground, but it is likely that a significant amount (estimated 25-50%) of both the rafter tails and soffit will need to be replaced due to water and/or termite damage. The fascia and frieze boards should be replaced where damaged, and areas where the roof edge is sagging should be supported to made level. Any replacement should be in-kind, or with a suitable substitute material.



# DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

## COMMUNITY WELLNESS CENTER

First Floor



# DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

## MIXED USE & RESIDENTIAL

First Floor





# DEVELOPMENT CONCEPTS

## PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

First Floor



LEGEND

- DINING
- KITCHEN
- OFFICE
- RESTROOM
- UTILITY





# BUILDING ASSESSMENT & REPAIR RECOMMENDATIONS

ROWEARCHITECTS



The City of Clearwater  
North Ward School

Building Assessment  
August 13, 2024

Final Issuance

## TEAM

### NATURAL

Rowe, AIA  
@rowearchitects.com

Sidley, AIA  
@rowearchitects.com

### MECHANICAL / ELECTRICAL / PLUMBING

McIntire Engineers, Inc.  
2000 1st Street, Suite 200  
33607

R. Mehlretter, PE  
mehlretter@mcengineers.com

J. Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard  
33607

C. Anston, P.E.  
anston@wginc.com

W. R. Forkner, P.E.  
forkner@wginc.com

Schildmeier, P.E.  
schildmeier@wginc.com

## Contents

Introduction	6
Summary	6
Object Data	7
Developmental History	8
Historical Background and Context	8
Evolution of Development and Use	8
Physical Description and Conditions Assessment	11
Site Analysis	11
Topography	11
Stormwater Management	11
EMA Flood Zone	12
Water	12
Wastewater	12
Gas	13
Power	13
Permits	13
Structural Analysis	14
Building 1	14
Roof	14
Masonry	16
Windows & Doors	19
Ceilings	23
Interior Walls and Openings	25
Flooring	27
Stair	31
Building 2	34
Roof	34
Masonry	36
Windows and Doors	39
Ceilings	41
Interior Walls and Openings	41
Flooring	45
Stair	45
Building 3	46
Building 4	48
Building 5	51
Building 6	51
Covered Play Court	53
Unroofed Structure	53
Structural Analysis	55
Buildings 1 and 2	55
Building 3	55
Building 4	55
Building Code Analysis	55

## Architectural Work Recommendations and Alternatives

### Building 1

Roofing should be replaced to prevent further water intrusion. Based on review of historic photographs, the original roofing type of the building was clay tile (Appendix I). At known date, the clay tile roof was replaced with asphalt shingle. This use of a flammable material is not typically acceptable.

**Recommended:** Using a substitute material for the replacement that does not convey time appearance of the roof covering or the surviving components of the roof feature if it is physically or chemically incompatible.

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring & Reconstructing Historic Buildings

It is strongly recommended here that the new replacement roof be clay tile. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation advises that a primary material like roofing should be replaced in-kind when the original material is known. This approach is considered best practice unless there are technical reasons it cannot be accomplished. Practical advantages include a substantial increase in durability, with clay tile providing an approximate life span of 100 years versus 20 years for asphalt shingle.

Replacing the asphalt shingle with a clay tile would further enhance the property's ability to secure historic preservation grants. That being said, replacing the asphalt shingle roof at this time would not disqualify the property from pursuing historic preservation status. This is because the building already had the asphalt shingle roof when the City acquired the property.

Historic photographs show that the building did not originally have gutters and downspouts. The generous roof overhang, typical of its time, is designed to help keep water off the building. The installation of gutters and downspouts as a non-historic element is acceptable, even encouraged, because they do a better job of diverting water away from the historic features and foundation of the building.

Gutters and downspouts should be replaced entirely due to their deteriorated condition. Acceptable materials could be copper or aluminum. Profiles should be carefully considered to avoid an overly ornate expression, which is not in keeping with restrained detailing of the building, as well as to avoid a shape that would signal intentional commercial construction. Size should be appropriate for the amount of expected rainfallwater but no larger – these non-historic components should not become a distraction themselves or distract from the original, historic features of the building.

Replacing rafter tails and soffits should be scrapped, cleaned and repainted. It is difficult to estimate the extent of the damage, as observed from the ground, but it is likely that a significant amount (estimated 25-50%) of both the rafter tails and soffit will need to be replaced due to water and/or termite damage. The fascia and frieze boards should be replaced where damaged, and areas where the roof edge is sagging should be supported to made level. Any replacement should be in-kind, or with a suitable substitute material.

# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## AREAS OF CONCERN - ROOF LEAKS





# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## AREAS OF CONCERN - STRUCTURAL SETTLING





# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## Specialized Historic Architectural Preservation Consulting Services

### RECOMMENDED REMEDIATIONS

#### *TIER 1 (CRITICAL)*

- *ROOF REPLACEMENT & HURRICANE STRAPPING*
- *SECURITY & FIRE PROTECTION MONITORING SYSTEM*

#### *TIER 2 (IMPORTANT BUT NOT IMMEDIATE)*

- *REPAIR STEP CRACKING*
- *TERMITE TREATMENT*
- *MECHANICAL MEANS TO PROMOTE AIR MOVEMENT*

#### *TIER 3 (INDIRECTLY RELATED TO FUTURE DEVELOPMENT)*

- *REMOVAL OF DROPPED CEILINGS AND ABANDONED EQUIPMENT*
- *REMOVAL OF PLUMBING FIXTURES*
- *WINDOW REPLACEMENT*
- *HAZARDOUS MATERIAL TESTING*

# NORTH WARD HISTORIC SCHOOL

## TIER 1 ROOF REPLACEMENT

### ASPHALT SHINGLE

- +/-15 YEAR LIFESPAN
- IN-KIND REPLACEMENT
- APPROXIMATELY \$200,000

### CLAY TILE

- +/-50 YEAR LIFESPAN
- IMPROVES STANDING FOR HP GRANTS
- APPROXIMATELY \$700,000

## TIER 1 HURRICANE STRAPPING & FIRE PROTECTION MONITORING

### HURRICANE STRAPPING & DECK REPAIR

- UNKNOWN EXTENT OF DAMAGE
- APPROXIMATE ESTIMATE \$100,000

### FIRE ALARM UPGRADE

- EXISTING SYSTEM NOT FULLY FUNCTIONAL
- APPROXIMATELY \$15,000

# CITY COUNCIL DISCUSSION

The following questions are provided for discussion and direction:

- What types of repairs should be prioritized with existing funding?
- What type of development program/project is preferred? (e.g., uses)



**THANK YOU  
QUESTIONS?**



**CLEARWATER**  
BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL • BAY TO BEACH