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TARPON SPRINGS ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCY PLAN FOR THE HISTORIC DISTRICT AND GREEKTOWN

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TARPON SPRINGS ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCY PLAN
FOR THE HISTORIC DISTRICT AND GREEKTOWN
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The City of Tarpon Springs is known internationally for celebrating its architectural, historical and cultural heritage. It is the oldest city in Pinellas County, Florida, established in 1887. In addition to being rich in historical and cultural heritage, Tarpon Springs boasts 46 miles of shoreline frontage. The challenge in this setting is planning for and responding to the natural hazards that come with coastal living. This document analyzes the potential expected exposure risk of the City's historical structures to natural hazards and presents measures for adapting to the expected hazard impacts. In Part I, structures built prior to 1976 located in the City's National/Local Historic District, Greektown National Cultural District, and Union Academy neighborhood are characterized. Part 2 profiles two major hazards having the potential to impact historical building resources: 1. flooding from storm surge, rainfall, noxious ("sunny day") flooding, and long-term sea level rise, and, 2. high wind events. Current State, regional and local initiatives to mitigate or reduce risk are also identified. In Part 3 the risk of structural resource exposure is analyzed. Results show that of the 602 pre-1976 historical resources in the City's Historic District and Greektown, 50% are located in the Coastal High Hazard Area and 58% are located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. The City's historic African-American neighborhood of Union Academy has about 18% of structures located in the Special Flood Hazard Area. All pre-1976 resources analyzed are subject to risk from high wind events. Risk exposure by neighborhood was also analyzed in Part 3 with the Canal, commercial Sponge Docks, "Fruit Salad" area, and mixed residential portions of Greektown each exhibiting unique geographic challenges. The most vulnerable building components in Tarpon Springs include the building's frame, foundation, roof, and openings in the building envelope. The extensive community engagement conducted for this project is presented in Part 4 of the document. The primary messages from the public included the need for more information gathering, public education and resources for property owners to implement adaptation measures. Community members also listed their most significant Tarpon Springs historic resources. Based on community input, the City designated its list of "critical historic assets" in the context of the Resilient Florida Act. Part 5 presents the adaptation and resiliency plan itself with four goals, seven objectives and 28 action items, several of which are underway. Part 6 uses federal guidance to provide methods that property owners can use to increase resilience against the expected impacts of wind and water.

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ACRONYMS

BFE	base flood elevation
CDBG	Community Development Block Grant
CHHA	Coastal High Hazard Area
CLG	Certified Local Government
CRS	Community Rating System
DFE	design flood elevation
FBC	Florida Building Code
FEBC	Florida Building Code for Existing Buildings
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FEMA ISO	Federal Emergency Management Agency Insurance Services Office
FIRM	Flood Insurance Rate Map
FMSF	Florida Master Site File
GIS	geographic information system
HPB	Heritage Preservation Board
LDC	land development code
LiDAR	light detection and ranging
LMS	Local Mitigation Strategy
MHHW	mean higher high water
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
NAVD 88	North American Vertical Datum of 1988
NFIP	National Flood Insurance Program
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRHP	National Register for Historic Places
PCPA	Pinellas County Property Appraiser
SFHA	Special Flood Hazard Area
SLOSH	Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes
SLR	sea level rise
STAR	Sustainability Tools for Assessing and Rating Communities
TBRPC	Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council
TCP	traditional cultural property
USGS	United States Geological Survey
VAAP	Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plan
WPA	Works Progress Administration

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

0.2-Percent Annual Chance Flood
The flood that has a 0.2-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the **500-year flood**.

1-Percent Annual Chance Flood
The flood that has a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. It is also known as the **100-year flood**. The 1-percent annual chance flood is used by the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) as the standard for **floodplain management** and to determine the need for flood insurance. The NFIP refers to this area as the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA). A structure located within the SFHA has a 26-percent chance of suffering flood damage during the term of a 30-year mortgage.

100-Year Flood/100-Year Floodplain
Also known as the **base flood** and the **1-percent annual chance flood**. A flood with a 1% annual chance of occurring or being exceeded. The **floodplain** marks the boundary on a map, of the area projected to be covered by the 100-year flood. This corresponds to the **AE Flood Zone** covering much of the Historic and Greektown Districts, and portions of the Union Academy neighborhood. Flood levels can be expected to rise 8 to 10 feet above **sea level** in this area or approximately 5 to 7 feet above ground level

500-Year Flood/500-Year Floodplain
Also known as the **0.2-percent annual chance flood**. The flood that has a 0.2-percent annual chance of occurring or being exceeded in any given year. The **floodplain** marks the boundary on a map, of the area projected to be covered by the 500-year flood. This area is not included within the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA).

Adaptation
Consists of the steps taken towards becoming more resilient in response to actual or expected impacts of the identified short-term and long-term hazards. Adaptation includes both structural and non-structural measures.

AE Flood Zone
Flood zone designated on the **Flood Insurance Rate Maps** (FIRM) in the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA). The FIRM includes annotations listing the **base flood elevation** (BFE) required for the specific area mapped. The SFHA is also referred to as the **100-year floodplain** or the **1-percent annual chance flood** area. In the Tarpon Springs study area, AE flood zone BFEs range from 8 to 10 feet above **sea level**.

Architectural Style
A set of characteristics and identifiable features that make a building or structure notable or historically differentiated or distinguished.

Base Flood
The flood having a 1-percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year, also known as the **1-percent annual chance flood**, the **100-year flood**, or the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA).

Base Flood Elevation (BFE)
The height, in feet, that **floodwaters** are projected to reach in relation to the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988** (NAVD 88) during a **100-year flood**. This is the height standard against which existing and new structures are evaluated for flood risk assessment.

Certified Local Government (CLG)
A program managed by the State of Florida Division of Historical Resources that recognizes local governments which have made historic preservation a public policy through the passage of a historic preservation ordinance. Participation in the CLG program allows local governments to partner with State and Federal agencies and other CLGs to share preservation ideas and experiences, as well as the opportunity to compete for CLG grant funding. The City of Tarpon Springs is a Certified Local Government in good standing.

Certificate of Approval
Document provided to applicants proposing development within the City's **Local Historic District** with the results of project review pursuant to the City's Heritage Preservation program under Article VII of the Comprehensive Zoning and Land Development Code. The document is issued upon review and decision rendered by the Tarpon Springs **Heritage Preservation Board**.

Coastal High Hazard Area (**CHHA** - Florida Statutes)
Per Florida Statutes Section 163.3178, "the area below the elevation of the category 1 **storm surge** line as established by a Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized **storm surge** model" (F.S. 163.3178(2)(h). It shows how water will behave in a Category 1 surge and is the most compelling and practical illustration of current expected inundation area that a property owner can use for planning purposes. It is generally updated every three to five years. SLOSH models do not take into account future **sea level rise**. (***Note***: This exact same term is used by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** to define a completely different geographic area, that being the high-velocity wave action area which is outside the geographic boundaries of this study).

Community Rating System (CRS)
A program for communities that meet minimum **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) requirements. CRS works by assigning points and a class to the community from 1 to 10. Communities that adopt requirements that go above and beyond baseline **floodplain management** regulations get more points and are assigned a lower class number. Communities with a lower class number get higher discounts on their flood insurance. The City of Tarpon Springs is a participant in the CRS and is currently in Class 5 resulting in a 25% discounted flood insurance rate for their citizens.

Contributing Property/Structure/Resource
A building, site, structure or object which adds to the sense of time, place and historical development of the City of Tarpon Springs through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Contributing-Altered Property/Structure/Resource
A **contributing property/structure** that, in spite of having inappropriate alterations, still retains enough historical integrity to be designated as contributing, and where such inappropriate alterations can be removed without damaging the historical integrity.

Design Flood Elevation (DFE)
The height of the lowest occupiable floor (when **wet floodproofing**) or the height of the lowest structural member of an inhabitable floor (when elevating a building). Depending on building type and location, the DFE is usually separated from the **base flood elevation** (BFE) by **freeboard**. **Post-FIRM** residential spaces cannot be located below the BFE. The City of Tarpon Springs currently requires the DFE to be at a minimum of one foot of **freeboard** about BFE.

Dry Floodproofing
Protecting a structure by sealing the space or building up to the level of the **design flood elevation** (DFE) or higher, in order to keep water from entering. Structural members of the building must be strengthened in anticipation of the **hydrostatic force** and the **hydrodynamic force** caused by flood waters. In the study area's **post-FIRM** buildings, dry **floodproofing** can only be used for non-residential spaces in the **AE Flood Zone**.

Elevation Certificate
Document that verifies the elevation of a property, building or structure relative to the estimated height **floodwaters** will reach in a major flood. It includes the property location, **flood zone**, building characteristics and the elevation of a building's lowest floor.

Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)
Manages the federal government's preparation for, and recovery from, natural and manmade disasters. FEMA also manages the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP).

Finished Floor Elevation
Generic term for the uppermost surface of a floor once construction has been completed but before any finishes have been applied, corresponding to the top level of floorboards, slab, or other surface of floor construction. This is the **base flood elevation** to which structures in a **flood zone** must be designed and is also the level documented with an **elevation certificate**. The finished floor must be at the **base flood elevation**, but may be set higher (see **design flood elevation**). Elevations are calculated using the **NAVD88** reference. Therefore a finished floor elevation of ten (10) feet built on a **grade** elevation of five (5) feet will mean that the finished floor will be five (5) feet above **grade**.

Flood/Flooding
As specified by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), a general and temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of two (2) or more acres of normally dry land area or of two (2) or more properties (at least 1 of which is the property of a **flood insurance** policy holder) from: overflow of inland or tidal waters, unusual and rapid accumulation or runoff of surface waters from any source, mudslides caused by flooding, or, collapse or subsidence of land into a body of water due to erosion or undermining.

Flood Depth
The distance from the ground/**grade** to the top of **floodwaters**. This should not be confused with the term "**flood elevation**."

Flood Elevation
The distance from a particular datum to the top of **floodwaters**. In Tarpon Springs, the datum used is the **North American Vertical Datum of 1988** (NAVD 88). This should not be confused with the term "**flood depth**." To measure the elevation of a particular flood, one must know the elevation of the ground/**grade** elevation at NAVD 88 and add the depth of the **floodwaters** to that number.

Flood Insurance
The **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) is managed by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) and is delivered to the public through a network of insurance companies. Flood insurance is available to anyone living in one of the 23,000 participating NFIP communities.

Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973
Federal act mandating lenders to require flood insurance on loans secured by properties located within high-risk flood areas.

Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM)
The official map of a community prepared by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) that shows the **base flood elevation** (BFE), along with the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA) and the risk premium zones (**flood zones**) for flood insurance purposes.

Flood Zone
Flood hazard areas identified on the **Flood Insurance Rate Map** (FIRM). The Tarpon Springs study area includes properties in the **AE zone**, **X (shaded) zone** and **X (unshaded) zone**.

Floodplain
The floodplain marks the boundary on a map of the flood hazard area within which the community regulates development. It includes the area inundated by the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA).

Floodplain Management
Program of corrective and preventive measures for reducing flood damage, including flood control projects, **floodplain** land use regulations, **floodproofing** or retrofitting of structures, and emergency preparedness planning.

Floodproofing
Protecting a structure from flooding. See **dry floodproofing** and **wet floodproofing**.

Floodwall
Flood barrier constructed of manmade materials, such as concrete or masonry, to keep water away from or out of a specified area.

Floodwaters
Waters resulting from a **flood** as defined by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA).

Floodway
Portion of the regulatory **floodplain** that must be kept free of development so that **flood elevations** will not increase beyond a set limit of a maximum of one (1) foot according to **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) guidelines. The floodway usually consists of a stream channel and the land along its sides. In the Tarpon Springs study area, the floodway borders the Anclote River.

Florida Master Site File (FMSF)
State of Florida's official inventory of historical and cultural **resources** including buildings, structures, bridges, cemeteries, archaeological sites, **historic districts**, landscapes and linear features. The FMSF also maintains copies of archaeological and historical survey reports and other manuscripts relevant to history and historic preservation in Florida. The FMSF is not a historic register, but a repository of data documenting the physical remains of Florida's history intended for planning uses.

Freeboard
Additional amount of height incorporated into the **design flood elevation** (DFE) to account for uncertainties in the determination of **flood elevations**. The City of Tarpon Springs requires a minimum of one (1) foot of freeboard above the **base flood elevation** (BFE).

Glazing
The installation of glass in a fixed opening including windows and doors.

Grade or **Grade Elevation**
The elevation above **sea level**, using NAVD88 reference, of the ground adjacent to an existing or future structure.

Hazard
A naturally occurring event with the potential to negatively impact the areas covered in this study including high water events and high wind events.

Hazard Mitigation
Actions taken to reduce or eliminate long-term risk to people and property from **hazards**. Note that the emphasis is on long-term risk as distinguished from actions geared primarily to emergency preparedness and short-term recovery.

Hazard Mitigation Plan
A systematic evaluation of the nature and extent of **vulnerability** to the effects of natural **hazards** in the planning area, along with a description of actions to minimize future **vulnerability** to those **hazards**, and a plan for implementation of the actions. In Pinellas County, the City of Tarpon Springs is a participant in the **Local Mitigation Strategy** (LMS) that carries out and funds hazard mitigation planning.

Heritage Preservation Board (HPB)
The board of Tarpon Springs citizens appointed to implement the City's Heritage Preservation program under Article VII of the Comprehensive Zoning and Land Development Code. The HPB's primary job is to review requests for **Certificates of Approval** for proposed development within the **Local Historic District**.

Historic District
A significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development with associated documentation of integrity and significance. In Tarpon Springs, the **Local Historic District**, boundary established under Ordinance 2010-02 is expanded beyond and now encompasses the **National Register Historic District** originally designated on December 6, 1990 (**National Register of Historic Places #** 90001762).

Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual
The manual that provides a framework for review of proposed changes to the exterior of properties within the City of Tarpon Springs' **Local Historic District**. It ensures that those changes are made appropriately and consistently, and, do not negatively impact surrounding properties or the overall integrity of the neighborhood and district.

Hydrodynamic Force
The force exerted by moving water including positive frontal pressure against a structure, drag effect along the sides, and, negative pressures on the downstream side.

Hydrostatic Force
Force exerted by water at rest including lateral pressure on walls and uplift (buoyancy) on floors.

Local Historic District
The area of the City of Tarpon Springs established under Ordinance 2010-02. Development in the Local Historic District is regulated under Article VII of the City's Comprehensive Zoning and Land Development Code administered by the City's **Heritage Preservation Board**. Regulation of this area is aided by the **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual** (updated in 2021). Continued implementation of this program allows Tarpon Springs to maintain good standing as a Florida **Certified Local Government** (CLG).

Local Mitigation Strategy
A **hazard mitigation plan** required by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) and adopted by the local governments as a condition for receiving certain types of non-emergency federal disaster assistance including funding for mitigation projects. Pinellas County leads the Pinellas County Local Mitigation Strategy that covers the unincorporated areas and all of the County's municipalities, including Tarpon Springs.

Mean Higher High Water (MHHW)
The average of the higher high water height of each tidal day (Tarpon Springs having two daily high tides per day) observed over the National Tidal Datum Epoch which is the specific 19-year period adopted by the National Ocean Service (currently 1983 to 2001). The current MHHW value for the Anclote River is 2.95 feet. **Sea level rise** projections determined by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) are expressed in terms of MHHW.

Minimal Flood Hazard Area
Area that is higher than the elevation of the **0.2-percent-annual-chance flood**, and is labeled **X Flood Zone (unshaded)** on the **Flood Insurance Rate Maps**. (See Pinellas County Flood Maps & Zones).

Moderate Flood Hazard Area
Area between the **1-percent annual chance flood** and the **0.2-percent annual chance flood**, denoted on **Flood Insurance Rate Maps** as **X Flood Zone (shaded)**. (See Pinellas County Flood Maps & Zones).

National Register of Historic Places
The list of historic properties significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering and culture, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior, as established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended.

National Register Historic District (Tarpon Springs)
The area of Tarpon Springs designated by the **National Register of Historic Places** on December 6, 1990 (**National Register of Historic Places** # 90001762).

National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP)
Federal program created by Congress in 1968 that makes flood insurance available in communities that enact minimum **floodplain management** regulations.

Non-Contributing Property/Structure/Resource
A property or structure that: was constructed during the **period of significance** and has lost the integrity of the original design/architectural details, or, that postdates the **period of significance**, or, does not independently meet the **National Register of Historic Places** criteria for evaluation.

North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88)
The reference used to calculate heights above **sea level** for purposes of surveying and for determining the **base flood elevation** and the **design flood elevation**.

Period of Significance
A discrete chronological period of time used to associate the significance of buildings, sites, and districts for the purpose of evaluating their historical significance. The Tarpon Springs **Historic District** Survey conducted in 2009 designated 50 years or older in age as its period of significance, resulting in evaluation of all **resources** existing in or before the year 1959.

Post-FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) Structure
A designation used by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) for buildings that were constructed, substantially improved, or substantially damaged after a community joined the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP). Post-FIRM buildings must comply with **floodplain management** regulations and must pay an actuarial **flood insurance** rate, which reflects their property's true level of risk. The post-FIRM designation does not include alterations to **contributing and contributing-altered structures** as long as the structure is not altered to the extent that its designation changes to **non-contributing**.

Pre-FIRM (Flood Insurance Rate Map) Structure
A designation used by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) for structures that were constructed before a community joined the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP).

Resilience/Resiliency
The ability of a system to prepare for, adapt to, and recover quickly from a significant threat with minimum damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment. Ideally, resilient systems should recover from an event by becoming stronger than they were prior to the stress. A resilient system should be flexible and adaptive and is best composed of multiple, independent layers.

Resource (Cultural or Historic)
Any prehistoric or **historic district**, site, building, object or other real or personal property of historical, architectural or archaeological value, or, any part thereof relating to the history, government and culture of the city, state or country.

Sea Level
Sea level is at National American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88) level zero (0). NAVD 88 is the vertical control datum established by the National Geodetic Survey by which elevations are measured relative to sea level.

Sea Level Rise (SLR)
The permanent increase in the height of sea level rise. The long-term affects of rising seas are also exacerbated by an accompanying land subsidence in some coastal areas.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for the Treatment of Historic Properties
Professional standards and guidelines establish by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of the National Historic Preservation Act for the preservation of the nation's historic properties. They are intended to be applied to a wide variety of **resource** types, including buildings, sites, structures, objects, and districts. The Standards address four treatments: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction.

Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA)
The area subject to inundation by the **1-percent annual chance flood**, also known as the **100-year flood**. **Floodplain management** regulations and mandatory **flood insurance** purchase requirements apply in this area. SFHA designations include the following **flood zones**: A, **AE**, AH, AO, AR, A99, V and VE. "**V Zones**" are located along the coast and are subject to high-velocity wave action, while "A Zones" are further inland or adjacent to **floodways**, and do not experience high-velocity **hazards**. The SFHA covering the Tarpon Springs study area is entirely within the **AE Flood Zone.**

Storm Surge
An abnormal rise of water generated by a storm, over and above the predicted astronomical tide, caused primarily by the strong winds of a tropical storm. It is the greatest cause of loss of life due to hurricanes.

Substantial Damage
Any damage that requires repairs equal to or exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the market value of a structure immediately before the damage occurred. The damage does not have to be **flood**-related.

Substantial Improvement
Any improvement equal to or exceeding fifty percent (50%) of the market value of the (undamaged) structure before improvements were made. The **substantial improvement** designation does not include alterations to **contributing** and **contributing-altered** historic structures as long as the improvements do not result in a **non-contributing** designation. Structures that have been substantially improved must comply with **floodplain management** requirements for new construction. For that reason, substantially improved structures in **Special Flood Hazard Areas** (SFHAs) must be **floodproofed** or elevated above the **base flood elevation** (BFE). Substantially improved structures lose their eligibility for subsidized **flood insurance** and pay an actuarial rate, which reflects their property's true level of risk.

V Flood Zones (a.k.a. Velocity Zones)
Flood zones designated on the **Flood Insurance Rate Maps** (FIRM) in the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA) that are also located along the coast and are therefore subject to additional **hazards** associated with storm-induced velocity wave action. All V flood zones designated in the City of Tarpon Springs are located along the Gulf coast outside the study area.

Vulnerability/Vulnerability Assessment
The measurement of the **hazard** exposures a community is likely to experience and the sensitivities (e.g., population and land uses) that may be exposed to the identified **hazards**.

Wet Floodproofing
Designing for the movement of water through a space or a building, which equalizes **hydrostatic pressure** and helps prevent structural failure. **Wet floodproofing** is only allowed for parking, access, crawl space and storage. Wet floodproofed spaces should include floodproof materials up to one inch above the **design flood elevation** (DFE).

X Flood Zone (Shaded)
Flood Zone shown on **Flood Insurance Rate Maps** (FIRM) that includes areas of moderate flood hazard that would be inundated between the limits of the **1-percent annual chance flood** and the **0.2-percent annual chance flood**. This is also known as the **500-year floodplain** or **Moderate Flood Hazard Area**. (See Pinellas County Flood Maps & Zones).

X Flood Zone (Unshaded)
Flood Zone shown on the **Flood Insurance Rate Maps** (FIRM) that includes areas of minimal flood hazard outside the **0.2-percent annual chance floodplain** or **Minimal Flood Hazard Area**. (See Pinellas County Flood Maps & Zones).

PART 1 – INTRODUCTION AND RESOURCE DESCRIPTION

INTRODUCTION

The City of Tarpon Springs (Appendix A, Map 1) is known internationally for celebrating its architectural, historical and cultural heritage, from the Sponge Docks of Greektown to the idyllic urban neighborhoods around Spring Bayou (Figure 1), to the lively commercial district that recalls its 19th-century roots as one of the earliest European-descent settlements in Pinellas County. Of course, the land was settled much earlier by indigenous cultures, drawn to this place for much the same reasons as people are today. The Gulf of Mexico, the Anclote River basin and the many bayous, streams and creeks have sculpted a remarkable relationship between water and land, creating a seeming paradise which has attracted human beings for millennia. The archaeological heritage of the Anclote River watershed reflects this story.

However, the changing environmental conditions of the early 21st century are posing an existential challenge to this community that has grown up along the edges of this landscape. For a city that enjoys a healthy economic base of heritage tourism, and a wealth of heritage assets and cultural **resources**, these increased threats of flooding, high wind events and damaging storms, as well as rising seas, have become more evident in the daily experiences of residents and visitors alike. Nuisance flooding is occurring more often and hurricanes may be increasing in both frequency and intensity. [1] The focus of this study is to develop a plan to help the community become resilient in the face of these challenges.

PROJECT SUMMARY

In 2021, the City of Tarpon Springs received a Small Matching Grant from the Florida Division of Historical Resources to begin the development of an **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan for heritage **resources**.[2] The study area for this project includes two districts that are on the **National Register of Historic Places** (NRHP): the Greektown District (NRHP #14000321), a Traditional Cultural Property, and, the Tarpon Springs **Local Historic District**, which includes the Tarpon Springs National Register district (NRHP# 90001762). This study also includes a preliminary assessment of potential historical assets in the City's African American community, known as "Union Academy."

This project covers an assessment of historical assets built before 1976 which is generally when the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP) began widespread implementation following the federal **Flood Disaster Protection Act of 1973**. The project includes:

- A community engagement program that included mailed notices, flyers, dedicated interactive web page, survey, workshops, and presentations;
- Analysis of data characterizing historical assets located within the project study areas;
- Identification and characterization of the primary **hazards** of concern, and a risk exposure analysis of historical assets;

- Characterization of the existing operating framework and identification of **adaptation** and **resiliency** needs;
- Formulation of plan goals and objectives;
- Formulation of **adaptation** and **resiliency** alternatives, and development of publicly available tools for implementing the alternatives.

The risk assessment portion of this project was conducted following a process established by the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and described in the FEMA publication number 386-6 *Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning*. [3] The process was adapted for the needs of this project.

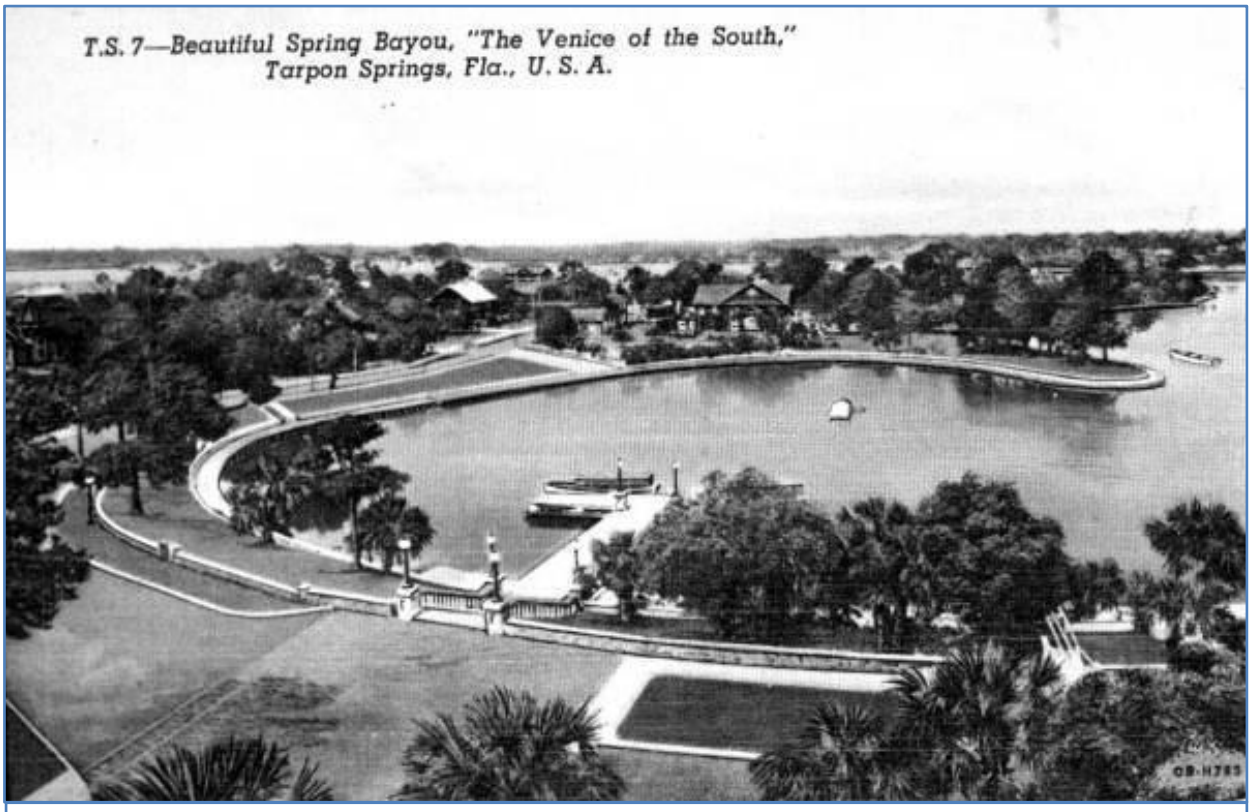

Figure 1. Aerial view of Spring Bayou, 1940 historic postcard, http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/151756

COMMUNITY DESCRIPTIONS

Greektown: A Traditional Cultural Property

One of the most iconic areas of Tarpon Springs lies along the Anclote River and the adjacent bayou. The *Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District* was listed on the **National Register of Historic Places** in 2014, (NR#14000321) as a Traditional Cultural Property. [4] The area is significant under the NRHP's criterion A for association with ethnic heritage (European: Greek) and for maritime history, as this area became the world center for the sponge industry (Figures 2 and 3). As a Traditional Cultural Property [5], the nomination covers not only tangible **resources** in the built environment, but the intangible cultural practices as well. The NRHP **period of significance** for this area carries from 1905 up through the present (2014), and included built structures and maritime assets such as the historic sponge boats that are docked along the waterfront.

Figure 2. Historic Postcard, Tarpon Springs Sponge Docks and Sponge Boats 1935, http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/334324

The area of the Greektown district covers about 140 acres. The boundary is defined by the Anclote River on the north side, Hibiscus Street and Pinellas Avenue (Alternate U.S. Highway 19) to the east, Tarpon Avenue and Spring Bayou on the south, and Roosevelt and Grand Boulevards to Spring Bayou on the west (Appendix A, Map 1). A notable landscape feature is the rise of the terrain towards a narrow north-south ridge near the center of the community.

The NRHP nomination identified 282 buildings, 1 site, and 13 structures as **contributing resources** over a **period of significance** from 1905 to 2014. Of these, 5 **resources** were previously listed on the NRHP. An additional 82 structures were considered as **non-contributing resources**. A number of structures have since been removed along the sponge docks and some parcels have been consolidated into larger holdings since the district was listed in 2014.

The district contains several distinct zones, defined by building use, construction type and architectural character. The "working waterfront" (Figures 4 through 8) wraps around the north and west sides of the area, with a mix of commercial and industrial uses along Dodecanese Boulevard. The buildings in this area are one- and two-story commercial structures of wood frame or masonry construction with first floor levels at or just above sidewalk level. This is the focus of the heritage tourism activity in the community, generating significant revenues annually for the business owners through the restaurants, shops and maritime-related leisure activities. These **resources** also contribute to the tax base of the City.

Figure 3. Aerial view of docks with sponge boat fleet - Tarpon Springs, Florida 1946, http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/55809

Figure 4. Sponge Docks with boats, 2022 photo.

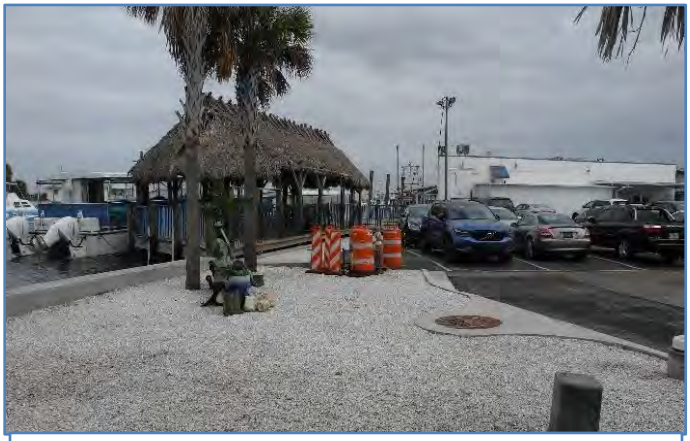

Figure 5. Sponge Docks drainage improvement project, 2022 photo.

Figure 6. Ganatos Building (1925) at corner of Dodecanese Boulevard and Athens Street, 2022 photo.

Figure 7. Entrance to the Sponge Exchange, 2022 photo.

Figure 8. Commercial building at Sponge Docks, 2022 photo.

During this study, the Sponge Docks were identified by the public as a significant historical asset. The existing concrete dock structure was built in the 1960s and has been rehabilitated several times.

Pinellas Avenue (Alternate Highway 19) demarcates a commercial zone on the district's eastern boundary, consisting of some early wood frame residential structures that are now used for commercial purposes and a mix of older and contemporary masonry and wood-frame commercial facilities closer to the City's "downtown" historic commercial district (Figure 9).

Figure 9. Commercial and residential structures in the 500 block of North Pinellas Avenue, 2022 photo.

The rest of the Greektown area consists mostly of residential, single-family occupancy. Many of the homes date from the period of the 1920s, built from wood frame construction in the Frame Vernacular and Bungalow **architectural styles** (Figure 10). These structures are typically elevated several steps above the adjacent land on piers with wood frame floor systems. A characteristic feature of many properties is the use of low masonry garden walls (also called "site walls") that define the property edges.

Figure 10. Typical residential area structures in Greektown with low garden walls, 2022 photo.

The Greektown District is home to several structures that are individually listed on the **National Register of Historic Places**. These include:

- N. G. Arfaras Sponge Packing Plant (**Florida Master Site File** (FMSF) #8Pi1545), a wood frame building with drop siding at 26 West Park Street (Figure 11) built in 1930. (NR#91000412, listed 1991).

- E.R. Meres Packing House (FMSF #8Pi1594), a wood frame building at 106 West Park Street. Built in 1905, it is the oldest extant example of a sponge packing warehouse (NR#91000411, listed 1991). It is a wood frame packing house, clad with corrugated metal (Figure 12).

- One historic sponge boat is also individually listed, the N. K. Symi.

Figure 11. N.G. Arfaras Packing House, 2022 photo.

Figure 12. Meres Packing House, 2022 photo.

The St Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church (FMSF #8PI1563), 348 N. Pinellas Avenue (Figure 13), was identified as being potentially eligible for individual listing on the NRHP under criterion A. [6] Built in 1943 from brick masonry, the building is internationally acknowledged as a fine example of the Neo-Byzantine style as applied to a Greek Orthodox Church, and retains a high level of architectural integrity. The parcel, containing the cathedral, plaza and related buildings, is located on a high point of elevation along North Pinellas Avenue and is an iconic symbol of Tarpon Springs.

Figure 13. St. Nicholas Greek Orthodox Church, 2022 photo.

The Shrine of St. Michael Taxiarchis at 113 Hope Street is also listed as **contributing** in the Greektown district. Built in 1950 of brick masonry construction, it features historic wood and stained glass windows. A third house of worship listed as **contributing** in the **Local Historic District** is the Unitarian Universalist Church at 320 Grand Boulevard, built in 1909 of pressed concrete masonry block construction. It too features historic wood and stained glass windows. These buildings were noted and are called out as continuing in their original purpose having special significance to community life.

National Register Historic District and Local Historic District

The Tarpon Springs **Historic District** (Appendix A, Map 1) was first established in 1990 when the City adopted a **historic district** ordinance and created a **local historic district**, which incorporated the **National Register Historic District** (NR#90001762) listed on December 6, 1990.[7] The local district boundaries were expanded as recommended in the 2009 Historic Survey Report to include adjacent areas to the east and the "Fruit Salad" neighborhood to the west, with many of the streets in this area named for tropical fruits. The City's Heritage Preservation program (Article VII of the Land Development Code (LDC)) establishes standards "for the protection, enhancement, and preservation of historic cultural **resources**..." The City's local designated **historic district** was adopted under Section 108.00 of this code. Requests for **Certificates of Approval** affecting properties within the **Local Historic District** are reviewed by staff or by an appointed citizen body, the **Heritage Preservation Board**, for compliance with the standards under the article and for consistency with the City's Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual.

Within this district, several notable buildings are listed individually on the **National Register of Historic Places**. These include the following:

- The 1883 Safford House Museum (FMSF #8Pi1176) is a notable two-story Frame Vernacular structure that showcases the life of one of the City's founders. The structure has an elevated first floor level (NR#74000654, listed 1975).

Figure 14. Tarpon (Shaw) Arcade historic 1948 post card (left – billed as the "Howard Hotel") https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/334314) and current 2022 photo (right).

- The Tarpon (Shaw) Arcade (FMSF #8Pi1870), built in 1925 in the Mediterranean Revival Style, represents the Florida Land Boom period (Figure 14). The building is of masonry construction and has a first-floor slab on grade that is slightly elevated above the adjacent sidewalk (NR#84000943, listed 1984).
- The Tarpon Springs Old City Hall (FMSF #8Pi1578) is now the Tarpon Springs Cultural Center. The Old City Hall was built from brick masonry construction in the Neo-Classical Revival style in 1915 and is a significant structure in the heart of the commercial center of the City (NR#90001117, listed 1990).

The architecture of the **Local Historic District** reflects the phases of development from the surveyed **period of significance** (1881-1959) and includes a variety of building types and styles that represent popular cultural aesthetic ideas from the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The two most prevalent **architectural styles** are Frame Vernacular and Masonry Vernacular, which also delineate the construction materials of these buildings.

Frame Vernacular buildings (Figure 15) represent some of the earliest structures in Tarpon Springs, many dating from before 1915. These structures are typically built with elevated, wood-framed first floors over crawl spaces with simple brick piers supporting the floor system. Intervening spaces were left open or filled in with wood lattice work or framing. Some later alterations may have included replacing piers with solid masonry foundation walls.

Figure 15. Frame Vernacular style house on crawl space with lattice infill, 2022 photo.

The historic commercial core along North and South Pinellas Avenue and East Tarpon Avenue features many masonry buildings with first floor levels at or just above the sidewalk elevation. Masonry vernacular construction is also used for residences in various **architectural styles**, including Mission and Mediterranean Revival buildings, as well as accessory structures such as garages. Buildings built before the mid-century period (1945-1975) typically feature first floor

systems elevated on ventilated crawl spaces, similar to the all wood-frame construction systems seen in Bungalows or Frame Vernacular buildings. Most post-1950 structures are built with concrete slab floors on compacted fill at a level slightly above the adjacent grade level (Figure 16).

Figure 16. Typical midcentury modern masonry home with slab-on-fill system, 2022 photo.

On the west side of the **Local Historic District** is the area known as the "Fruit Salad" neighborhood, where the streets are named for tropical fruits. This area partially overlaps the southern section of the Greektown National Register District. The character of the neighborhood is defined by the rich collection of historic structures (Figure 17), the manicured landscape features, and the engineered infrastructure around the area of the Spring Bayou basin and Coburn Park (FMSF #8PI1907), which was renamed Craig Park in 1978.

Figure 17. Masonry and wood frame houses in the Fruit Salad neighborhood, 2022 photos.

Spring Bayou is where the annual Epiphany celebration takes place. Epiphany is directly associated with the Greek community's cultural heritage and is a significant heritage tourism event for the City of Tarpon Springs. Spring Bayou has had a profound influence as a character-defining landscape feature for this area, where the urban street plan was curved around it to create scenic viewsheds. The paved walks, stairs and site lighting features represented the best urban planning ideas adopted from the City Beautiful movement (Figure 18).

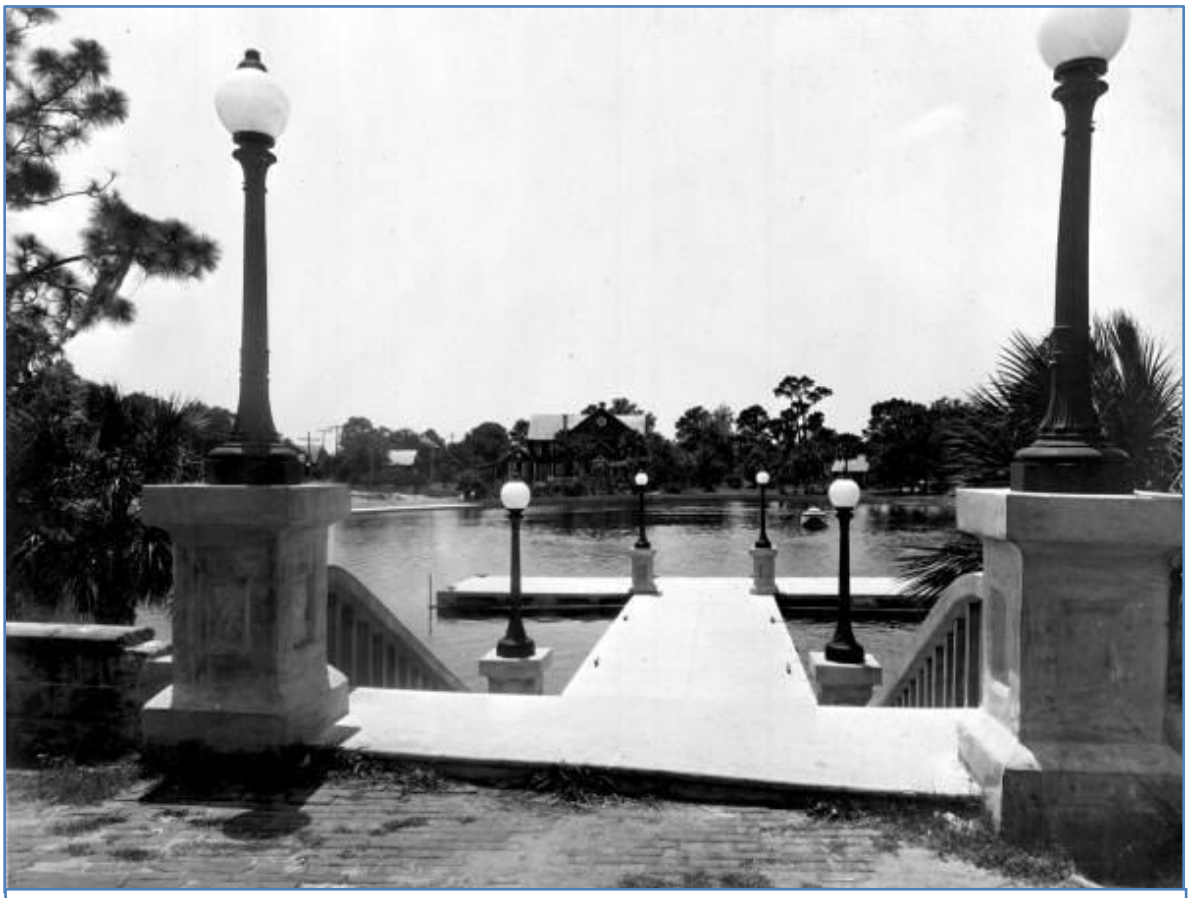

Figure 18. Stairs and wharf at Spring Bayou - Tarpon Springs, Florida c 1925
http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/155725

Wealthy residents from the late nineteenth to the early twentieth centuries built elegant houses on the elevated bluff and enjoyed the concrete promenades and steps leading down to the water. Early photographs of the basin showcase the residents' response to the setting, as property owners also built elaborate boat houses over the water (Figure 19). While these structures are no longer extant, their former presence is worth noting. The City's **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual** was revised in 2020 to prohibit roofed docks and boathouses on Spring Bayou.

Figure 19. Bird's eye view of Spring Bayou with boathouses - Tarpon Springs, Florida. C. 1900, http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/10861

City-owned Craig Park, located at the south end of the Spring Bayou basin, is a significant example of a community cultural institution. It represents the 1930s-era expansion of an urban green space. Through a Works Progress Administration (WPA) project, amenities were added to this area, though not all have survived.

Two WPA-era building projects in the park include the Recreational Building, a block and brick structure (ca. 1936) featuring an exposed truss roof system, a slab-on-grade floor and an attached band shell,[8] and, the Shuffleboard Office & Cue House, a 1935 masonry building.

While the former 1966 Library building was not included in the 2009 Historic Survey Report, as it was outside of the **Local Historic District's period of significance** (1881 – 1959), remnants of the mid-century structure are still discernible after adaptive reuse of the building for the Tarpon Springs Heritage Museum (Figure 20).

With the expanded **period of significance** for this study to 1975, additional post-1959 **resources** were analyzed. Most of these structures are single-family homes with Ranch-style features. Construction materials are typically concrete block masonry walls covered with stucco, and, with concrete floor slabs built just a step or two above adjacent grade.

During the survey and risk exposure analysis of historic assets, the study team noted several historic City **resources** (See Table 1-1). Some of the **resources** are outside the boundaries of the

Figure 20. Craig Park Heritage Museum, 2022 photo.

Historic District and Greektown, but are called out as important community **resources**.

Three of the **resources** listed in Table 1-1 are on the **National Register of Historic Places** (NRHP):

- Tarpon Springs City Hall (NR# 90001538)
  The Tarpon Springs City Hall (previous Tarpon Springs High School), located at 324 E. Pine Street, was completed in 1925, and is built from red brick masonry with classical revival ornamentation at the entrance bay. The structure is located outside of the City's **historic district** and was individually listed on the NRHP in 1990.

- Cycadia Cemetery (NR#100003522)
  Cycadia Cemetery, formally established in 1887 contains over 7,000 gravesites, about 43% of which are of Greek heritage. The cemetery is distinguished by an extensive area containing grave markers with vernacular Greek American stylistic elements, as well as the associated Greek funerary customs performed in the cemetery.

- Rose Hill Cemetery (NR#100000711)
  Rose Hill Cemetery is a significant historic cemetery that preserves a strong African American ethnic character. Established in 1916 in response to segregationist policies, it includes over 1,000 grave plots of African Americans from Pinellas County.

TABLE 1-1. City Resources and Historic Cemeteries.

Property	Listing Status, Year Built	Attributes	Hazard Exposure Risk
Cultural Center 102 S Pinellas Ave	NRHP Individual 1915	Brick masonry, wood windows, floor elevated above grade	wind event
Tarpon Springs City Hall 324 E Pine St	NRHP Individual 1925	Brick masonry on poured concrete foundation, wood windows, floor elevated well above grade	flood event; wind event
Sponge Docks 700-770 Dodecanese	NRHP **contributing** 1960s	Concrete docks adjacent to Anclote River	flood event
Train Depot 160 E Tarpon Ave	NRHP **contributing** 1908	Brick masonry, wood floor elevated well above grade, wood windows	wind event
1883 Safford House Museum 23 Parkin Ct	NRHP individual 1883	Wood frame construction, first floor elevated above grade, wood windows	wind event
Craig Park N Spring Blvd	**Contributing** to Local Historic District	1964 old Library updated 1997 for Heritage Museum; Recreation building 1936/ 1965 with multiple additions; Shuffleboard office (1935)	flood event; wind event
Tarpon Springs Waterworks 102-1/2 N Grosse Ave	1916	Brick masonry building, floor slab slightly elevated above adjacent sidewalk	wind event
Union Academy Family Center	1935	Former Union Academy school; masonry block construction, slab on grade	flood event; wind event
Tarpon Springs Golf Course	1965	Masonry clubhouse building, slab on grade	Flood event (course only); wind event
Cycadia Cemetery	NRHP individual 1887	Significant Greek burial practices	
Rose Hill Cemetery (not City owned)	NRHP individual 1916	African-American cemetery	

Union Academy Neighborhood

Union Academy, an African-American centered neighborhood, is located to the east and south of the Tarpon Springs **Local Historic District** and east of Pinellas Avenue. (Alternate US Highway 19). The Union Academy Neighborhood boundaries set for this project are defined by East Tarpon Avenue on the north side, US Highway 19 to the east, Sunrise Drive and Curlew Place on the south, and Safford Avenue (former rail line) to the west (Appendix A, Map 1). The area contains about 414 acres with 516 parcels. There are 421 structures that were constructed earlier than 1976. To date, only 13 structures are documented and recorded on Florida's historic site inventory, the **Florida Master Site File** (FMSF), and, over half of these structures have since been demolished.

The African American community had a strong influence on the development of Tarpon Springs in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and were early spongers prior to the arrival of the Greek community. Some of the early families moved into the Union Academy area after displacement from areas closer to the commercial center of town. A community known as Charlestown grew up between South Levis Avenue and South Pinellas Avenue, near east Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive. Many African American families relocated to this section of town after World War II from other parts of the city. [9]

The built heritage assets consist primarily of small, wood-frame, vernacular residential structures (Figure 21). The community also features supporting assets that house spiritual, commercial, and educational functions, some constructed from wood frame and some masonry structures (Figures 22 and 23).

Figure 21. Reported former World War II barracks now used for residence on East Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive., 2022 photo.

Figure 22. Masonry commercial "corner store" building in Union Academy, 2022 photo.

The **resources** of this area are significantly underrepresented in historical and architectural surveys. Within the neighborhood boundary, there are only 13 parcels that have been recorded to date on the FMSF. Of these, seven have since been demolished (See Table 1-2).

TABLE 1-2. Extant Known Resources Significant to the "Union Academy" African-American Community.

Property Address	FMSF #	Attributes	Hazard Exposure Risk
419 E. Boyer Street	PI01377	Frame vernacular	wind event
437 E. Boyer Street	PI01379	Frame vernacular	wind event
438 E. Boyer Street	PI01380	Frame vernacular	wind event
407 Lincoln Ave	PI01512	Frame vernacular	flood event; wind event
622 Lincoln Ave	PI01513	Frame vernacular	flood event; wind event
814 Lincoln Ave	PI01514	Frame vernacular	flood event; wind event
Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church 448 E. Oakwood St.	Not recorded	Gothic Revival, masonry vernacular	wind event
320 E. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr St.	Not recorded	May be former "barracks" building – needs confirmation	flood event; wind event
Rose Hill Cemetery (also see Table 1-1)	NRHP individual	African-American cemetery	

There are notable churches in the area that have special community significance, including the Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church (ca. 1948) at 448 East Oakwood Street (Figure 23), built with cast masonry blocks, with a front addition of stucco-covered masonry. The Rose Hill Cemetery is located east of U.S. Highway 19 outside the Union Academy neighborhood but has special significance as the historic African-American cemetery in the City. That cemetery is listed on the **National Register of Historic Places** (NR#100000711).

The Union Academy area deserves special attention, as the **resources** within this boundary are underrepresented on the FMSF inventory and the area currently is not designated as a historic community. A comprehensive historical **resources** survey has been initiated for this area as of the writing of this report.

Figure 23. Macedonia Missionary Baptist Church, built in 1948, 2022 photo.

PART 2 - HAZARD PROFILES

INTRODUCTION

With its land bordering the Gulf of Mexico, the Anclote River, Lake Tarpon and multiple bayous, the City of Tarpon Springs has 46 miles of shoreline property frontage. The Greektown and **Historic District** directly border the Anclote River and its tributaries, the Tarpon, Minetta, Spring, Whitcomb, and Canal Bayous and Branches. The **hazards** identified and analyzed for this **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan are high water events (surge and rainfall-induced flooding), high wind events, and, long-term **sea level rise**.

HIGH WATER EVENTS

Flooding is a general or temporary condition of partial or complete inundation of normally dry land areas from the overflow of inland or tidal water and of surface water runoff from any source. Land areas susceptible to being inundated by water from any flooding source are referred to as **Floodplains**. [10] Tarpon Springs is primarily susceptible to three types of flooding:

- Rainfall-induced stormwater runoff
- Nuisance or "sunny day" flooding
- **Storm surge** flooding

Rainfall and Nuisance Flooding

The City of Tarpon Springs has a highly variable topography. The **Historic District** and Greektown are located entirely within the Anclote River Drainage Basin (Appendix A Map 2). The Union Academy neighborhood is located in two drainage basins, Anclote River and Lake Tarpon. The City has a very active stormwater management program and has identified specific stormwater problem areas needing attention (see later discussion for more detail). The Anclote River Drainage Basin is further divided into sub-basins defined by topographic and soil conditions. Runoff outfall from non-extreme rain events generally makes its way into the receiving water body (the Anclote River). Portions of the Union Academy neighborhood are located in sub-basins that are "volume sensitive" where stormwater outfall does not occur except on extreme rain events. This can cause significant ponding during heavy rainfalls of short duration.

The Greektown, **Historic District** and Union Academy areas also experience more frequent nuisance flooding (or "sunny day" flooding) from higher high tides. A review of tidal elevations in the Anclote River verified that out of 706 high tide events during the 2016 calendar year, 24 (3.4%) caused tidally-influenced ponding, during normal annual tides, in areas where existing grade elevations were at or near 1.90 feet NAVD 88[11]. The City's current stormwater program addresses all of these types of flooding. Appendix A, Map 3 shows flooding areas of concern located at the Sponge Docks, Canal Street, Roosevelt Blvd., the "Fruit Salad" neighborhood, the Spring Bayou shoreline, and, in the "uptown" areas.

Storm Surge Flooding

Storm surge is an abnormal rise of coastal waters over and above the predicted astronomical tide. **Storm surge** is caused primarily by the strong winds associated with a coastal storm such as a tropical storm or strong frontal system. Much like other coastal cities in Florida, the City of Tarpon Springs has been impacted by many tropical storms and hurricanes. These storms have been documented as settlement of the area increased during the nineteenth century (see Appendix B for Tarpon Springs Hurricane History). To date, the most direct strike was on October 25, 1921 by an unnamed hurricane, often referred to as the "Tampa Bay / Tarpon Springs Hurricane," which struck the Gulf Coast just north of Tarpon Springs as a powerful Category 3 storm, bringing with it a **storm surge** of nearly 11 feet at landfall and causing extensive damage. The highest surge was experienced at the City of Tampa via a substantial push of water into Hillsborough Bay.

Due to the prevalence of development in coastal areas of the United States, an extensive amount of documentation, research and modeling has been done regarding **storm surge** and its impacts. In the **Historic District**, Greektown and Union Academy neighborhoods, the potential impact of **storm surge** pertinent to this plan can be characterized in terms of the **Coastal High Hazard Area**, the **Special Flood Hazard Area**, and the **500-Year Floodplain**.

The **Coastal High Hazard Area** (CHHA) is "the area below the elevation of the Category 1 **storm surge** line as established by the Sea, Lake, and Overland Surges from Hurricanes (SLOSH) computerized **storm surge** model" (Florida Statutes 163.3178(2)(h)). It shows how water will behave in a Category 1 surge and is the most compelling and practical illustration of current expected inundation that a property owner can use for planning purposes. SLOSH models are updated every three to five years to reflect modeling of current conditions.

The **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA) designates land that is at a one percent annual or greater chance of flooding. Although it is also known as the **100-year Floodplain**, the chance of flooding in any one year is equal to that of any other given year and may also be referred to as the **1-percent annual chance of flood**. SFHA designations in the **Historic District**, Greektown and Union Academy neighborhoods are all in the **AE flood zone**. All residences in the SFHA carrying a federally backed mortgage must be covered by flood insurance. While all of the SFHA properties are in the coastal **Floodplain**, those adjacent to the Anclote River (i.e., Greektown) are also in the Anclote River **Floodway**. The **Floodway** includes the watercourse (river) and the adjacent land areas reserved to discharge the **base flood** without increasing the water surface elevation more than a designated height. The **Floodway** is regulated to ensure that development does not increase upstream **flood elevations**.

The **500-year Floodplain** is a general term for areas subject to a moderate chance of flooding between **1-percent-annual-chance flood** and **0.2-percent-annual-chance flood**) as indicated by the FEMA **X flood zone (shaded)**. Areas above the **0.2-percent-annual-chance flood** elevation are expected to experience minimal flooding as indicated by the **FEMA X flood zone (unshaded)**. A large portion of the Union Academy neighborhood is in or above the **500-Year Floodplain**.

Appendix A, Map 4 shows the CHHA over the entire study area. SFHA and 500-year overlays of the **Historic District**, Greektown and Union Academy are shown in Appendix A, Maps 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

BOX 2-1. Historic District, Greektown and Union Academy Flood Zones

- **AE Zone = 1-Percent Annual Chance of Flooding, a.k.a, "100-Year Floodplain"**
- **X-Shaded = 0.2-Percent Annual Chance of Flooding, a.k.a., "500-Year Floodplain"**
- **X-Unshaded = Less Than 0.2-Percent Annual Chance of Flooding**

Sea Level Rise

Sea level began to rise rapidly in Florida at the end of the last glaciation (ca. 20,000 years ago), slowing significantly at approximately 5,000 – 10,000 years ago.[12] The rate of **sea level rise** (SLR) is now projected to be on the increase. In the report, "Recommended Projections of Sea Level Rise in the Tampa Bay Region (2019)," the Tampa Bay Climate Science Advisory panel documents an increase of about 7.8 inches in Tampa Bay since 1946 based on the St. Petersburg tide gauge data. At the same time, significant investments in infrastructure and population settlement have occurred in Florida's coastal areas, especially given widespread land creation in the 1950s through the 1970s via dredge and fill methods. "Based upon a thorough assessment of scientific data and literature on SLR, the Tampa Bay Climate Science Advisory Panel concludes that the Tampa Bay region may experience SLR somewhere between 11 inches to 2.5 feet by 2050 and between 1.9 to 8.5 feet by 2100." [13] It is therefore prudent to plan ahead and implement programs now to mitigate for potential increases in flood hazards through the twenty-first century.

The Florida Resiliency Act, signed into law in 2021, is described as a "new program [that] will enhance our efforts to protect our inland waterways, coastlines, shores and coral reefs, which serve as invaluable natural defenses against **sea level rise**." In conformance with its objectives this legislation uses **National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration** (NOAA) 2017 SLR projections of **mean higher high water** (MHHW) for SLR planning purposes. The NOAA tool models four SLR elevations (intermediate low, intermediate, intermediate high and high) spanning the years 2020 through 2100. The State of Florida has chosen SLR scenarios modeled for the year 2040 and the year 2070 to use for risk assessment and planning. To be consistent with the state's initiative under the Florida **Resiliency** Act, the asset exposure analysis of Tarpon Springs uses these scenarios. They project a rise in **sea level** of anywhere from just under one foot (intermediate low projections) up to the 3-foot range (intermediate high projections). Appendix A Maps 8 and 9 show coverage areas for two feet and three feet of **SLR** over the Greektown and **Historic Districts**, respectively.

BOX 2-2. NOAA Sea Level Rise Projections for Tarpon Springs (2022 projections):

2040 Intermediate Low: **0.82 feet**	2060 Intermediate Low: **1.28 feet**
2040 Intermediate High: **0.95 feet**	2060 Intermediate High: **1.94 feet**
2050 Intermediate Low: **1.05 feet**	2070 Intermediate Low: **1.51 feet**
2050 Intermediate High: **1.38 feet**	2070 Intermediate High: **2.66 feet**

2080 Intermediate Low: **1.74 feet**
2080 Intermediate High: **3.44 feet**

Height above current sea level that the highest daily high tide is expected to reach.

It will be noted that the **NOAA** projections are presented as "screening-level (suitable for first-order assessment) products appropriate for framing and bounding important problems in coastal risk assessment and management..." (NOAA 2022[14]). The graphics in NOAA's Sea Level Rise Viewer depict inundation based on the elevation of tidal datum reflecting the normal excursion of the tide over the land area. The tide levels are generated as **sea level** rises at rates and in timeframes chosen by the modeler/user according to the desired risk tolerance level. This is a vast simplification of a complex modeling product, but the basic message for the City's purpose is that the State of Florida, through the Florida **Resiliency** Act is using the scenarios as a baseline for risk assessment and planning, and for providing funding assistance to local communities. The coverage shown on Maps 8 and 9 (Appendix A) depict NOAA's most recent (2022) projections of coverage for two feet and three feet of **sea level rise**. These maps are useful for future inundation planning as SLR may be approaching the 3-foot mark in twenty to fifty years.

Existing Floodplain Management Framework

The **Federal Emergency Management Agency** (FEMA) is the federal agency that deals with planning for, and responding to, disasters. Among its many functions, FEMA provides guidance to state and local governments on managing risks associated with **floodplains**. Floodplain-management is a community-based effort to prevent or reduce the risk of flooding, resulting in a more resilient community. FEMA also administers the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP).

The National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) provides insurance to help reduce the socio-economic impact of floods for property owners, renters and businesses. The NFIP works with communities required to adopt and enforce **floodplain management** regulations to mitigate flooding effects. Flood insurance is available to anyone living in one of the 23,000 participating NFIP communities nationwide. Homes and businesses in high-risk flood areas with mortgages from government-backed lenders are required to have flood insurance. The NFIP, originally implemented under the National Flood Insurance Act of 1968 and the **Flood Insurance Protection Act of 1973** was reformed under subsequent acts in 1994, 2004 and 2012. The Biggert-Waters Reform Act of 2012 implemented rate increases to ensure the fiscal soundness of the program by transitioning the program away from subsidized rates to offer full actuarial rates reflective of risk. The substantial fiscal impact of this program to pre-NFIP built properties

led to the passage of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 and the Homeowner Flood Insurance Affordability Act of 2014, that repealed certain provisions of Biggert-Waters and updated the approach to achieving fiscal soundness of the program by applying annual surcharges to all policy holders.

Flood Insurance Rate Maps (FIRM) are the official community maps that show **Special Flood Hazard Areas** and the risk premium zones. The FIRM maps depict the types of flood risk hazard areas by zones. These zones include the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA), the **moderate flood hazard area** and the **minimal flood hazard area**.

The SFHA is the area where the **National Flood Insurance Program's** (NFIP's) **floodplain management** regulations must be enforced and the area where mandatory purchase of flood insurance applies.

The **moderate flood hazard area** is located between the **1-percent annual chance flood** and the **0.2-percent annual-chance flood**, also called the **500-year flood**. These areas are denoted as **X Flood Zone (shaded)** on the FIRM.

The **minimal flood hazard area** is higher in elevation than the **0.2-percent-annual-chance flood**. It is labeled **X Flood Zone (unshaded)** on the FIRM.

Floodplain Management Ordinance – Current Regulatory Program

The City was accepted into the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) on May 14, 1971. The City adopted its **Floodplain Management** Ordinance in 2012 (Article VI of the municipal code) and has implemented a robust and effective **floodplain management** program ever since. The program has made significant progress towards reducing the City's exposure to flood hazards. It includes designation of a dedicated **Floodplain** Manager staff position and participation in the **Federal Emergency Management Agency's** (FEMA) **Community Rating System** (CRS). The ordinance is most effective as applied to new development but must also be considered in the **adaptation** and redevelopment of existing historic structures.

Existing and Planned Flood Risk Reduction Initiatives

There are a number of initiatives being implemented at the state, regional and local level to address the issues of flooding and **sea level rise**. Table 2-1 illustrates how these initiatives coordinate with and relate to this plan. The increase in agency efforts to address flood risk reduction illustrates several trends:

- There is heightened awareness of, and proactive response to, **sea level rise**;
- There is a proactive effort towards positioning communities to take advantage of existing and new federal and state **adaptation** and **resiliency** funding;
- There is an effort to capture and evaluate additional historic **resources**, especially mid-century buildings, many of which were built prior to **floodplain management** implementation;
- There will be an increasing advantage in continuing and expanding partnerships between all levels of government in studying and addressing flood risk reduction.

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TABLE 2-1. Coordinated/Related Projects At A Glance: Historic Resources, Flooding and Sea Level Rise

PLANS, STUDIES, LEGISLATION		SCHEDULE	HAZARDS OF CONCERN												
			Current/Chronic Flooding	Coastal High Hazard Area (CHHA)	SFHA and 500-Year Floodplain	NOAA Intermediate Low: 2040 and 2070	NOAA Intermediate High: 2040 and 2070		Highlighted Neighborhoods						
City of Tarpon Springs															
Plans &	Adaptation and Resiliency Plan for Historic District and Greektown	Completed Plan - December 2022	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍		■	■	■				
Studies	Stormwater Action Plan	Completed Plan - Updated October 2022	❍						■	■	■	■			
	Seawall Master Plan	Completed Plan - November 2020	❍	❍	❍				■	■		■			
	Strategic Plan	Completed Plan - September 2022	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍		■	■	■	■			
	Sustainability Action Plan	Completed Plan - September 2022	❍	❍	❍	❍	❍		■	■	■	■			
	Comprehensive Plan (Full Update)								■	■	■	■			
	Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plan①		❍			❍	❍		■	■	■	■			
	Union Academy Cultural Resources Survey										■				
	Historic District/Greektown Survey and Update								■	■	■				
Regulatory	Floodplain Management Ordinance	Ongoing Regulatory Program			❍				■	■	■	■			
Programs	Stormwater Management Ordinance	Ongoing Regulatory Program	❍						■	■	■	■			
	Heritage Preservation Ordinance and Historic District Design Guidelines	Ongoing Regulatory Program - Updated February 2021	❍	❍	❍					■					
Certification	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System	Ongoing Regulatory Program with Annual Reporting	❍						■	■	■	■			
Programs	National Flood Insurance Community Rating System	Ongoing Regulatory Program with Triennial Reporting			❍				■	■	■	■			
Pinellas County															
Plans &	Anclote River Watershed Management Plan	Completed Plan - February 2021	❍						■	■	■	■			
Studies	Pinellas County Local Mitigation Strategy	Ongoing Program with Annual Updates													
	Keeping Pinellas Above Water: Countywide Flood Mitigation Action Plan②		❍	❍	❍	❍	❍		■	■	■	■			
	Historic Resources Survey of Flood Hazard Areas③			❍	❍					■	■	■			
State of Florida															
Legislation	Statewide Flooding & SLR Resiliency Plan	Legislation passed 2021 - developing program				❍	❍		■	■	■	■			

	Task Notes
①	Focused on City's critical assets which includes historic resources.
②	Imagery and LiDAR data collection currently underway
③	Includes Tarpon Springs focus area

Oct-22 | Jan-23 | Apr-23 | Jul-23 | Oct-23 | Jan-24 | Apr-24 | Jul-24 | Oct-24

Sponge Docks | Fruit Bowl | Union Academy | Other City

Primary Government Entities Involved

TARPON SPRINGS
Planning and Zoning Department
Public Services Department, Sustainability Coordinator
Public Works Department, Streets and Stormwater Division
Project Administration
Building Development Department, Floodplain Coordinator

PINELLAS COUNTY
Office Sustainability & Resiliency
Planning Department, Historic Preservation Specialist

Hazard Details

Current/Chronic Flooding: Includes stormwater problem areas and nuisance flooding

Coastal High Hazard Area: Hurricane Category One Storm Surge

SFHA and 500-Year Floodplain: Flood Zones A (Special Flood Hazard Area) and X (500-Year Floodplain)

NOAA Intermediate-Low: Intermediate Low Sea Level Rise (SLR) Scenario projected in by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2040 and 2070 planning horizons)

NOAA Intermediate-High: Intermediate High Sea Level Rise (SLR) Scenario projected in by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (2040 and 2070 planning horizons)

Neighborhoods

Sponge Docks: In Greektown District
- All hazards prevalent
- Few surveyed structures currently

Fruit Bowl: In Historic District
- Chronic flooding in localized places
- All other hazards of concern prevalent
- 1959-built and older structures

Union Academy
- Chronic flooding, SFHA, CHHA
- 500-Yr Floodplain, SLR hazards

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City of Tarpon Springs Initiatives

Stormwater Action Plan – Updated October 2022

The City of Tarpon Springs has a very active stormwater management program with the primary goals being 1) to mitigate the potential for flooding and improve water quality, and, 2) to inform the public of their part in protecting the stormwater system and surrounding waterbodies. The City is a compliant community in the National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The challenge is to manage a number of local drainage basins and sub-basins in a unique and highly variable topographic landscape. The City's Stormwater Action Plan is maintained to analyze, document, and prioritize stormwater flooding "problem areas" and is mainly focused on chronic issues associated with heavy rainfall events and with high tides ("nuisance" and "sunny day" flooding areas).

The Stormwater Action Plan, identifies localized stormwater flooding issues throughout the city but primarily in the areas east of the bayous, including Greektown and the **Historic District**. Appendix A, Map 3 illustrates selected "problem areas" in the **Historic District** and Greektown. Actions are either completed, currently underway or planned for several of these areas. A multi-phased master plan specific to the Sponge Docks is currently in its second phase of implementation. In the Union Academy area, the potential for widespread flooding is less prevalent due to the higher ground elevations overall. However, the highly variable topography compounds problems within very localized areas where heavy runoff tends to collect before it can percolate into the ground.

Seawall Master Plan – Completed Plan – November 2020

The City's adopted Seawall Master Plan includes an evaluation of all public seawalls bordering its waterbodies. Most of these seawalls delineate the shoreline boundaries of Greektown and the **Historic District**. The plan includes an engineering analysis, ranking of seawall condition, engineer's estimate of cost for rehabilitation where needed, and recommended project prioritization. Individual projects are brought to the Board of Commissioners for approval as funding becomes available.

City Strategic Plan – Completed Plan – September 2022

The Tarpon Springs Strategic Plan was adopted in September 2022 and is set to be revisited every three years. Two of the Strategic Goal Themes, "Cultural Heritage & Preservation," and, "Infrastructure" define the desire to address sustainability of the City's historic **resources**. The following Objectives are most applicable:

- Objective A.3.1 Develop a Sustainability Plan that includes a **vulnerability assessment** and adaptive action strategy.
- Objective C.2.1 Incorporate culture, heritage and preservation into sustainability planning.

This **Adaptation** & **Resiliency** Plan for the **Historic District** and Greektown is a catalyst to addressing the specific need for a sustainable and resilient historic program going forward. The adopted Strategic Plan provides the City with a platform for keeping historic assets on the **resiliency** track.

Sustainability Action Plan – Completed Plan – July 2023

The City's Sustainability Advisory Committee has drafted a Sustainability Action Plan for the City in accordance with the STAR (Sustainability Tools for Assessing and Rating Communities) framework. The City's Board of Commissioners adopted the plan in July 2023. There are multiple STAR goals in the Sustainability Action Plan that are related to this **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan including, climate **adaptation**, historic preservation and **hazard mitigation**.

Comprehensive Plan Update – Scheduled Completion – 2024

The City's Comprehensive Plan consists of eleven elements, with the Coastal Management, Historic Resources, Capital Improvements, and Future Land Use Elements probably being the most relevant to this **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan. Tarpon Springs updated its Coastal Planning Area and Conservation Element in 2018 to comply with the State of Florida's Peril of Flood Act. That update was a beginning towards adopting policies to address the long-term impacts of expected **sea level rise**. The Comprehensive Plan is currently undergoing a complete revision. The update includes a complete overhaul of all eleven elements, incorporating Sustainability as a theme throughout. The goals and objectives of this **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan will help to inform the Comprehensive Plan update.

Vulnerability Assessment and Action Plan – Scheduled Completion – 2023

The **Vulnerability Assessment** and Action Plan (VAAP) is funded by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. Its focus is to provide for **vulnerability** modeling and analysis, and, an adaptation plan for future anticipated tidal inundation impacts, particularly with respect to city infrastructure and city-owned assets. The project includes data collection, identification of **adaptation** action areas, public involvement, modeling of inundation scenarios, **vulnerability** and impacts analysis, and, an action plan. This very important plan will provide the companion piece to the **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** Plan for the **Historic District** and Greektown, providing the opportunity to refine the asset risk exposure analysis. The City's work is being closely coordinated with complementary modeling work being done by Pinellas County.

Union Academy Cultural Resources Survey – Scheduled Completion – 2023

The City received a grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation to document and preserve historic structures and cultural **resources** in the historically African American neighborhood known as Union Academy. Some potentially significant sites have already been demolished and the survey is needed to prevent further loss of history. The scope of work includes documentation of significant **resources** with **Florida Master Site File** forms. The desired outcomes of the project are recommendations for historic preservation planning, enhancement of existing interpretive programming to better incorporate the City's African American founders, and, **resource** preservation. This survey will also allow the City to incorporate important historic **resource** assets not currently captured, into **hazard adaptation** and **resiliency** planning.

Historic District/Greektown Survey and Update – Scheduled Completion – 2024

The City's existing National and Local **Historic Districts** were last surveyed in 2009 with a **period of significance** ending in 1959. A structural survey of the Greektown National Cultural District has never been conducted to produce Florida Master Site File forms. The City expects to receive grant funding in 2023 to cover updated surveys for both districts. The surveys will cover an updated **period of significance**.

Stormwater Management Ordinance Update – Expected Completion – 2023

The City's Stormwater Management Ordinance was first adopted in 1990 with no significant updates occurring since then. In the meantime, the City has made significant progress through its Stormwater Action Plan (see above) in analyzing and further characterizing its topographical stormwater framework. The City is currently working on updating the ordinance. The ordinance is most effective as applied to new development but must be considered in the **adaptation** and redevelopment of existing historic structures. There is also opportunity to identify potential public-private partnerships in historic areas where stormwater **adaptations** are needed.

Heritage Preservation and Historic District Design Review Guidelines – Updated 2021

Tarpon Springs has had a Heritage Preservation program since 1990 when its National **Historic District** was locally established by ordinance and then expanded in 2010. The ordinance includes a process for review of new and renovated development in the City's Local and National Districts using the Tarpon Springs **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual**. The manual was updated in 2021 and now includes guidelines for flood risk reduction, hurricane shutters, storm doors, and other protective devices that may be used on historic structures. The manual also includes an appendix outlining steps for planning and assessment of historic properties for flood risk reduction.

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System – Ongoing Federal Regulatory Program with Annual Reporting

The National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) is a stormwater program that seeks to address water pollution by regulating point sources. The City is regulated as a Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) and must demonstrate efforts to reduce pollution discharges that ultimately enter coastal waterbodies. Through its very active stormwater program the City provides annual reporting of planning, regulatory, infrastructure, and education measures used to reduce these discharges. The City is an active compliant member of the NPDES program.

National Flood Insurance Program **Community Rating System** – Ongoing Federal Certification Program with Annual Reporting

The City participates in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's (FEMA) **Community Rating System** (CRS), a voluntary incentive program that recognizes and encourages communities to implement **floodplain management** practices that exceed the minimum requirements of the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP). Credit is provided in the form of lower flood insurance premiums for properties located both inside and outside of

the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA). The City implements mitigation and **adaptation** actions towards reducing community flood damage. Upon completion of the last CRS verification visit by the **Federal Emergency Management Agency's** Insurance Services Office (FEMA ISO), the City improved its rating from a class 7 to a class 5 awarding citizens a 25% discount in insurance premiums. The City is required to complete an annual recertification as well as an in-person verification cycle visit every three years in order to maintain its standing in the CRS program.

Pinellas County Initiatives

Anclote River Watershed Management Plan – Completed Plan, February 2021

The Anclote River Watershed covers over 120 square miles. It includes the City's **Historic District** and Greektown, and, most of the Union Academy neighborhood (Appendix A, Map 2). Pinellas County recently completed a watershed management plan for this area that included watershed evaluation, surface water resource assessment, **floodplain** analysis, development of **floodplain** level-of-service standards, and, drainage improvement alternatives analysis and recommendations. The study found that a substantial number of structures in the **Historic District**, Greektown and the southwestern area of Union Academy neighborhood, would experience potential structural flooding in a 100-year, 24-hour design storm event. The study also includes flood protection levels of service for specific roadways, several of which are located in the **Historic District** and Greektown. The modeling developed through this study provides the basis for City and County **vulnerability assessments** (see elsewhere in this section).

Pinellas County 2020 Local Mitigation Strategy – Ongoing Program with Annual Updates

The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requires local governments to develop and adopt **hazard mitigation plans** as a condition of receiving certain types of non-emergency disaster assistance including funding for mitigation projects. The Pinellas County **Local Mitigation Strategy** (LMS) covers the unincorporated areas and all of the County's municipalities, including Tarpon Springs. The City is a member of the Pinellas County LMS working group. The group's guiding document, the LMS Plan, identifies ways to mitigate against **hazards** and is adopted by each community in the County. The LMS plan is updated every five years. The LMS plan includes important findings for each of the local municipalities as well as the unincorporated areas of Pinellas County and provides important data specific to the City of Tarpon Springs. It also provides funding for specific **hazard mitigation** projects throughout the County.

Keeping Pinellas Above Water: Countywide Flood Mitigation Action Plan – 2024

Pinellas County is currently funded through a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) for a multi-year project that includes data acquisition, flood hazard mapping and **hazard mitigation** planning efforts. The primary objective is to model and combine tidal/**storm surge** and precipitation **vulnerability** with terrestrial grade elevation data to provide an exposure evaluation for community assets. A major result of this effort will be the production of a countywide **resiliency** database of **pre-FIRM** (**Flood Insurance Rate Map**) structures (i.e., structures built prior to 1975). The collection of Light Detection and Ranging (LiDAR) data is currently underway. The results of this important effort will be directly coordinated with the

Anclote River Watershed Management Plan, the City's VAAP, and, the City's and County's historic **resource** asset risk exposure analysis to support the development of detailed flood mitigation tools and initiatives.

Pinellas County Historic Resource Survey of Flood Hazard Areas – 2024

This project is focused on creating a geographic information systems (GIS) **resiliency** database layer specific to historic **resources** countywide. The layer will be added to the County's **Local Mitigation Strategy** (LMS) **resiliency** database. This is a three-phased project. The first phase, completed in May 2021 included geo-coding of pre-1975 properties countywide with identification of those located in the **Special Flood Hazard Area** (SFHA), and, a windshield survey of 100 selected properties using a GIS-based survey application for direct uploading to the full county database. Also included with Phase 1 was the development of a mid-century modern context statement specific to Pinellas County covering the 1945-1975 time period. The second phase of this project, completed in June 2022, used the adopted mid-century modern context statement to begin an ongoing countywide survey of mid-century structures in the SFHA. The City of Tarpon Springs was one of three pilot cities involved in Phase 2. Phase 3 of the project will involve the creation of the full GIS database for historic **resources** based on the Phase 1 and 2 work, again, including the Tarpon Springs pilot project area.

Regional Initiatives

Tampa Bay Regional Resiliency Coalition

This is a coalition of Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council (TBRPC) local governments formed to plan for changing climate and impacts reduction, and, to secure increased levels of federal funding to support resilient infrastructure improvements, **adaptation** and mitigation programs. This group is part of the TBRPC's **Resiliency** Program initiative. The City of Tarpon Springs is a member government in this coalition.

State of Florida

Community Planning Act **Adaptation** Action Areas

With the passage of the Community Planning Act in 2011, the State of Florida provided the ability for local governments to designate "**adaptation** action areas" in the Coastal Management Element of the Comprehensive Plan. **Adaptation** action areas experience coastal flooding due to extreme high tides and **storm surge** and are vulnerable to the related impacts of rising **sea levels**. The **Adaptation** Action Area designation assists local governments in prioritizing funding for infrastructure needs and **adaptation** planning. The City will be identifying **Adaptation** Action Areas as part of development of the **Vulnerability Assessment** and Action Plan (VAAP) that is currently underway.

Peril of Flood Act and Statutory CHHA

The 2015 Florida Legislature directed coastal communities to include in their Comprehensive Plans, a redevelopment component that addresses how to eliminate inappropriate and unsafe development in coastal areas when opportunities arise. Tarpon Springs updated its Coastal Planning Area and Conservation Element policies in 2018 to comply with the Peril of Flood Act.

Resilient Florida Program

On May 12, 2021, Florida Senate Bill 1954 was signed into law, providing for initiatives towards the new "Statewide Flooding and Sea Level Rise Resilience Plan" (Florida Statutes Chapter 380.093). The bill includes requirements to establish centralized statewide data and assessment of flood **vulnerability** and **sea level rise**, as well as, the development of a statewide plan. Flood **vulnerability** and **sea level rise** assessment efforts in Pinellas County and Tarpon Springs are already well underway, as outlined in the projects listed above. The legislation also established the Resilient Florida Grant Program for the purpose of funding the costs of community **resilience** analysis, planning and project implementation. Highlights of the grant program include:

- natural, cultural and historic **resources** listed as a "critical asset" for which funding is prioritized,
- requirement for risk assessments to analyze the current **100-year flood** event for **storm surge**, rainfall-induced flooding where practicable, and at least two local **sea level rise** scenarios that include 2017 National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) intermediate-low and intermediate-high **sea level rise** projections for at least two planning periods: 2040 and 2070,
- required use of NOAA 2017 intermediate-high **sea level rise** projection in **sea level** impact projection studies for any public coastal construction project funded by the State of Florida, and,
- Provision of a minimum of $100 million state funding annually for eligible **resiliency** projects.

This legislation was amended in 2022 and will likely continue to be fluid as the program is implemented over the next few years.

HIGH WIND EVENTS

Wind events can occur at any time but are most often experienced with the approach of tropical storms and strong frontal systems. The impacts on historic structures generally fall into two categories;

- failure of the structural frame to adequately resist lateral loads, and, racking of the frame;
- failure of openings in the building envelope, including window and door frame attachments to the structural frame, and, the **glazing** systems (windows) within the openings.

According to the Florida Building Code, the City of Tarpon Springs is located within the Wind-Borne Debris Region of 140 miles per hour ultimate wind speed design.[15] For historic buildings, constructed before current codes went into effect, the challenge is to identify potential weaknesses and implement **resiliency** actions while maintaining historic character.

Of the 324 projects that have been reviewed for **Certificates of Approval** by the City's **Heritage Preservation Board** for approval over the last thirteen (13) years (2009-2022), 26% were for new windows and doors and 13% were for new roofs. Requests for window replacement

typically involve installation of vinyl impact resistant products. There were 22 structures (about 7%) reviewed by the Board for changes in siding materials. Requests for new structures and new additions to existing structures made up nearly 11% of all requests heard by the Board.

BOX 2-3. Requests for Certificates of Approval 2009 through 2022 (324 requests):

26% New Windows and Doors
13% New Roofs
11% New Structures and Additions to Existing Structures
7% New Siding

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PART 3 - CULTURAL AND HISTORIC RESOURCES ASSET RISK EXPOSURE ANALYSIS

INTRODUCTION

The risk assessment portion of the project was conducted following a process established by FEMA in the document entitled, "Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning: State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide."[16] That document lists four phases in the overall mitigation planning process: organize **resources**, assess risks, develop a mitigation plan, and, implement the plan and monitor progress. This risk exposure analysis involved the first two phases. The risk assessment focused on the two primary identified **hazards**: flooding and high winds. The study team completed FEMA Worksheet #3: Inventory Historic Property and Cultural Resource Assets, and FEMA Worksheet #4: Determine Community Value for Historic Property and Cultural Resource Assets. Each identified **resource** was evaluated and categorized on these worksheets using existing and field-collected data, and, the results of public engagement. Appendix C provides the FEMA worksheets for the **Local Historic District** and Greektown.

FLOODING EXPOSURE

The City of Tarpon Springs covers a land area of approximately nine square miles. The designated **Local Historic District** (includes National District) and the Greektown Traditional Cultural Property make up about 14.4% of the total land area.[17] The asset risk exposure analysis started with mapping of the potential area and levels of exposure for the **hazards** profiled in Part 2 of this document. Appendix A, Maps 4 through 9 illustrate the area of exposure to the CHHA (**Coastal High Hazard Area**), floodplains and future SLR (**sea level rise**). This study focused on structures built prior to 1976, the approximate date of full implementation of the NFIP. This date is significant because the finished floor elevations of many structures existing in 1976 are set below the expected elevation of flood waters. With flood modeling adjustments and the impact of **sea level rise** over the ensuing 47 years (since 1976), these structures have become even more vulnerable.

Exposure by SFHA and CHHA

According to preliminary data from the Pinellas County **Local Mitigation Strategy** the City of Tarpon Springs has 6,221 parcels located within the SFHA (**100-year floodplain**) containing 10,585 buildings. [18] Appendix A, Maps 5, 6 and 7 illustrate the current coverages of the **Flood Insurance Rate Map** (FIRM) designations over the study area. All of the SFHA coverages in the **Historic District**, Greektown and Union Academy areas are designated as **AE flood zones**. Map 4 of Appendix A also illustrates the **Coastal High Hazard Area** (CHHA), which corresponds closely, but not exactly, to the SFHA. Again, the CHHA represents the projected **storm surge** from a Category 1 landfalling hurricane.

Tarpon Springs Local and National Register Historic District (Historic District)
The 2009 historic **resources** survey of the expanded Tarpon Springs **Historic District** considered properties built in 1959 or earlier (i.e., 50 years or older at the time of that study). [19] Based on a count of the site addresses that were listed in the survey report, a total of 378 structures were included on the FMSF (Florida Master Site File). Twenty (20) additional structures built between 1960 and 1975 in the Tarpon Springs **Historic District** were included in this analysis in order to cover the time period up to the general implementation of the **National Flood Insurance Program**. The expanded time period to 1975 aligns with recent County-wide historic **resources** survey projects documenting the midcentury period (1945-1975), considered to be one of the most significant in terms of overall development. [20]

Historic District resources were evaluated for significance through the 2009 historic **resource** survey and the National Register listing processes. Buildings within a **historic district** can be ***contributing*** or ***non-contributing*** to the historic context. Using definitions found in the City's Comprehensive Plan Historic Resources Element (Section II.B):

> A ***contributing building*** "adds to the sense of time, place and historical development of the city through location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association," and,
>
> ***Non-contributing buildings*** "fall into two categories: those constructed during the **period of significance** that have lost the integrity of the original design or architectural details; and those that postdate the **period of significance**, but have no exceptional importance as defined by federal preservation guidelines." [21]

In some cases, when the information available is inadequate to evaluate the significance of the **resource**, the FMSF provides an option to indicate there is *insufficient information* at that time. Tables 3-1 and 3-2 below list the 396 **resources** built prior to 1976 in the **Historic District**, and, their **contributing** status and flood risk status.

TABLE 3-1. Local and National Register Tarpon Springs Historic District Summary of 396 Resources.

Quantity	Status/ Significance	Notes
239	**Contributing**	Designated as **contributing** or **contributing-altered**
132	**Non-contributing**	The 2009 survey included these structures as **non-contributing** due to loss of integrity
5	Insufficient Information	As determined in 2009 survey
4	Demolished	Listed in 2009 survey but no longer extant
5	Potential **contributing**	Built 1960-1975 and could be considered **contributing** for an expanded **period of significance**
11	Potential **non-contributing**	Built 1960-1975 and would not be considered **contributing** for an expanded **period of significance**
396	***Total Pre-1976 Resources (A total of 392 of these are extant)***	

TABLE 3-2. Local and National Register Tarpon Springs Historic District Extant Resources Flood Risk Status.

Quantity	Flood Risk Zone	Notes
168	100-year (1%)	Structures listed in 2009 survey report
16	100-year (1%)	Structures built 1960-1975
55	500-year (0.2%)	Structures listed in 2009 survey report
153	X (unshaded)	Structures in minimal flood risk area
392	***Total Pre-1976 Extant Resources***	

Greektown National Register District (Traditional Cultural Property)

Because the Greektown National Register district is listed under the criteria for a Traditional Cultural Property (TCP), the criteria for significance (i.e., ***contributing*** and ***non-contributing***) is not restricted to a 50-year **period of significance**. The key determinant of significance is the cultural association of the property with the Greek American community. This includes structures of all ages that have an association "with the cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in the community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community." [22]

The Greektown National Register district evaluated 296 **resources**[23] of which 47 are located in the portion of the **Local Historic District** that overlaps Greektown (Appendix A, Map 1). The **Local Historic District resources** analyzed above in Tables 3-1 and 3-2 were excluded from the Greektown analysis provided below in Tables 3-3 and 3-4. The FEMA worksheets were handled in the same way. A total of 249 Greektown **resources** were analyzed (Table 3-3).

TABLE 3-3. Greektown District Resources *Excluding Historic District Overlap* – Summary of 249 Resources.

Quantity	Status/ Significance	Notes
168	**Contributing**	Extant parcels with buildings built 1975 or earlier
42	**Non-contributing**	Extant parcels with buildings built 1975 or earlier
210	***Total Pre-1976 Extant Resources***	
27	Demolished	Addresses listed in 2014 nomination but structures are no longer extant. Of these, 18 were **contributing**, 6 **non-contributing** and 3 addresses were not assessed.
9	**Contributing**	Extant parcels with buildings built after 1975, designated as **contributing** for cultural affiliation
3	**Non-contributing**	NR nomination evaluated, built after 1975

TABLE 3-4. Greektown District Extant Resources *Excluding Historic District Overlap* Flood Risk Status – Summary of 222 Extant Resources.

Quantity	Flood Risk Zone	Notes
167	100-year (1%)	Structures built before 1975 (136 **contributing**, 31 **non-contributing**)
29	500-year (0.2%)	Structures built before 1975 (25 **contributing**, 4 **non-contributing**)
14	X (minimal risk)	Structures built before 1975 (8 **contributing**, 6 non-contributing)
210	***Total Pre-1976 Extant Resources***	
10	100-year (1%)	Structures built after 1975 (7 **contributing**, 3 **non-contributing**)
1	500-year (0.2%)	Structures built after 1975 (1 **contributing**)
1	X (minimal risk)	Structures built after 1975 (1 **contributing**)

Summary of Historic District and Greektown Extant Pre-1976 Resources

- A total of 602 pre-1976 extant **resources** were identified in the **Local Historic District** and Greektown;
- A total of 412 (68%) have a **contributing** or potentially **contributing** status;
- A total of 300 (50%) are located in the **CHHA** (169 are **contributing** or **contributing-altered**);
- A total of 351 (58%) are located in the **SFHA** (293 are **contributing** or **contributing-altered**);
- A total of 84 (14%) are located in the **500-Year Floodplain** (55 are **contributing** or **contributing-altered**);
- A total of 167 (28%) are outside the **floodplain** in **X Flood Zone (unshaded).**

BOX 3-1. 602 Historic District and Greektown Resources Built Prior to 1976:

- **68% are contributing to their respective districts**
- **58% are in the 100-Year Floodplain**
- **14% are in the 500-Year Floodplain**

Union Academy Neighborhood

The Union Academy Neighborhood area mapped for analysis (Appendix A, Map 1) includes 516 parcels of which 346 are built. Of the 346 built parcels in Union Academy, 64 (18%) are in the SFHA area. The remainder of Union Academy is located in or above the **500-Year Floodplain**. Structures in the western section of Union Academy are within the SFHA (see Appendix A, Map 7). The eastern section includes a substantial section of the Tarpon Shores Mobile Home Park (ca. 1974) in the SFHA. The central section is largely in the **X Flood Zone (unshaded)**.

SEA LEVEL RISE EXPOSURE

Long term **sea level rise** (SLR) increases **resource** asset risk exposure in two main ways:

1. Amplifies the threat and magnitude of **storm surges** in coastal areas, and,
2. Increases the extent and frequency of high tide events, increasing potential damage to resources and neighborhood infrastructure.

The Resilient Florida Act describes how a community should assess potential future risks of **sea level rise** using NOAA **sea level rise** (SLR) scenarios for:

- Year 2040 intermediate-low risk and intermediate-high risk projections, and,
- Year 2070 intermediate-low risk and intermediate-high risk projections.

NOAA's most recent (2022) data projects a **mean higher high water** (MHHW) increase of anywhere from just under one foot (intermediate low projections) up to the 3-foot range (intermediate high projections). Appendix A Maps 8 and 9 illustrate MHHW ground coverage from **sea level** increases of two feet and three feet. Of note is the 3.44 foot daily 2080 intermediate-high projection of higher high tide potentially causing significant inundation across the sponge docks and the "Fruit Salad" neighborhood (See Box 2-2).

WIND EXPOSURE

All structures in the entire study area are equally at high risk for wind damage. The Florida Building Code establishes design standards for wind-speed regions ranging from 115 miles per hour to 180 miles per hour from north to south throughout the state. The entire County of Pinellas is located within the 140 mile per hour Wind-Borne Debris Region.

EXPOSURE BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA - NEIGHBORHOODS AND SETTINGS

Historic District and Greektown – The Canal

"The Canal" (as labeled on the United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic maps) is located between Roosevelt and High Streets extending from the Anclote River. This area has

been subjected to substantial alteration in the past through dredge and fill methods. Fill material has the natural tendency to return to previous levels over time through siltation and erosion/subsidence. That is the reason "maintenance dredging" is repeatedly necessary for created navigation-ways. In this area, it can be expected that land slowly erodes into created waterbodies that likewise begin to fill in. At the same time, rising seas will find their own level, encroaching into historically low land areas first. Even the minimal 2040 SLR scenarios show that Canal Street, which was once a waterway connecting to Spring Bayou (Figure 24) is one of the first areas to accommodate rising seas. Sunny day flooding is already a regular occurrence at the intersection of Canal Street and Roosevelt Boulevard (Figure 25). **Resource** exposure in "The Canal" neighborhood primarily affects Greektown structures located along Roosevelt Boulevard, and, **Historic District** structures located between Canal Street and Read Street, perhaps a dozen or so structures. A look at Google Streetview™ clearly shows the difference between the finished floor elevations of older Greektown structures on the east side of Roosevelt Boulevard as compared to newly built structures on the west side (Figure 26).

Figure 24. 1883 plat map of Tarpon Springs showing earlier configuration of Spring Bayou and connected lakes in the area now known as "The Canal" (State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory accessed July 1, 2022 <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/5305>).

Figure 25. "Sunny day" flooding at Canal Street and Roosevelt Boulevard intersection, full moon high tide, June 16, 2022.

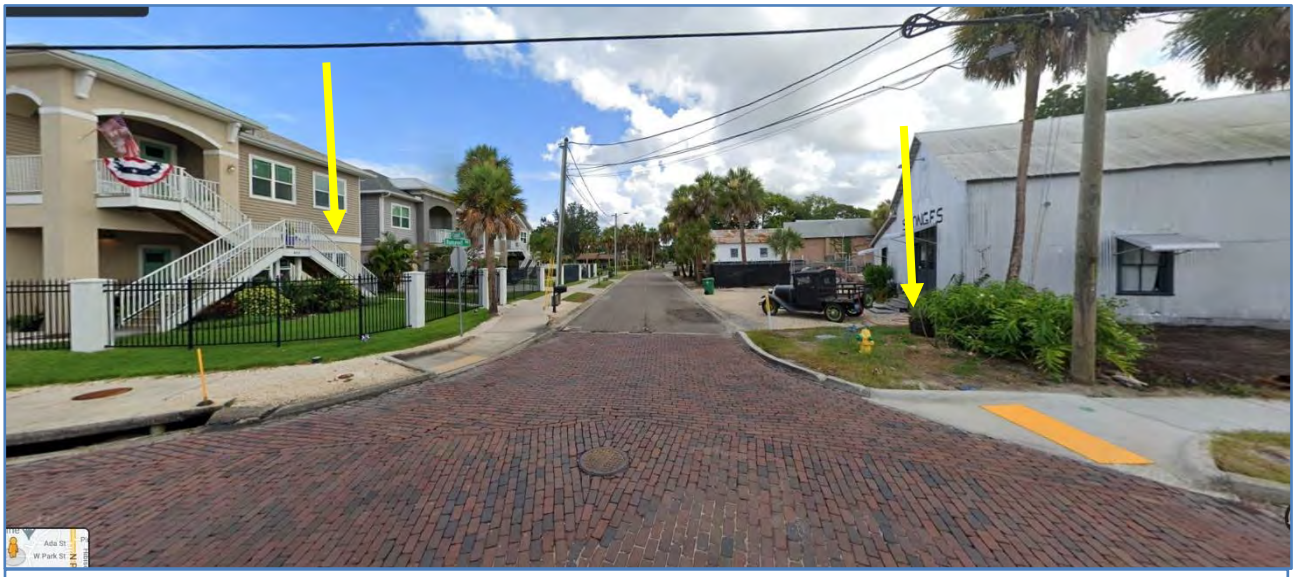


Figure 26. Finished floor elevations in "The Canal" neighborhood are now higher than they were prior to NFIP initiation as illustrated by the older sponge warehouses on the east side of Roosevelt Boulevard (right, ca. 1901 and 1950) and the new homes on the west side (left, ca. 2016 and 2021).

Historic District – Spring Bayou/Fruit Salad Neighborhood

The "Fruit Salad" and Spring Bayou neighborhoods occupy another area that experienced significant topographic alteration in the past. The 1883 town map shows the area of lowlands that likely consisted of herbaceous and forested wetlands prior to alteration (Figure 27). A photograph taken in approximately 1890 shows the more natural shoreline condition from a vantage point looking west across the bayou (Figure 28). The photograph in Figure 19, taken in approximately 1900 shows some of the infrastructure improvements made to the basin with seawalls creating hardened edges and land built up behind them. Significant land building in the neighborhood via dredge and fill behind perimeter bulkheading is clearly visible on today's aerial photography. Appendix A, Map 5 shows the SFHA coverage of this area. Current land elevations across much of the "Fruit Salad" area west of Banana Street are less than four feet above **sea level** (Appendix A, Map 10). Sunny day flooding now tops the Spring Bayou seawall at Craig Park. Along the eastern edge of Spring Bayou, the historic houses of the Golden Crescent are on a natural elevated ridge that is still above the SFHA elevation, but as one continues to travel north, the elevation drops back down in the Read Street/Parkin Court area.

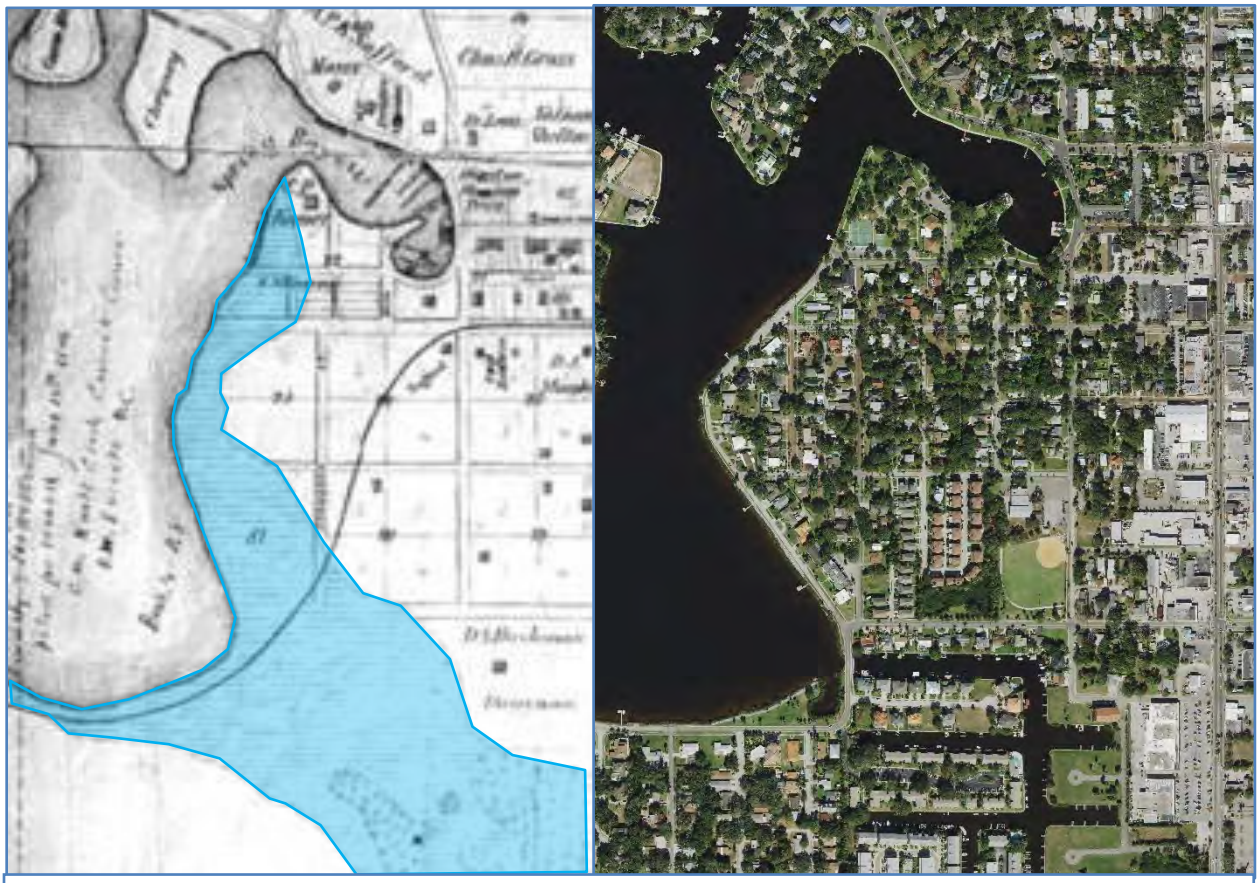


Figure 27. 1883 plat map of Tarpon Springs showing historic condition (blue shading) in the "Fruit Salad" neighborhood likely consisting of herbaceous and forested wetlands (State Archives of Florida, Florida Memory accessed July 1, 2022 <https://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/5305>

The “Fruit Salad” neighborhood includes a diverse collection of masonry and wood frame structures. This area is particularly vulnerable because it is:

- Adjacent to waterways where protection against water encroachment is inadequate,
- has low topographic elevations,
- is occupied entirely by residential and civic uses,
- has virtually no room along most of its shoreline to buffer or retreat from impacts.

Figure 28. Looking west at Spring Bayou from Switzers – Tarpon Springs, Florida, c.1890.

Greektown – Sponge Docks and Residential Neighborhoods

The contours shown on Maps 11 and 12 in Appendix A provide a striking illustration of the most vulnerable areas of Greektown: the Sponge Docks commercial neighborhood and the residential/mixed corridors extending from there along Hope Street, Athens Street and Ada Street. This area is already frequently flooded. Map 12 shows the significant topographic contours and slopes across this relatively limited neighborhood expanse, setting the stage for active water movement and accumulation from both tidal and rainfall flooding sources. At least a portion of the area was significantly altered through dredge and fill methods, altering natural topographic and drainage conditions. The 1966 oblique aerial post card in Figure 29 shows the created canal that now terminates at Canal Street. In addition, the sponge docks shoreline was improved to serve the sponge boat fleet and other commercial waterfront activities. Figure 30 shows likely areas of previous marsh and lowlands that were bulkheaded for this purpose.

Greektown Docks/Commercial Working Waterfront

The traditional working waterfront of Greektown, now dominated by tourist-oriented uses, borders the Anclote River with structures along both sides of Dodecanese Boulevard, the "main street" of the Docks. The structures in this neighborhood are primarily characterized as one and two-story wood frame and masonry commercial and mixed use establishments (Figures 4 through 8). Totaling on the order of 50 structures, most pre-date NFIP implementation. All structures are located in the SFHA and many are in the Anclote River **Floodway**. The primary flooding issue here is the increasingly regular inundation of flood water that makes its way up Dodecanese Boulevard and into existing structures (Appendix A, Map 11).

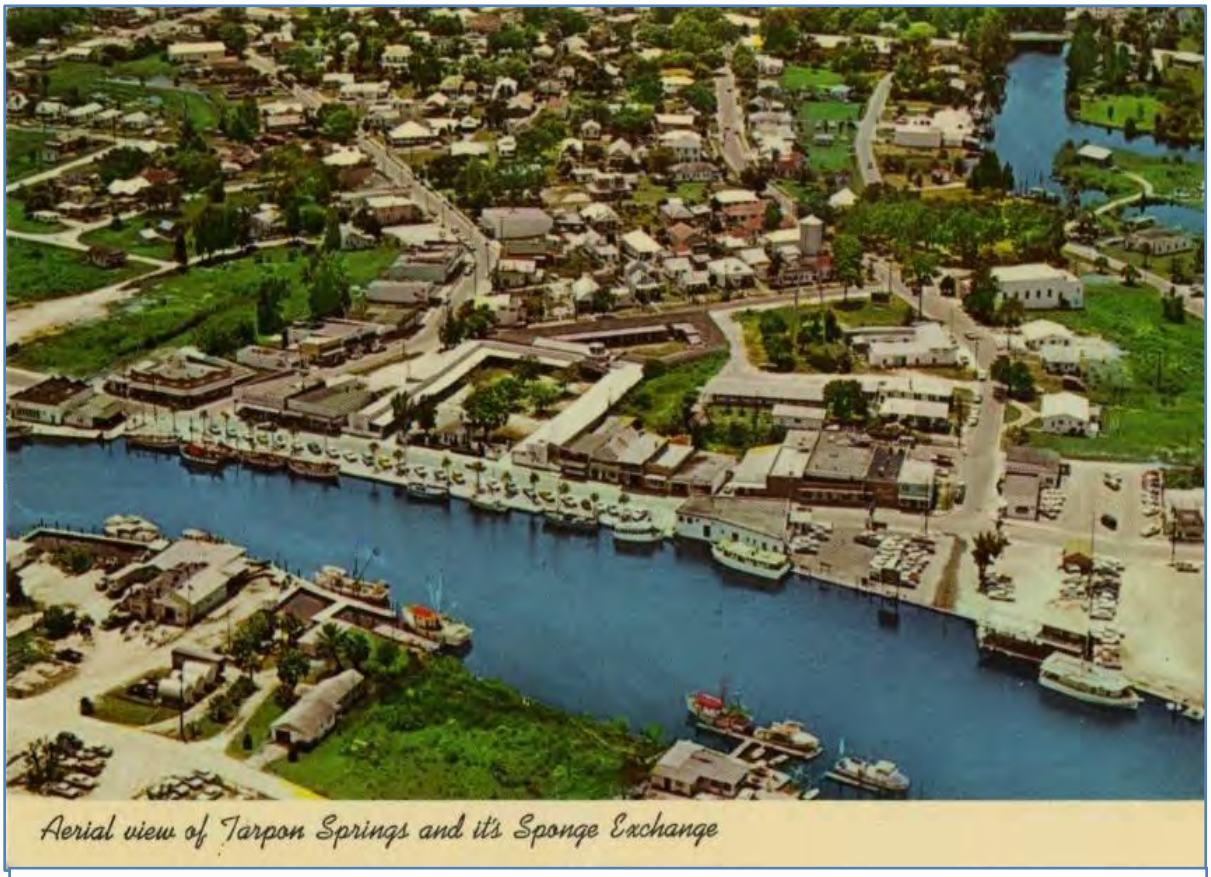


Figure 29. Aerial oblique view of Tarpon Springs Sponge Exchange, 1966. The manmade canal going under Canal Street can be seen in the upper right hand corner of the post card. http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/334306

Figure 30. 1883 Plat Map showing areas of likely previous wetlands/lowlands (highlighted in blue) that are now filled and bulkheaded. http://www.floridamemory.com/items/show/334306

Greektown Residential

The original Greektown residential neighborhood running the length of Athens Street, Hope Street and their peripheral side streets is still largely intact with respect to both the original structures, and the residential uses occupying them (Appendix A, Map 12). The structures located between Athens and Hope Streets are on a high elevation, with portions approaching 20 feet above **sea level**. This natural feature clearly shows up on the 1883 Plat Map between the previous "lakes" to the west and the marshland to the east (Figure 30), explaining why topography drops so quickly east of Athens Street and west of Hope Street. Many of the structures in this neighborhood are of wood frame construction and elevated on piers (Figure 10). While this high ridge is outside the **floodplain**, it will be completely and immediately surrounded by a **storm surge**. The fact that this ridge is in Pinellas County Evacuation Zone B (on a scale of A (most vulnerable) through E (least vulnerable)) bears out the expectation that this area will likely not be accessible by emergency response vehicles during a flood.

Greektown North Pinellas Adapted Commercial

The North Pinellas Avenue portion of the Greektown District includes on the order of 25 structures and extends from the Anclote River Bridge to Pine Street. This area is dominated by masonry commercial structures but also includes a few buildings originally used as residences, community gathering spaces, and previous sponge warehouses (Figure 9). Elevations above sea level generally range from 12 feet to 4 feet between the Anclote River Bridge and the southern boundary of the Greektown District, with the low spot centering around Spruce Street. Pinellas Avenue, also designated as "Alternate U.S. Highway 19" is a state highway running the length of the Pinellas County peninsula that has its own historic cultural identity. Development of the North Pinellas corridor is covered by the City's Special Area Plan and the form-based code ("Smartcode"). The key challenge in this area of Greektown will be **adaptation** of redeveloping properties to longer term **sea level rise**.

Geographic Area Exposure - Summary

Overall, examining vulnerable neighborhoods as risk exposure groups is useful for identifying potential neighborhood-wide **adaptation** actions. Table 3-5 below provides a summary of the neighborhoods discussed above and their general characteristics. This is a starting point

TABLE 3-5. Flood Impact Characterization of Vulnerable Neighborhoods.

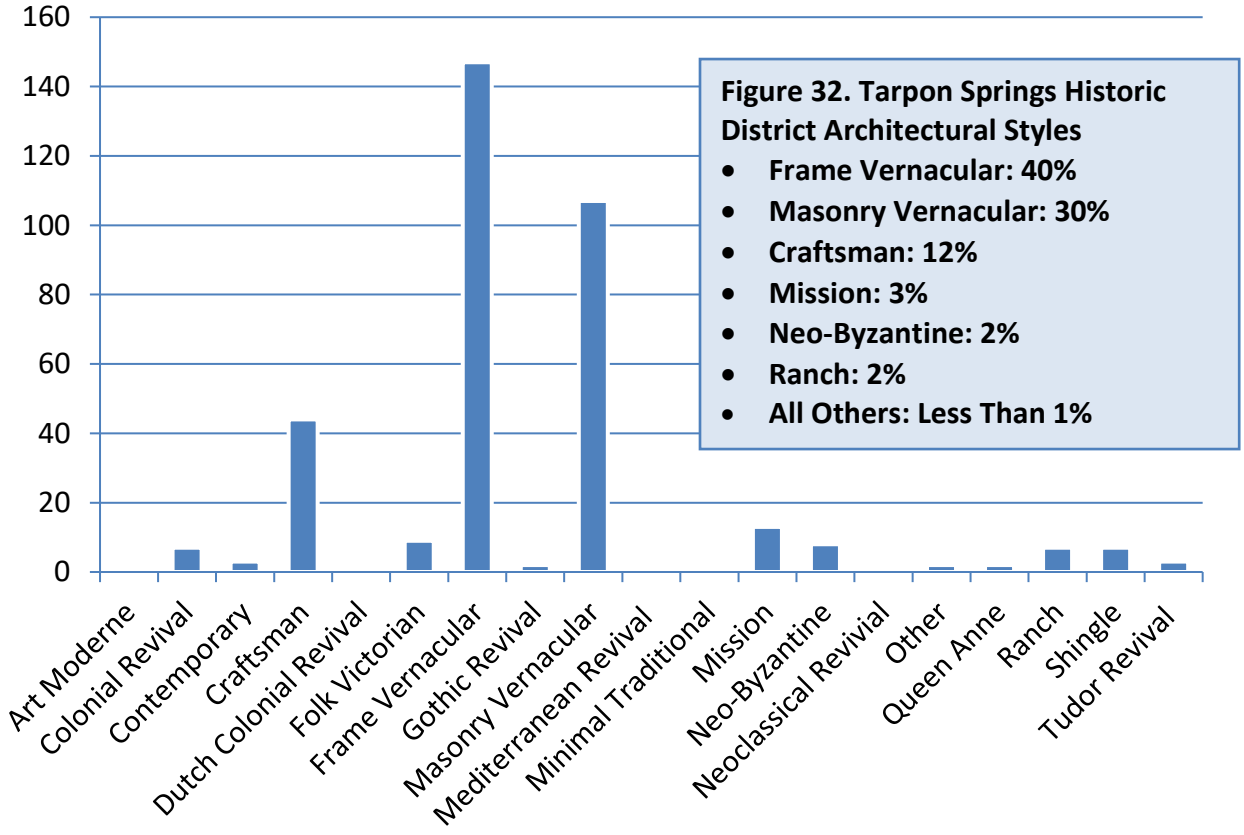
Neighborhood	Impact Hazard	Ground Elevation Above Sea Level	Neighborhood Foundation/Floor System Characteristics
Canal	Nuisance Flooding, Storm Flooding	2 to 5 feet	Continuous footing and pier foundations / Floor systems are slab-on-grade or wood
Fruit Salad	Nuisance Flooding, Storm Flooding	3 to 5 feet	Most are continuous footing foundations, some piers / Floor systems are predominately wood with several slab-on-grade
Greektown Sponge Docks (commercial)	Nuisance Flooding, Storm Flooding	3 to 4 feet	Mix of foundation types including special types and monolithic slab systems / Floor systems predominately slab-on-grade with few wood
Greektown Residential	Storm Flooding (area will likely be isolated)	5-20 feet	Continuous footing and pier foundations / Floor systems are predominately wood with few slab-on-grade
Greektown North Pinellas Avenue	Storm Flooding	Above 4 feet	Continuous footing and pier foundations / Floor systems are predominately slab-on-grade with some wood

to plan for neighborhood exposure by characterizing the elements that define the potential impact on individual buildings. Figure 31 illustrates an example of how flood risk exposure can be evaluated on an individual building by anticipating the impacts of a theoretical rise in water level of one, two and three feet above grade. At one foot, water may stay below the main room of this pier-supported structure. At two and three feet, water will enter the structure, affecting the floor, walls, electrical/plumbing infrastructure, and, contents.

Figure 31. The National Register building, "Meres Packing House" (see Figure 12) showing the general elevation of flood waters at one (green), two (orange) and three (red) feet above grade. This building has corrugated metal walls, a pier-supported foundation, and wood floor without a sub-floor. The ground elevation at this building entrance is less than three (3) feet above sea level.

EXPOSURE BY BUILDING TYPOLOGY

Most of the building structural systems in the study area are of wood frame (65%) and of masonry (30%). There were 19 **architectural styles** identified in this study using the 2009 Historic **Resource** Survey supplemented by the addition of structures built from 1960 to 1975 (Figure 32). The majority of buildings are listed as "vernacular," whether built of wood frame or masonry construction. "Vernacular" architecture encompasses buildings constructed according to traditional methods of construction within a specific locality or for a particular group of people. Often these structures were designed and built by individuals who were influenced by local climate, available building traditions, and contemporary architectural fashions and styles.[24]



The main structural components putting historic buildings at risk of damage or destruction include:

- Frame – The material, assembly and reinforcement of the building's wood, masonry or other structural framing system;
- Foundation – The foundation upon which the building is set (generally piers, foundation walls or slab on grade);
- Roof – The material, shape and attachment system of the building's roof;
- Openings (windows/doors) – The location, sizes, and protection systems of openings in the building envelope including doors, windows, louvre vents, etc.;
- Architectural Features – Features such as columns, chimneys, decorative finishes and elements that define and contribute to a structure's **architectural style** (Figure 33);
- Site Features and Infrastructure – Underground infrastructure, site walls/fences, landscaping and other site features.

The **hazards** identified in Part 2 of this document are expected to subject historic structures to the following primary impacts:

- Direct, elevated and sustained force of pressure from water and wind,
- Direct impact from wind-borne and water-borne debris,

- Extent and duration of immersion and infiltration of water/moisture,
- Potential corrosion from saltwater, and,
- Potential effects of biological constituents in water (e.g., mold and fungi).

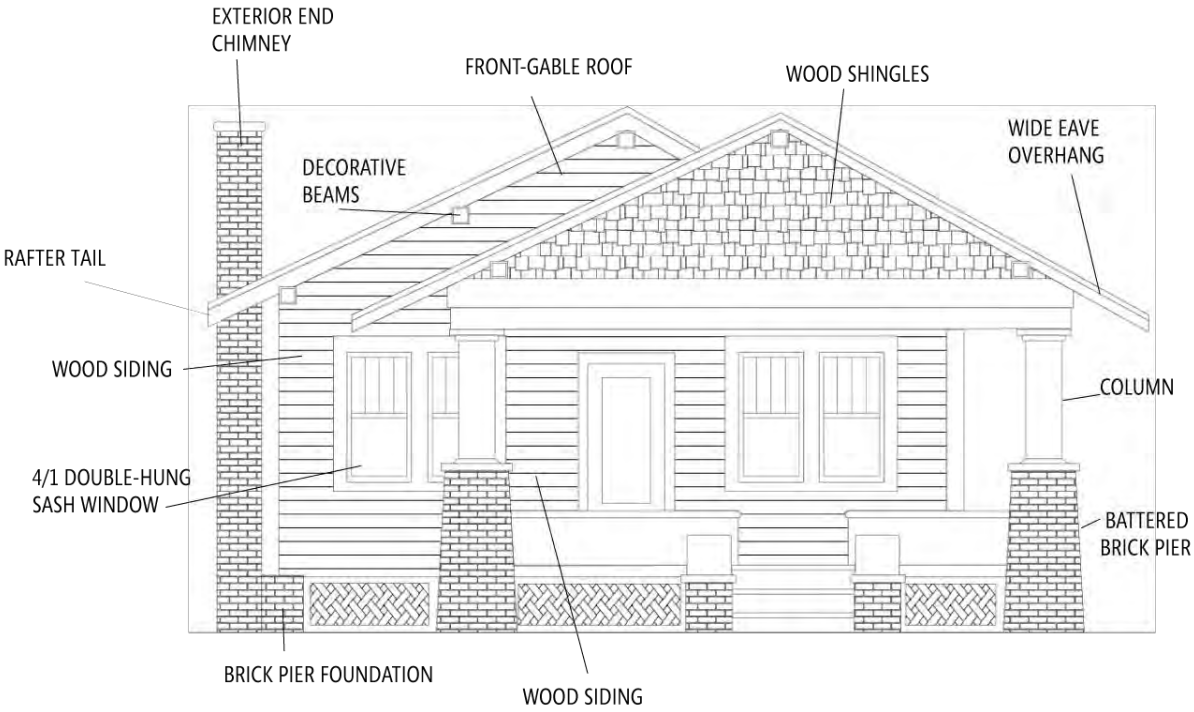


Figure 33. Diagram of the Craftsman architectural style showing typical elements of construction and defining architectural features.

Building Frame

The identified storm **hazards** expose the building framing to significant and sustained pressure from **storm surge** and winds. The strength and trajectory of a particular storm will dictate the level of surge and wind impact. None of the parcels in the study area are in the **Velocity Flood Zone** (V Zone) where incoming surge will first enter the City. All parcels are in the **AE Flood Zone** and the **X Flood Zone** where flooding may typically be experienced as a rapid rise and spreading of water after the initial **storm surge** has come ashore. Water will rise accompanied by the wind-driven push against a structure as it seeks paths of least resistance around and through barriers. The exit of surge waters as the storm abates may be rapid, but may not carry the force level of the incoming surge. The potential structural impacts will therefore depend on the water's volume, height, direction of movement (including the change of direction of an outgoing surge) and speed (force) of movement.

The entire City of Tarpon Springs is within the Wind Borne Debris Region that is defined in the Florida Building Code, subject to a 140 mile-per-hour ultimate wind speed design. [25] All structures in the study area are susceptible to wind damage of the structural frame or to failure

of fastenings of the exterior cladding material. The impacts of wind forces are correlated with wind speed and direction, duration of sustained winds, and wind gusts. A tropical system in particular can deliver a double blow along its trajectory of passage with eyewall wind speeds changing direction. A structure weakened by the initial onslaught of sustained winds cannot always withstand the immediate impact of the opposing eyewall, where winds are at their highest speed and pushing in the opposite direction. The exposure of a building frame to wind and water forces is directly related to its overall strength. High wind may cause unreinforced structural frames to rack or deform, and, can cause exterior covering materials to blow off the structure if anchorage to the structural frame is inadequate.

Wood Frame Buildings

Many of the historic **resources** in Tarpon Springs were built before 1950 with traditional wood frame, vernacular construction methods. In the **Historic District**, the wood frame vernacular **architectural style** is the dominant group (Figure 32). The earliest structures were most likely built from local heart-pine wood, which has more structural capacity than contemporary wood materials. But often the structural members were undersized for today's building code and may not be formed or connected with a continuous load path from foundation to roof to hold the building together.

Unreinforced Masonry Buildings

Unreinforced masonry construction was typical of pre-1945 structures, and consists of masonry units mortared together to form bearing and non-bearing walls. Unreinforced masonry is a bit of a misnomer, as there may be minimal amounts of metal bars or sections used for reinforcement in the walls, depending on the skill of the mason and the size and complexity of the structure. If any reinforcement was used, it was usually placed in lintels over large wall openings, sometimes in the perimeter beam at the top of the wall, on intersecting corners, and occasionally as vertical rods spaced along the length of the masonry walls. These intermittent reinforcements were focused on strengthening individual features of the building and did not create an overall structural load path intended to hold the building together. Types of unreinforced masonry construction include stamped, patterned concrete block often made locally, and, hollow clay tile such as that used in the Tarpon Arcade building (Figure 14).

Reinforced Masonry Buildings

More recent concrete and brick masonry construction features reinforcing steel that creates a continuous load path and a structural connection from the top of the wall beam or lintel vertically down to the concrete footings, with vertical steel bars at corners, on either side of openings and at regular intervals along the length of the walls. This construction has greater lateral resistance to wind loads and to flood waters. Some of the larger structures built during the later 1960s and into the 1970s were constructed with reinforced concrete structural frames.

Roofs and Openings

A major cause of partial or whole building failure is the entry of wind into the interior. Once wind gets in, the opposing forces being exerted to equalize the pressure differential can do

substantial damage. There are two main ways that wind gets inside a structure via failure of openings in the building envelope: through the roof, and through window/door openings.

Wind – Roof

Assuming the roofing system is solid with no improper openings, the main components dictating whether/how wind will get in are the roof shape and the roof attachment system. The **historic district** includes a variety of roof types (Figure 34). Some shapes are more resistant to wind entry (e.g., hipped roof) than others (e.g. gable roof). High wind can cause roof structural failure if structural anchors are missing or inadequate for the uplift loads. Roof covering materials may blow off the structure if anchorage to the structural frame is inadequate. Roof openings through the attic to the outside (e.g., attic vents, dormers, chimneys, etc.) need appropriate storm protection to make the entire system a solid enclosure. The roof's attachment system forms the next level of protection against damage from the entry of winds. Since the attachment system is internal to the building, it can be adapted without disturbing the historic integrity of the building's exterior.

Wind – Building Openings

Traditional window glass **glazing** is susceptible to breakage from wind-borne debris, without some form of protection. In the Tarpon Springs **Historic District**, window and door replacements are the most frequent request reviewed by the City's **Heritage Preservation Board** for **Certificates of Approval** (26% of requests reviewed since 2009). Many older windows have glass-glazed openings, framing/muntins of wood or aluminum, and operable sashes (as opposed to a fixed window). Material deterioration over time may reduce the integrity of the window's tightness of fit against the opening in which it was installed. Material and fit are also the main components defining the level of strength of historic doors, including doors that have window openings. As with framing and roofs, wind that has entered a structure will exert pressure, resulting in stress on the weaker building openings. During Hurricane Andrew, which struck Homestead, Florida on August 24, 1992, residents reported observing the oscillation or "bowing/bending" of sliding glass doors (even those protected by storm panels) in response to the pressure differential (P. McNeese, pers. comm.).

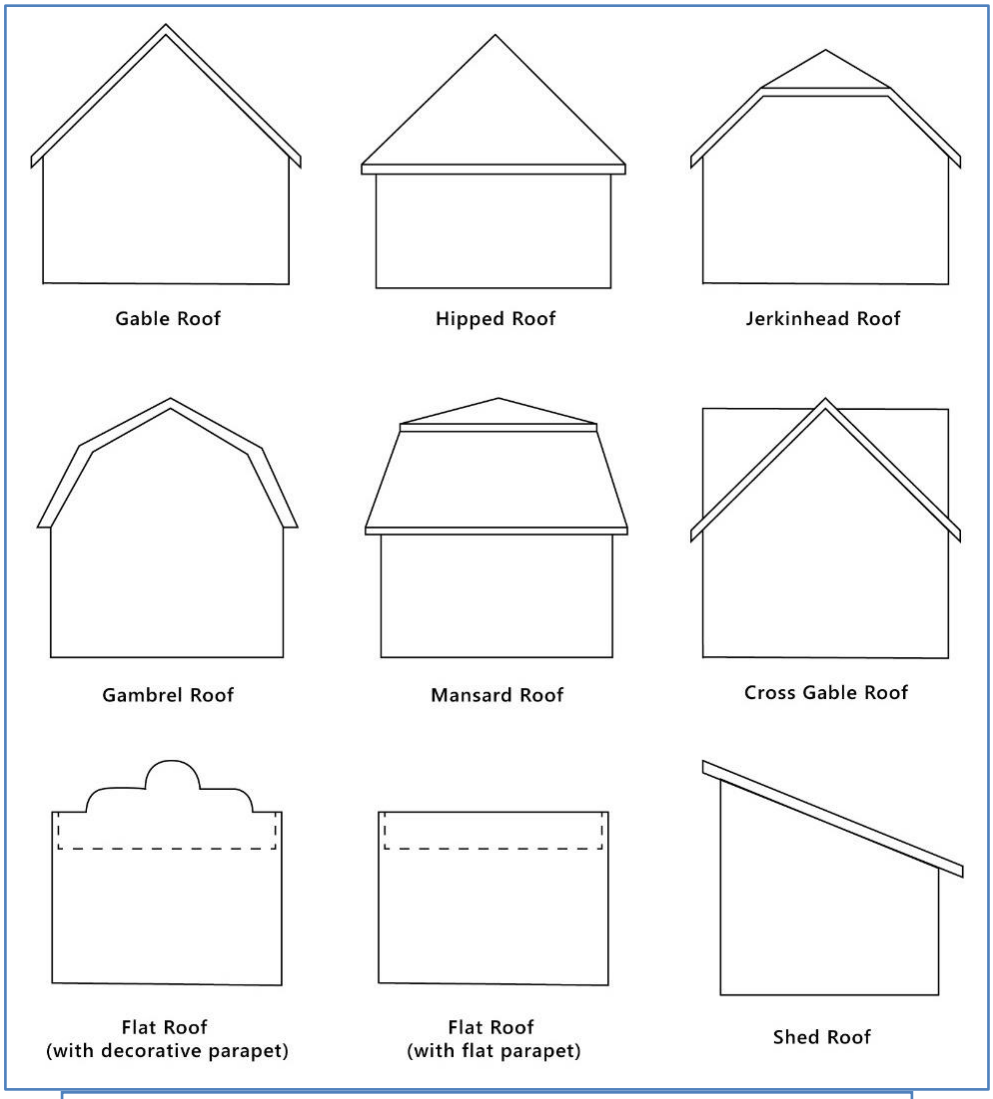


Figure 34. Illustration of roof types common in the Historic District.

Foundation and Infrastructure

Foundations

Building foundations throughout the study area typically consist of piers, continuous wall, or slab on grade (Figure 35). The rise and movement of water is the main **hazard** of force impacting foundations, including buried footings, where present. Risk of exposure of the foundational system results from the movement of water through and around it (both entering and exiting), and erosion/undermining of soils by the water. Buildings supported by piers or walls are most often noticeably elevated above grade. Elevation above grade level allows for ventilation under the structure and also allows for low-level flooding to pass beneath a building. However, a foundation must be strong enough to withstand significant force of water hitting both the building and the attached foundation members. As previously mentioned, a strong load path must extend from a building's frame into its foundation to strengthen the load of force.

Site Infrastructure

Site infrastructure of historic significance in Tarpon Springs often includes "site walls" or "garden walls" (Figure 10) that are **contributing** in their own right. These features may take the initial force of advancing water on a property, thereby providing some functional level of diversion/protection. Other common site features include fences, landscaping/gardens, walkways, driveways, and other improvements. Buried infrastructure most often includes structural footers/pilings and buried utilities. Like foundations, site infrastructure is at risk of exposure to damage from water movement and soil erosion or shifting.

Debris Impacts

Three of the most prevalent sources of storm-generated impact are from windborne missiles, floating debris and fallen trees and limbs. All buildings in Tarpon Springs are at risk. Tree damage is most severe when a structural tree member pierces or crushes portions of the building envelope, resulting in direct damage, and, the entry of wind and water. A tree whose form is not properly maintained for storm-related **resilience** is at higher risk of having impacts on property features, and of suffering impacts itself.

"Missiles" are usually relatively small debris caught up in the strongest (e.g. eyewall) section of a tropical storm. The debris becomes a projectile that will go partially or all the way through a property building or feature. Obviously building openings are most vulnerable. The key is to identify materials or treatments that can repel missiles.

In addition to trees and wind-borne missiles, impacts from larger debris may be experienced throughout the study area and may include everything from boats to backyard sheds. The potential impacts depend on the size and weight of the debris and the manner in which it enters a property. Floating debris may be deposited, even somewhat gently, as a **storm surge** passes by or recedes, while a wind-driven aluminum shed or porch roof might wrap itself around a tree or structure.

Figure 35. Support piers and continuous block walls are typical foundations used historically in the study area. The residence at 4 West Orange Street (left) used block piers, while the one at 18 North Ring Avenue (right) used a continuous block wall with decorative vents.

Water Immersion

"The primary damage to historic buildings in a flood disaster is from immersion of building materials in **floodwaters** and the moving force of **floodwaters** that can cause structural collapse."[26] Water inundation from storm flooding, sunny day flooding and rainfall events often results in significant and chronic impacts to historic structures after the **hazard** has passed by or receded. In the study area, the level of risk from exposure of structural building components to water inundation depends on site grading and barriers, building form and building materials.

Water and Moisture Infiltration

Certain materials immersed in standing or trapped water will experience an increased movement of moisture into the material that will take time to dry out. This will affect any material on a structure above the actual flood level, where water has been "wicked" by capillary action into the material (e.g., as with wood, plaster or drywall). The extent of damage will be directly related to the extent and duration of material immersion. A tropical storm or frontal storm may involve limited immersion times if the water exits the property quickly. Sunny day flooding and rain-generated flooding may result in more frequent and longer immersion times. Storm sewer and sanitary sewer system back-ups result in water that can significantly affect interior and exterior surfaces and materials. Moisture from water infiltration may cause swelling, crumbling (e.g., brick masonry), warping and disintegration of materials over time and can cause chronic staining or discoloration from constituents in the water.

Salt Water

Invasion of materials by salt water (and to a lesser extent, fresh water) will corrode metal reinforcements over time. Salty water seeps through cracks in the foundation, finding its way to steel and rebar reinforcements that may begin to corrode over time.

Biological Constituents

Storm surge inundation, sunny day flooding, and rainfall flooding all carry with them some level of biological constituents that may result in mold, fungi or pest infestations after the initial **hazard** impact has passed. Property owners must be prepared to treat such impacts as a continuing **hazard** to be arrested and removed as soon as possible. These infestations, besides creating unhealthy conditions for humans and pets, can have a wide array of impacts to historical material components, accelerating decay of interior and exterior finishes and cladding, and, damaging electrical, mechanical and plumbing systems.

PART 4 – COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT AND PRIORITIES

PRESENTATIONS AND WORKSHOPS

Methods

An extensive public engagement process was conducted for this project. It included:

- Project web page on "Connect Tarpon Springs" the City's public engagement platform,
- Project introduction presentation at the January 3, 2022 meeting of the **Heritage Preservation Board**,
- Stakeholders Group meeting held on January 14, 2022 to discuss the project and test the draft public survey,
- Public survey of 59 respondents (See Appendix D for survey results),
- Community values workshop for local public officials held on February 24, 2022,
- Community values workshop for public participants held on February 24, 2022 (this included an invitation mailed out to all 716 addresses in the Greektown and Historic areas resulting in 30 workshop attendees),
- Goal-setting workshop held with the **Heritage Preservation Board** on April 11, 2022 and attended by 8 members of the public.

At the community values workshops held in February 2022, a review of the data compiled to that point was presented including the architectural evaluation of **resources** and the preliminary results of the public survey. The participants were introduced to the basic components of **adaptation** and **resiliency** in the historic/cultural **resource** context, and, were provided with case study examples from other historic communities. **Adaptation** actions aligning with the Pinellas County **Local Mitigation Strategy** were also described including prevention, property protection, structural diversion, nature-based approaches and public awareness/education. [27]

The attendees participated in facilitated breakout sessions to brainstorm and strategize on four topics:

- Land use policy, regulation and incentives
- **Adaptation** strategies for buildings and landscapes
- Public awareness and preparedness
- Cultural and historic **resource** planning, protection and recovery

Participants were guided by the following series of questions in formulating their strategies:

- **Actions:** Identify 3-4 actions that property owners or public agencies can take to help minimize flooding of historic buildings, neighborhoods and cultural assets.
- **Barriers:** What are the barriers for property owners or public agencies to take actions to minimize flooding of historic buildings, neighborhoods and cultural assets?
- **Approach:** How can those barriers be overcome to minimize flooding of historic buildings, neighborhoods and cultural assets?
- **Who:** Who is the natural lead of this effort? Who should serve as partners in this effort? How should this group communicate their work?

- **Immediate Next Steps:** What are the immediate next steps to move the actions you have identified forward for a historic building, neighborhood, or cultural asset?

At the April 2022 goal-setting workshop, the **Heritage Preservation Board** and attending public were presented with a summary of objectives resulting from the community input via workshops and public survey response:

- Encourage and support disaster **adaptation** efforts of historic property owners.
- Launch a public awareness and education program on climate risk to heritage assets in coordination with city, county and regional agencies and organizations.
- Work with Tarpon Springs decision-makers to amend existing and establish new policies promoting **resilience** in historic areas.
- Develop and disseminate guidance on disaster risk reduction for historic places.
- Promote collection and sharing of data on **vulnerability** of historic properties through City of Tarpon Springs Geographic Information System (GIS).
- Identify and document culturally significant properties within Tarpon Springs flood risk areas.

In addition, the findings of the **resource** survey and risk assessment were presented along with the methodology used for ranking of community values and preferred priorities for historic property **adaptation**. **Heritage Preservation Board** (HPB) members, City staff and meeting participants broke into two groups to review and prioritize the goals and objectives, and, suggest action items for implementation.

Results

Strategies suggested by the February 2022 workshop participants primarily addressed data collection and dissemination, increasing awareness for property owners of their property's disaster risk, providing guidance for **adaptation**, and coordinating efforts between the City and Pinellas County. Examples of the many suggestions provided by participants included:

- Support of property owner disaster **adaptation** efforts through education and technical assistance,
- Suggested use of the City's on-line community engagement platform, Connect Tarpon Springs, to provide a toolkit for property owners,
- Review of the zoning and building codes in historic flood risk areas,
- Collection and sharing of disaster risk **vulnerability** data using Geographic Information System (GIS) methods,
- Completion of **vulnerability assessments** for City-owned historic properties and those found to be of primary significance to the community,
- Collection of survey and photo documentation work in the Union Academy neighborhood to ensure the "whole community" is valued in the risk assessment process.

With the suggested actions from the combined workshops and the public survey, the final draft goals, objectives and actions were formulated for this report.

PUBLIC SURVEY

Methods

The public survey consisted of twenty questions, half of which evaluated the awareness level of the responder, and the remainder of which pertained to **adaptation** and **resiliency** planning. Survey access was provided via the Connect Tarpon Springs community engagement page and was also provided via hard copy at the workshops. The survey was posted on January 26, 2022 and remained open throughout the project. Results of the survey were pulled for final use in the latter part of April 2022. The survey covered the following basic topics:

- Awareness and attitudes towards coastal **hazards**,
- Coastal **hazard** preparedness levels,
- Coastal **hazard** response,
- Post-**hazard** event recovery priorities,
- Coastal **hazard** information needs,
- Historic **resource** protection priorities.

Results

The public survey was completed by 59 respondents. Survey results are included in Appendix D of this document. Highlights include the following:

- 81% of respondents were owners of residential property in the City,
- 73% of respondents felt that flooding and storm events are a serious problem that should be addressed now,
- Most respondents (71%) have experienced nuisance flooding or storm events in the City,
- 77% of respondents were also concerned with high wind events in addition to flooding,
- Preparedness levels (e.g., flood insurance, etc.) varied among respondents.

When asked about facilities and services to prioritize for operation during recovery from a disaster, respondents ranked the choices as follows:

1) Grocery and convenience stores
2) Transportation systems
3) Government offices
4) Schools and education institutions
5) Retail, restaurants, bars and cafes
6) Wharves and marinas
7) Houses of worship
8) Hotels
9) Museums and cultural institutions

The **resources** fitting the above categories were ranked “medium” to “high” in community value on the FEMA Worksheets completed for the risk exposure assessment.

The survey also listed 17 significant historic **resources** and asked survey respondents to choose their top ten protection priorities. Respondents were able to add their own **resources** to this

list as part of the top ten. The following historic **resources** were identified as being of high importance to be prioritized for protection for their historical value:

- Neighborhoods and Settings
  - Sponge Docks
  - Downtown **Historic District**
  - Greektown **Historic District**
  - Craig Park
- Buildings
  - City Hall (Old Tarpon Springs High School)
  - Greek Orthodox Church (St. Nicholas Cathedral)
  - Cultural Center
  - Train Depot
  - Safford House Museum
- Other **Resources**
  - N.K. Symi Sponge Diving Boat

These **resources** were ranked "high" in community value on the FEMA Worksheets completed for the risk exposure assessment. The remaining seven **resources** listed in the survey were the Arcade Hotel, Cycadia Cemetery, Rose Hill Cemetery, Sponge Exchange, Sponge Packing Houses, the "Fruit Salad" Neighborhood, and the Union Academy Neighborhood.

Overall, public engagement results show that residents, business owners and city officials are concerned regarding the impact of **hazard** events on the local economy, the tourism industry, and the significant cultural and historic places that characterize Tarpon Springs.

BOX 4-1. Public Survey Responses:
"I think the #1 priority is to prevent street flooding during high tide and heavy rain. The sponge docks need to be protected to encourage tourism, and residents need to rely on streets being open and safe."

"Provide property owners of historic properties, low interest loans and find out what government programs can assist them and let them know."

"Investing & upgrading this historic district will contribute to the economic development of the town and have business owners wanting to stay in town..."

CRITICAL HISTORICAL ASSETS

The Resilient Florida Grant Program established under Florida Statutes includes four classes of critical assets. The fourth class is "natural, cultural, and historical **resources**, including conservation lands, parks, shorelines, surface waters, wetlands, and historical and cultural assets" (F.S. 380.093(2)(a)4). Rule-making for this program is currently underway and as of this writing defines a "comprehensive **vulnerability assessment**" partially as an assessment that identifies or addresses "risks of flooding and **sea level rise** to critical or regionally significant assets" (Florida Administrative Code 62S-8.002). The Resilient Florida program is, as yet, largely

untested in the operation of the grant program with respect to historic **resources**. The future will tell what level of justification and/or analysis is needed for historic **resource**-related funding requests. In the meantime, the City is conducting their **Vulnerability Assessment** and Action Plan (VAAP – see Part 2 above) analyzing exposure for "critical and regionally significant assets" located in the City. Those assets are being classified in the four categories listed in F.S. 380.093(2)(a). The City can be proactive in defining its historical assets as critical assets based on this **Adaptation** and **Resiliency** study and plan that found significant **resources** in the following classifications:

- designated **historic districts** and their **resources**,
- publicly owned **resources**,
- **resources** identified by the citizens as important.

Those **resources** from the above list that are located in the SFHA (the most floodprone area) may be considered to be critical historic **resource** assets for planning purposes for the following reasons:

- Recognized districts (**Historic District** and Greektown) contain a concentration of **resources** and were ranked of high importance for prioritized protection by the public.
- City-owned **resources** are under the City's direct control, so the City can readily implement funded **adaptation** projects on these properties.
- A public engagement process was conducted as part of this study through which the public identified those **resources** they would like to prioritize for protection.

Critical historic **resource** assets are listed in Table 4-1 and mapped in Appendix A Map 13. Note that in comparing Table 4-1 below with Table 1-1 in Part 1 of this study, that most City-owned **resources** are outside the SFHA.

TABLE 4-1. Critical Historic Resource Assets in Tarpon Springs: Resources in the Special Flood Hazard Area (SFHA) that are publicly owned, have district status, or were ranked of high importance by the public.

Historic Resource Asset	Ownership	Public Survey Priority	Notes
Sponge Docks	public	high importance	City-owned commercial docks
Craig Park	public	high importance	City-owned park
Union Academy Family Center	public		City-owned
Local Historic District	public/private	high importance	SFHA primarily covers Fruit Salad neighborhood which includes 171 **contributing** and **contributing-altered resources** in the SHFA
Greektown District	public/private	high importance	SFHA primarily covers commercial area which includes 182 **contributing resources** in the SHFA (plus 12 **resources** that are also **contributing** in the **Local Historic District** and included above)

PART 5 – ADAPTATION AND RESILIENCY PLAN

ADAPTATION, RESILIENCE AND HAZARD MITIGATION DEFINED

Distinguishing what constitutes **adaptation** and **resilience** in disaster planning begins with understanding the definitions of each of those terms, particularly as they relate to historic properties and cultural **resources**.

Resilience is the ability of a system to prepare for, adapt to, and quickly recover from a significant threat with minimal damage to social well-being, the economy, and the environment. In short, it is the capacity to prepare and adapt.[28]

Adaptation consists of the steps taken towards becoming more resilient in response to actual or expected impacts of the identified short-term and long-term **hazards**.[29] **Adaptation** includes both structural and non-structural measures.

Hazard Mitigation consists of reduction or elimination of the loss of life and property damage resulting from natural and manmade **hazards**.[30] Mitigation is accomplished by implementing mitigation actions. Examples of community-wide mitigation approaches in **historic districts** include prevention measures, property and **resource** protection measures, structural diversions, public education and awareness, and natural resource protection measures for landscapes and archaeological sites.[31]

STUDY CONCLUSIONS

From information gathered through the **resource** survey, risk assessment, workshops, public survey and discussions with residents, the planning team drew several conclusions:

1. A significant portion of both the **Historic District** and Greektown are susceptible to impacts from the identified **hazards**, and will be increasingly susceptible in the future.

2. The “Sponge Docks” and the “Fruit Salad” neighborhoods are among the areas having the greatest potential amount of historic asset risk exposure to flooding and **sea level rise** impacts.

3. The **Historic District** and the Greektown District both have significant **floodplain** coverage with 58% of structures studied (pre-1976) in the **100-year Floodplain** (SFHA).

4. Historic assets throughout the study area have significant exposure to high wind and missile impacts.

5. The City and Pinellas County, along with other regional, state and federal agencies, are now focused on completing detailed **vulnerability assessments** to set the stage for **sea level rise**

adaptation actions. There is an opportunity for increased coordination among the City's and County's existing **hazard mitigation** programs, especially in conjunction with the City's **Vulnerability Assessment** and Action Plan slated for completion in 2023.

6. There are a number of initiatives, programs and funding sources now available at local, regional and state levels to assist with implementation of **adaptation** and **resilience** measures.

7. Tarpon Springs residents and business owners value the historic **resource** assets of the City and have identified specific **resources**, areas, and priorities for protection and **adaptation** against **hazards**.

8. Tarpon Springs residents and business owners may not have sufficient awareness or knowledge of their potential **hazard** risk exposure, and, how to appropriately adapt their historic properties to reduce risk.

9. Properties in the Union Academy neighborhood have not yet been intensively surveyed or documented to determine **resource** asset value and risk exposure levels.

Using the study conclusions along with actions expressed at the Goals Workshop held in April 2022, the planning team formulated a Vision Statement and a series of Goals, Objectives and Action Items. Goals represent broad policy statements with longer-term outcomes. Objectives are specific and measurable means to implementing the goals. Actions represent the tasks to be undertaken to accomplish the objectives.

VISION STATEMENT*:*

*Tarpon Springs will maintain the value of its cultural heritage through implementation of public and private historic **resource adaptation** and **resilience** efforts that reduce the risk and extent of exposure to coastal **hazard** impacts.*

GOALS, OBJECTIVES AND ACTIONS

Goal #1: Continue to identify and analyze data on historic resources, hazard impacts and risk exposure.

Objective 1.1: Conduct new and updated **resource** surveys of the **Historic District**, Greektown District, and Union Academy Neighborhood with emphasis on **resources** located in the **hazard** areas identified in this study.

- Action 1.1.1: Update the architectural survey of the City's Local/National **Historic District** to cover all structures built prior to 1976.
- Action 1.1.2: Conduct an architectural survey of the Greektown National Register district to cover all structures built prior to 1976.
- Action 1.1.3: Conduct an architectural survey of the Union Academy neighborhood to cover all structures built prior to 1976.

- Action 1.1.4: Prioritize all of the above surveys to emphasize **resources** and sites important to the Tarpon Springs community, and, to prioritize **resources** located within the **Special Flood Hazard Area**.

Objective 1.2: Evaluate/re-evaluate **resource** risk exposure upon completion of the City's **Vulnerability Assessment** and Action Plan (VAAP).

- Action 1.2.1: Obtain and analyze details of LiDAR elevation scanning to estimate the specific affects of flood levels and rising **sea levels** on individual public and private **resources**.
- Action 1.2.2: Use LiDAR scanning and VAAP reporting on public infrastructure to determine potential affects of **hazards** on infrastructure and service delivery in the **Historic District** and Greektown.
- Action 1.2.3: Use the above combined data to quantify potential damage levels of **hazard** scenarios on historic structures and **historic districts**.

Goal #2: Identify and implement adaptation and resiliency actions for historic resources and areas.

Objective 2.1: Identify and implement **adaptation** and **resiliency** actions for public buildings, sites and infrastructure.

- Action 2.1.1: Conduct a detailed assessment of publicly-owned historic buildings and sites and implement structural and non-structural initiatives towards protection from **hazards**.
- Action 2.1.2: Survey all shorelines bordering the **Historic District** and Greektown and list potential solutions for **adaptation** to rising seas including structural and non-structural alternatives.
- Action 2.1.3: Utilize historic **resource** risk exposure data as a factor in prioritizing public infrastructure **adaptation** and **resilience** actions.
- Action 2.1.4: Ensure coordination of all actions with other City plans such as the Comprehensive Plan, Strategic Plan, Sustainability Plan and infrastructure action plans.

Objective 2.2: Identify, enable and encourage **adaptation** and **resiliency** actions on private property in the **Historic District** and Greektown.

- Action 2.2.1: Review existing policies and regulations for barriers and opportunities to **adaptation** and **resilience** measures on historic properties.
- Action 2.2.2: Encourage and support disaster **adaptation** efforts of historic property owners through public education (see Goal 3 below).
- Action 2.2.3: Update the City's **Historic District** Design Guidelines Manual to expand on structural rehabilitation methods for **hazard mitigation**.
- Action 2.2.4: Consider and pursue funding for a pilot program to document structural **adaptation** case studies on selected historic building types and develop illustrated examples of methods appropriate to Tarpon Springs **resources**.

- Action 2.2.5: Identify and pursue programs and funding available to support and incentivize historic **resource adaptations** and provide technical assistance to property owners in pursuit of those **resources**.

Goal #3: Launch a public awareness and education program on hazard risks to heritage assets.

Objective 3.1: Develop and disseminate guidance, **resources** and tools on disaster risk reduction to owners and users of property in the **Historic District**, Greektown and the Union Academy neighborhood.

- Action 3.1.1: Create a page on the Connect Tarpon Springs community engagement site as the central on-line location for educational **resources**.
- Action 3.1.2: Utilize the GIS platform to post a story map and provide mapping and risk assessment visualization **resources** accessible to the public.
- Action 3.1.3: Create simple educational and outreach materials for dissemination to the community through a variety of physical and digital media outlets.
- Action 3.1.4: Create a toolkit available in various media forms with step-by-step planning guidance, and, with available resources property owners can use to implement adaptation and resilience actions.
- Action 3.1.5: Conduct workshops and presentations by both public and private experts on a variety of topics through the City's **Heritage Preservation Board**, Tarpon Arts and other venues.
- Action 3.1.6: Educate and obtain support from community leaders towards pursuit of a proactive and robust **adaptation** and **resiliency** program for the City's historic **resources** and neighborhoods.

Goal #4: Establish a strong intergovernmental support network to integrate and share hazard characterization data, and, coordination of adaptation and resiliency planning.

Objective 4.1: Continue to work with Pinellas County Historic Preservation Office to combine Tarpon Springs and Pinellas County data towards a common GIS **resource** risk exposure platform.

- Action 4.1.1: Continue to participate in the City-County working group framework to share all data and to integrate LiDAR elevation data with **resource** asset data on a common County-administered platform.
- Action 4.1.2: Utilize the above GIS platform to create visualization scenarios for use in project planning, education and pursuit of **adaptation/resiliency** funding.
- Action 4.1.3: Coordinate with Pinellas County to integrate historic **resource** information into disaster response tools and post-disaster redevelopment planning under the existing Pinellas County Post-Disaster Redevelopment Plan.

Objective 4.2: Work with regional, state and federal partners towards historic risk exposure reduction.

- Action 4.2.1: Coordinate the above public education campaign (Goal 3) with local, regional, state and federal agencies and messages.

- Action 4.2.2: Continue to participate in the Pinellas County **Local Mitigation Strategy** working group to propose projects that mitigate potential **hazard** impacts to historic **resources** and neighborhoods.
- Action 4.2.3: Coordinate with Pinellas County in pursuit of Resilient Florida funding towards historic asset risk exposure reduction.

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PART 6 – ADAPTATION APPLICATIONS TO HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Adaptation of historic properties to expected **hazards** consists of the implementation of measures that address protection, **adaptation** and recovery. These measures can be structural (e.g., installing shutters), or non-structural (e.g., buying flood insurance). Together they will increase long-term **resilience** of a property. *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings*[32] provides a useful framework for exploring protection and **adaptation** approaches for all identified **hazards** (modified for this study):

1. Complete an Assessment for Flood and Wind Risk
2. Temporary Protective Measures
3. Site and Landscape **Adaptation**s
4. Protect Utilities
5. **Dry Floodproofing** (and Structural Strengthening)
6. **Wet Floodproofing** (and Structural Strengthening)
7. Elevate the Building on a New Foundation
8. Elevate the Interior Structure
9. Abandon the Lowest Floor
10. Move the Historic Building

1. COMPLETE AN ASSESSMENT FOR FLOOD AND WIND RISK

The first step is to evaluate the property and assess the risk of **hazard** exposure as outlined in Parts 2 and 3 of this document. Once the risks are known, **adaptation** planning specific to the property can begin, organized loosely using Items 2 through 10 of the above list. There are two main documents with detailed information that can be used for this purpose:
Appendix H of the Tarpon Springs **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual** (found at: https://www.ctsfl.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Historic-District-Design-Review-Guidelines-Manual.pdf), "Planning and Assessment for Flood Risk Reduction," and,
The aforementioned Secretary's Standards (found at: https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1739/upload/flood-adaptation-guidelines-2021.pdf).
Both documents are geared towards flood impacts, but many of the same structural risk exposure principles apply to wind impacts (see Part 3 of this document).

List the Property Components

While this may seem at first to be a daunting task, a simple way to approach an inventory of the property components is to start with those listed below for all structures on a property:

- Framing or construction system
- Building foundations
- Roof of each building
- Window and door openings (list individually by type)

- Architectural features (outside and inside)
- Site features (site walls and amenities)
- Utilities and buried infrastructure (interior, exterior and site locations)

Note that while the above list is focused mainly on exterior features, the property owner should also note vulnerable interior and non-visible features such as electrical and plumbing systems and interior finishes.

Characterize/Evaluate Each Property Component

Next to each component make notes regarding the age, construction materials, and condition. Note whether components have any existing protection/mitigation measures in place (e.g., shutters, extra roof attachments, elevated electrical outlets, etc.). Compare the list to the described list of exposure risks found in Part 3 of this document, including:

- Force of wind and water pressure,
- Debris and windborne missiles,
- Water immersion, infiltration and corrosion,
- Biological constituents.

Mentally Walk Through a Storm Scenario

One method that may be helpful as a starting point in flood risk assessment is to imagine how a storm scenario is likely to impact the property and evaluate each component from there. Flood characteristics include the direction the water will likely flow, the expected speed and depth of the water, the duration of the flood, whether there will be wave action, the potential for water-borne debris, the water salinity, and contamination in the flood water.[33] Based on the coverage of the CHHA (Appendix A, Map 4) the following is a likely characterization of tropical storm behavior in Tarpon Springs:

- Water from a northerly/easterly-bound hurricane **storm surge** originating in the Gulf of Mexico will enter the City via the Anclote River and overland flow after an initial high-velocity impact along the City's Gulf coast.
- Once water enters the City it will spread out, finding its own level, with initial and immediate inundation of the CHHA area at an extent, level and duration defined by the storm's strength, size and travel speed.
- With the entry of water onto a property, one can expect an initial hydrostatic impact, longer-term **hydrostatic force** from standing or trapped water, shifting effects of water movement/flow (potentially at high velocity), rise and wicking of water, and waterborne debris impacts.
- Once the storm has passed, water will recede/exit back to adjacent waterbodies and drain over land via the existing stormwater runoff pattern. Water flow and debris redistribution may be expected.
- The encroaching water salinity regime will be at partial to full sea water and **floodwaters** will contain contaminating constituents such as biological media, oils/greases, and suspended matter. Decontamination of property and materials will likely accompany the drying out process.

Assess Incremental Damage Levels

The best way to anticipate damage is to assess potential damage based on water levels rising at one, two and three feet above grade. For example, for the typical historic building elevated on piers (see Figure 31):

- one foot of **floodwater** will affect piers but may stay below the floor levels,
- two feet of flood water will affect the piers and floor, and,
- three feet of flood water will affect piers, floor, walls, and interior/exterior infrastructure such as electrical outlets (Figure 36).

Prioritize and Take Action

Critical weak areas will begin to emerge from the list of property components. The property owner can then begin working on **adaptation** of priority items. The choice of what to do first will depend on:

- Level of risk exposure reduction expected to be achieved by adapting to short-term **hazards** (i.e. storms, fronts and rainfall events) and by adapting to long-term **hazards** (i.e. for **sea level rise** and chronic flooding),
- Ability to maintain historic character with any planned modifications, and,
- Feasibility and affordability.

Completing even one **adaptation** action before storm season begins is progress towards greater **resiliency** of a property.

Figure 36. Twenty inches of floodwater covered electrical outlets at this mid-century slab on grade residence during a Category 1 hurricane (2016 photo).

Take Advantage of Historic Designation

The owner of a **contributing** or **contributing-altered** property in the **Historic District** or in the Greektown District can take advantage of the available flexibility for historic structures found in the Florida Building Code and in the **National Flood Insurance Program** as described below.

Florida Building Code (FBC Chapter 12)

The Florida Building Code (FBC) applies to the "repair, alteration, change of occupancy, [and], addition and relocation of existing buildings regardless of occupancy" (FBC Section 202)[34] in the City of Tarpon Springs. Chapter 12 of the FBC for Existing Buildings (FEBC) provides for flexibility in applying code standards to historic buildings. That code defines a historic building as follows: "...a building or structure that is:

1. Individually listed in the **National Register of Historic Places**; or
2. A **contributing** property in a **National Register of Historic Places** listed district; or

3. Designated as historic property under an official municipal, county, special district or state designation, law, ordinance or resolution either individually or as a **contributing** property in a district; or
4. Determined eligible by the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer for listing in the **National Register of Historic Places**, either individually or as a **contributing** property in a district" (FBC Section 1202).[35]

For Tarpon Springs, the above definition includes the **contributing** and **contributing-altered** structures listed in the **Historic District**, and in the Greektown **Historic District** Traditional Cultural Property. The Florida Building Code (FBC) makes no distinction with respect to age of a structure, only with respect to **contributing** status. The flexibility allowed by the FBC authorizes the City's Building Official to accept, as code-compliant, systems that provide an equivalent or superior level of quality, strength, fire resistance and overall protection such that "no **hazard** will be created or continued..." (FBC Section 1205.1).[36] The goal is to prevent or minimize the alteration or loss of "historic fabric or design" (FBC Section 1203.1).[37] In Tarpon Springs, this "loss of historic fabric" only applies to the exterior and surrounding settings of buildings. The historic integrity of building interiors is not regulated.

Floodplain Management Ordinance

Section 6-64.7(e) of the Tarpon Springs **Floodplain Management** Ordinance allows an exception to the flood resistant construction requirements for historic buildings. It refers back to Chapter 12 of the FBC- Existing Buildings which allows completed work on a historic building to not be considered a **substantial improvement** as long as the building designation remains as historic (i.e., **contributing** or **contributing-altered**). A **substantial improvement** is one or more collective improvements the value of which equals or exceeds 50% of the structure's pre-improvement market value. The Pinellas County Property Appraiser uses the "just value" reduced by 15% to provide a market value for **substantial improvement** purposes. As an alternative, property owners may retain their own private appraiser to provide an actual cash value appraisal.

2. TEMPORARY PROTECTIVE MEASURES

Temporary protective measures are systems that can be stored (usually on site) and quickly deployed when flooding and/or wind **hazards** are predicted or imminent. For **flood protection**, these systems can include **sandbags, temporary dams, temporary floodgates and flood-wrapping systems**. These measures are generally designed for relatively shallow floods of limited duration. Temporary dams are used around a building or to close flood gaps in walls, whereas temporary floodgates can be used as barriers in windows, doorways, and other openings. Floodwrapping can be done to cover the lower flood-prone parts of a building creating an impervious surface. These systems may be used in combination with flood pumps and emergency generators to remove water trapped behind a barrier.

The Gonatos building (ca. 1927) located at the corner of Dodecanese Boulevard and Athens Street is typical of masonry commercial structures with finished floors below the **base flood elevation** (Figure 37). This roadway intersection floods, sometimes heavily, from **storm surge**, rainfall and high tide events. Installing **floodgates at the entry ways, and temporary flood-wrapping** of these single story shops is a good way to implement flood mitigation, while causing little impact on the aesthetics of the architectural elements.

Figure 37. Temporary protective measures using floodgates and flood-wrapping for single story commercial: Gonatos Building, 628 Athens Street.

For the masonry slab-on-grade home located at 319 Bath Street (Figure 38), elevation of the structure may be too costly a solution and may not preserve historical integrity. Temporary **flood wrapping and floodgates** for the doorways may be the most efficient and economical solution for minimizing flood impacts.

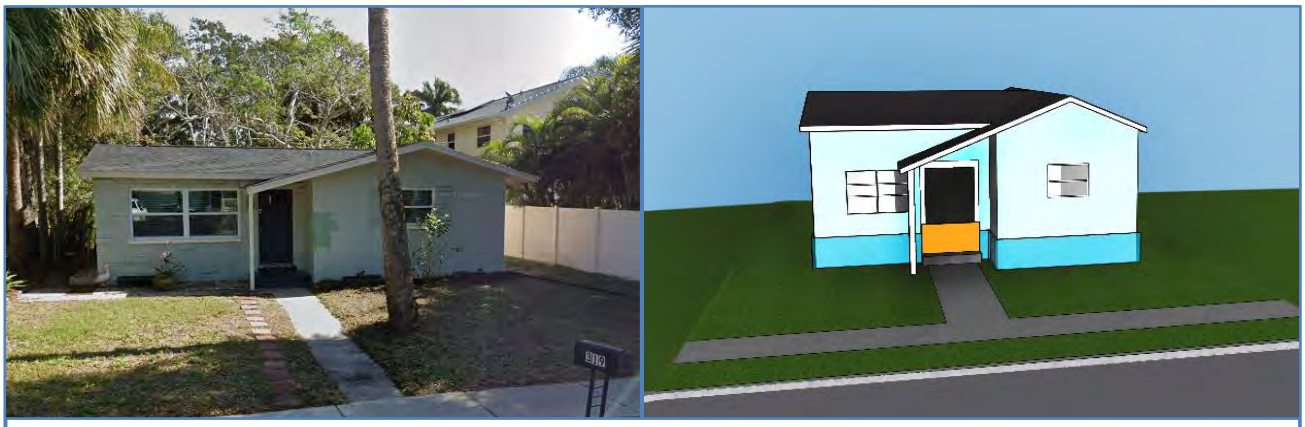


Figure 38. Temporary protective measures using floodgates and flood-wrapping for single story residential: 319 Bath Street.

For **wind protection**, the best temporary protective measure available for a historic structure is deployment of a barrier system over openings in the building envelope (windows and doors). There are many choices available for **permanent shutter systems**, and for **temporary barrier systems**. The style of a permanent shutter system must be appropriate to the **architectural**

style of the structure (see Guideline 58 of the City's **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual**). With deployed systems, the key concern is usually providing an attachment system that doesn't damage or interfere with the building's style during the non-deployment periods.

Shutter systems (temporary or permanent) are the best option and the appropriate alternative for addressing protection of historic windows and doors, thereby strengthening the overall structure against wind. This is in conjunction with regular maintenance and rehabilitation, as necessary, of the windows and doors themselves, to keep them in good condition. There are many options and products available to achieve the extra layer of FBC-compliant opening protection, from traditional shutters to quickly-deployed covering systems.

3. SITE AND LANDSCAPE ADAPTATION

Site intervention is one **adaptation** strategy that can **reduce flood risk** while having minimal impact on a historic building. Changes to a site should be designed to not impact the property's historic integrity and character-defining environmental setting or negatively impact adjacent properties. Site **adaptations** generally include regrading or stormwater management systems, berms, floodwalls and neighborhood infrastructure projects. Figure 39 from the Guidelines on Flood **Adaptation** for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings uses a single property to illustrate various methods that can be used.[38] Like temporary measures, they are most effective against relatively shallow floods of limited duration (e.g., sunny day and rainfall flooding), but they are laid out to take the initial impact of approaching **floodwater** on a site before it reaches the building. These measures must also be carefully planned and coordinated with the neighboring properties and the City of Tarpon Springs to ensure that measures don't exacerbate flooding in the area, and that they are historically appropriate to the property and neighborhood.

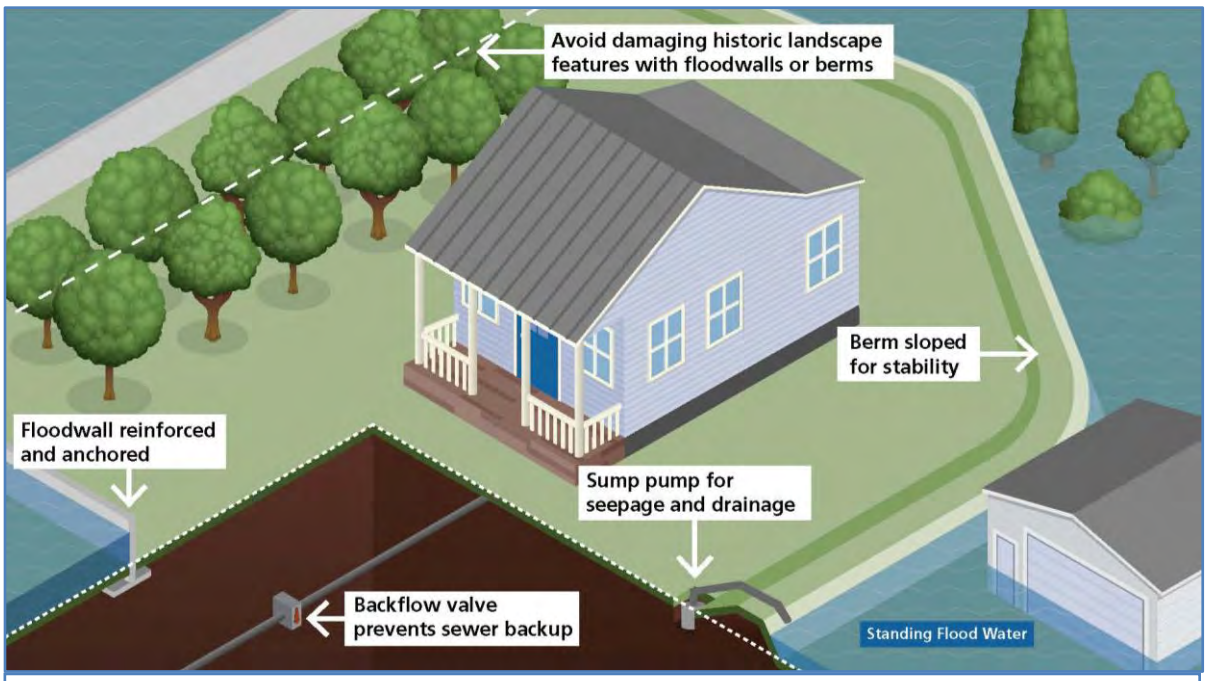


Figure 39. Methods for site adaptation to flood hazard, as illustrated by the National Park Service (NPS) in their Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (2021).

Several homes along the streetscape at 120-126 Athens Street have existing low masonry **site walls or garden walls** (Figure 40). These can be enhanced for flood protection by extending the permanent garden walls along the streetscape and designing them to allow for the insertion of temporary **floodgates** where they intersect with driveways and walkways. Most property grades being higher than the street, this will act as a first "line of defense" as flood waters fill the street before encroaching onto the properties.

Figure 40. Streetscape at 120-126 Athens Street, illustrating potential coordinated protection using permanent garden walls and floodgates.

The residence at 409 West Lemon (Figure 41) is constructed of brick and stucco. Due to the home being built in the early 1920's the brick mortar is most likely of natural hydraulic lime. In this case, **temporary flood-wrapping** and barriers could protect the brick from rising waters. This property is large enough to incorporate **landscape mitigation measures** such as **vegetated bioswales** and **rain gardens**, or shallow ponds and grading. These features could help redirect and hold water before it gets to the primary structure, especially during significant rainfalls.

Figure 41. Residence at 409 West Lemon Street, illustrating potential coordinated protection using landscape adaptations and flood-wrapping (blue line indicates approximate property line).

4. PROTECT UTILITIES

At a minimum, property owners should consider elevating their utilities on both the interior and the exterior. This includes electrical outlets, water heaters, air conditioning units and air handlers, gas tanks, generators, and similar utility components. Elevation should be to above the **base flood elevation**. The City's **floodplain management** program requires at least one

foot of **freeboard** for the **design flood elevation** of new construction. In lieu of elevation, a permanent, or temporarily deployed **waterproof enclosure** (i.e., walls) can protect some components. Wind impacts may be mitigated to some extent by placing electric service underground in lieu of using overhead wires. **Backflow prevention valves** may help keep rising water from entering the home through water and sewer lines (Figure 39).

5. DRY FLOODPROOFING

Floodproofing of a structure is allowable for building spaces that are not/do not include living area, so it is appropriate for non-residential buildings and buildings where the ground floor houses a non-residential use. Figure 41 illustrates the basic idea behind **dry floodproofing**, where the aim is to keep water out of a structure at the expected height of flood risk level. This treatment requires establishing a watertight seal on the exterior of the foundation and sealing all interior spaces below the established flood risk level. This means that all openings in the

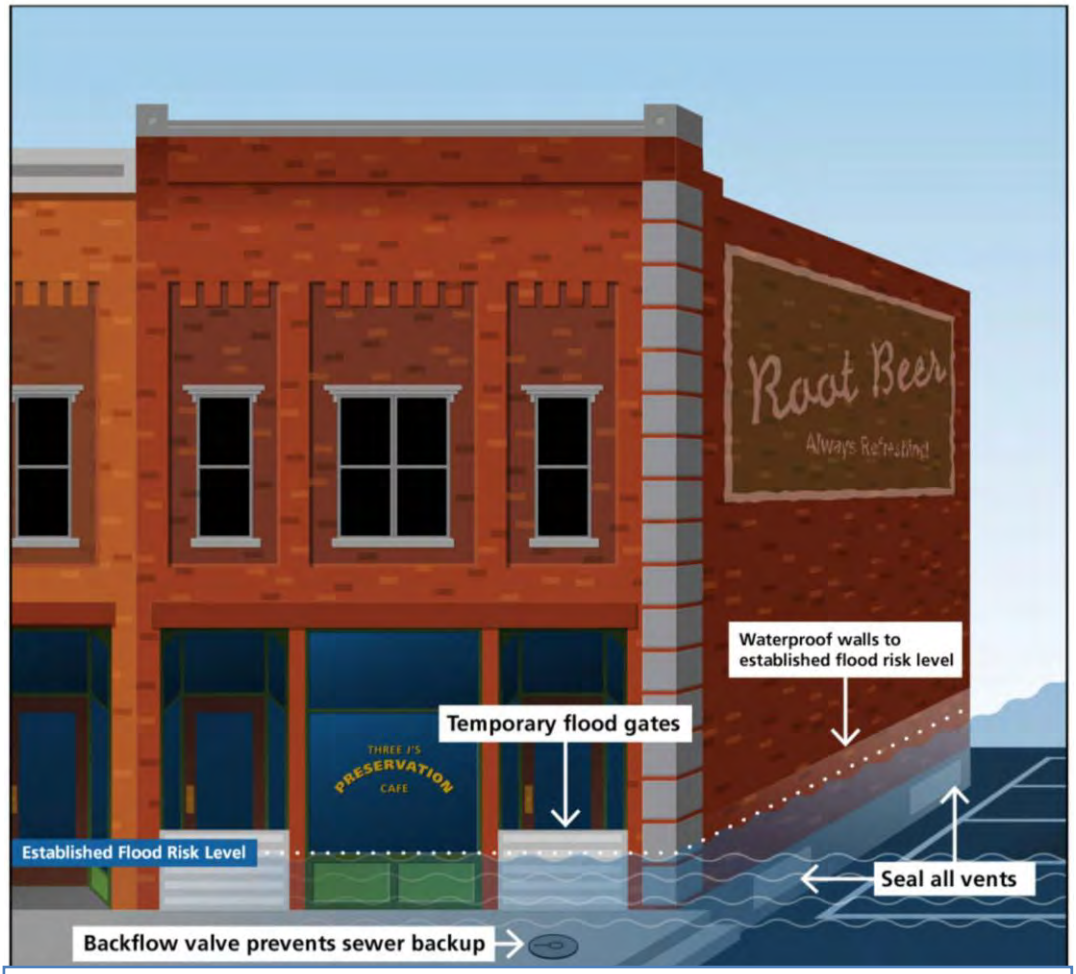


Figure 41. Methods for dry floodproofing, as illustrated by the National Park Service (NPS) in their Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (2021).

building envelope that are partially or completely below the flood risk level must be designed to be temporarily or permanently sealed. Any temporary sealing must use methods that can be quickly and securely deployed using pre-set infrastructure and pre-determined methods and protocol. **Dry floodproofing** typically includes one or more of the following:

- Applying waterproof coating or membrane to exterior foundation surfaces,
- Applying engineered barriers such as flood panels that can be quickly deployed,
- Reinforcing and anchoring walls to withstand **hydrostatic force**, buoyancy force and debris impact,
- Installation of an engineered drainage system.

Dry floodproofing is generally expensive but is also generally very effective. **Dry floodproofing** is most appropriate for masonry structures and or frame buildings with masonry foundations, and even then, may only be feasible below a three-foot elevation. The strength of all below-flood level components to withstand **hydrostatic forces** must be evaluated prior to determining the feasibility of **dry floodproofing**. In Tarpon Springs, exterior systems that are permanent must comply with the City's architectural guidelines in the **Historic District**.

6. WET FLOODPROOFING

Wet floodproofing, again, only appropriate for non-residential structures and ground floors, allows water to enter the historic building during the flood event and drain out as flood waters recede. This type of **floodproofing** is often feasible in Tarpon Springs where most flooding events are expected to have a short duration (less than 24 hours), except perhaps in very localized basin locations. **Wet floodproofing** is appropriate for interior building spaces that are unfinished or are finished with damage-resistant materials (i.e., non-historic interiors). Wall vents are used both inside and outside a building to allow the consistent movement of water in, through, and out. Several Tarpon Springs historic building foundation walls already have vents (Figure 35). In conjunction with venting, building strength, utilities protection and positive site drainage all need to be a part of the successful execution of a **wet floodproofing** system. Post-flood drying, cleanup and repair/replacement of interior materials to the design elevation should be expected, so those materials should be chosen and installed in that context. It must be remembered, and planned for, that **wet floodproofing** will allow water to infiltrate materials, especially interior and exterior walls. Historic buildings with painted or stucco-clad wood and masonry walls provide some protection from water infiltration into the walls, for example.

Structural Strengthening and Debris Impacts

Dry floodproofing and **wet floodproofing** both involve permanent strengthening of structures and structural components. It is noted that **floodproofing** is just that – assisting a structure that is already substantially strong enough to withstand the expected forces of flood waters to be able to also resist the deleterious affects of flood waters. This is as opposed to designing a structure to collapse or give way to the flood force (a.k.a. "break-away walls"). For example, properties located in the FEMA **Velocity Flood Zone** (outside the study area) are designed so that structural components below the **base flood elevation** will collapse on impact.

A major cause of partial or whole building failure is the entry of wind into the interior. Once wind gets in, the opposing forces being exerted to equalize the pressure differential can do **substantial damage**. Structural strengthening of lateral and lift loads can also help withstand wind force. Figure 42 is provided to help with imagining the effect of wind force. As the wind makes its way over, under, and around a barrier (building) three forces are applied due to the differential pressure created:

- **Uplift load** is where wind creates a strong lifting effect, similar to airplane wings. Wind flows under a roof *pushing* upward and it flows over the roof *pulling* upward.
- **Shear load** is a horizontal wind pressure that causes racking of walls, making a building tilt.
- **Lateral load** is a horizontal pushing and pulling pressure that could make a building slide off its foundation, or overturn.

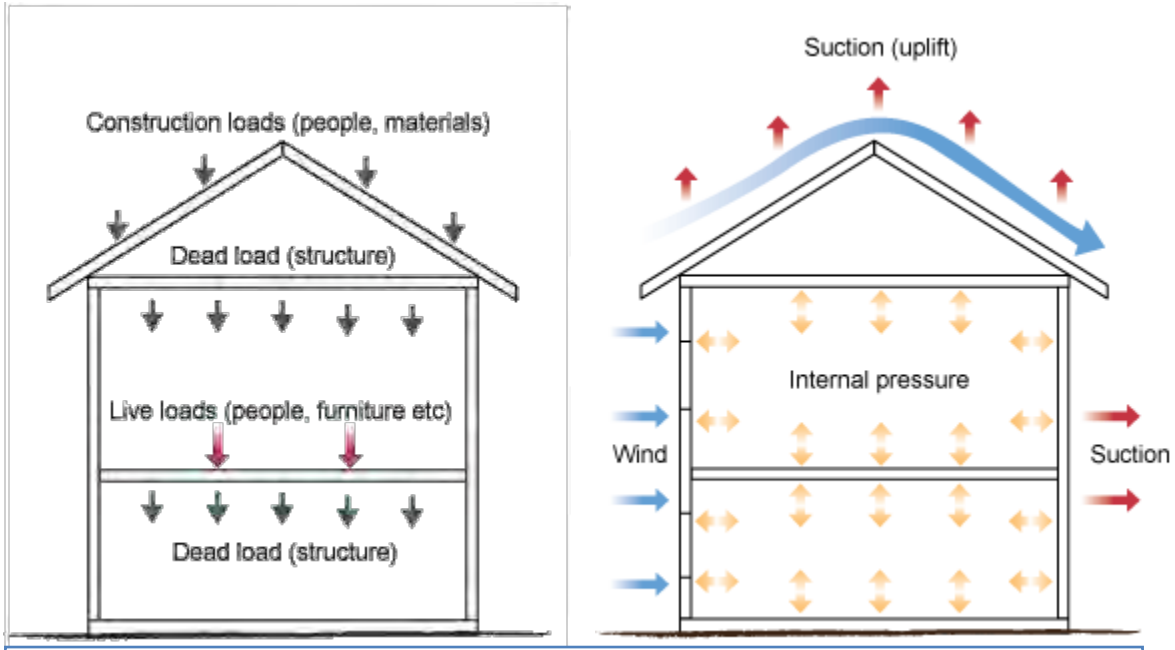


Figure 42. Illustration of loads created by wind pressure showing how internal and external forces work together to put a strain on the windward and leeward sides of a structure.

In Tarpon Springs new buildings must be designed to withstand defined wind loads of up to 140 miles per hour (FBC Windborne Debris Region). For any existing building, but especially those that predate the current code (i.e., historic buildings), strengthening against wind involves: 1. Reinforcement of the building walls from roof to foundation, and, 2. protection of openings (windows, doors, garage doors, attic vents, etc.).

Building Reinforcement

The effect of the Florida Building Code on remaining structural components and roofing is generally oriented to the non-external components of a building. Strengthening of a building can be done in a historically sensitive manner by installing **engineered anchoring and attachment systems** that are not readily visible from the exterior. For historic buildings structural components of the building itself usually come into play when additional load is being added, such as a new upper floor level where there previously was none. But there are

effective **adaptations** that can be completed on a lesser scale including **foundational anchoring**, **roof straps/nailing**, and similar systems. For example, roof attachment systems are more important than the external roof covering material (the latter being the primary subject of historic consistency review). For foundational components, especially where crawl spaces exist there may be opportunity to install wall anchoring systems out of sight. Building strengthening can best be addressed by a professional in the particular structural area being evaluated. Choosing impact-resistant materials where they make sense can help withstand wind-borne debris. Building and roof coverings can repel some missiles. For example, the use of Class 4 impact resistant shingles will lower insurance costs while providing an appearance that can comply with historic guidelines for shingle coverings.

Window/Door Replacements (see FBC Chapter 7. Alterations, Section 707.4)

The Florida Building Code (FBC) requires that windows and other building openings that include any type of **glazing**/glass use either impact-resistant windows or opening protection (i.e., shutters). This requirement applies to new construction as well as to window replacements. There is an exception to this FBC requirement for single family and duplex residences if the owner is replacing 25% or less of the total **glazing** area on the building in any one year with an impact-resistant product. This "exception" allows the owner to leave remaining non-impact windows unprotected by any means. This sometimes results in owners attempting to do piecemeal replacement of historic windows with impact-resistant windows over time to save money. This results in requests for **Certificates of Approval** to mix window types on a historic building. This apparent "conundrum" is easily resolved by choosing window protection in lieu of window replacement.

In addition to being an easy solution, **window protection** is preferred. In spite of the FBC allowance of the impact-resistant product, the name "impact-resistant" means just that. *It does not mean that the material will necessarily deflect or stop wind-borne debris/missiles*, especially during higher sustained wind speeds. High-impact windows and impact resistant windows are often touted by their manufacturers as being strong enough to withstand a hurricane. This can be misleading. *Impact resistant windows are impact resistant, but not impact-proof*. Temporary or permanent **shutters, panels**, or other types of barriers are needed. When an approaching Category 2 storm strengthens to a Category 3 or 4 storm on a direct-hit landfall trajectory (e.g., Hurricane Ian, September 2022), this is the wrong time for the property owner to realize that impact-resistant windows may not provide adequate protection. **Shutter systems** (temporary or permanent) are perfectly acceptable as "opening protection" under the FBC, and are the best and most appropriate option for addressing the loss of historic windows and doors over time in the City's historic areas. This is in conjunction with regular maintenance and rehabilitation to keep windows and doors in good condition and tightly sealed. There are many options and products available to achieve the extra layer of FBC-compliant opening protection, from traditional shutters to quickly-deployed covering systems.

If a property owner is set on replacing historic windows with new impact-rated windows, the next challenge is to find a suitable manufactured window product that does not detract from the appearance of the historic structure. The City's **Historic District Design Review Guidelines**

Manual, Appendix C, Substitute Materials, discusses historically appropriate impact windows[39] while noting that retention of historic windows is preferred (see Guideline 54 for residential and Guideline 77 for commercial).

7. ELEVATE THE BUILDING ON A NEW FOUNDATION

Chapter 4.16 (Guidelines 48 through 51) of the Tarpon Springs **Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual** (found at: https://www.ctsfl.us/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Historic-District-Design-Review-Guidelines-Manual.pdf) provides good basic guidance on the choices for **adaptation** of a whole building:

- Elevate the building on a new foundation (Guideline 48),
- Elevate the interior structure (Guideline 49),
- Abandon the first story (Guideline 50), and,
- Move the historic building (Guideline 51).

Elevating an entire structure above the **design flood elevation** provides the greatest reduction in flood risk and insurance premiums for those participating in the **National Flood Insurance Program** (NFIP). This method requires lifting the building from the existing foundation, constructing a higher one, and resetting/attaching the structure to the new foundation. Sometimes this approach is combined with relocating a building further back on the property if that proves necessary to provide an adequate approach for entry stairs. Typically, this method is used for frame buildings with crawlspaces and pier or wall foundations, but it has also been used successfully on masonry buildings and with slab-on-**grade** construction. If full elevation of a building is being considered, this is also the time to implement additional flood and wind mitigation strategies to the maximum extent feasible such as strengthening of the structure, repairing structural deficiencies, elevating utilities, and incorporating appropriate flood-resistant materials.

The home located at 201 Bay Street (Figure 43) is an excellent example of a home that has already been elevated, with adequate setback to allow for a longer stairway approach to soften the historic visual impact.

Figure 43. The home at 201 Bay Street is elevated on a continuous brick foundation wall and includes a basement. The elevation well above grade is emphasized by the long staircases leading into the front and sides of the structure.

For single story homes in **floodplains**, such as the slab on **grade** residence shown in Figure 44, it is recommended to elevate the home to the minimum required to be compliant with the FEMA **design flood elevation** if no other barrier method is appropriate or possible. In this case, the living area is elevated while the carport remains at **grade**. Disruption of the **architectural style**

Figure 44. A slab on grade residence in the Union Academy neighborhood could potentially be elevated on foundation walls to the design flood elevation.

may be further softened with the use of landscaping/grading, and the potential elevation of the carport roofline to preserve the horizontal building form. The minimal traditional and ranch styles may only tolerate a moderate amount of elevation before the historic character and appearance are substantially impacted. In fact, the primary concern with the structural elevation approach to flood **adaptation** in the **historic district** is the potential compromise of architectural integrity with respect to the property and to the surrounding neighborhood character. The elevation **adaptation** approach must take into account how the change in **grade** impacts the existing historic **resource** and that of the streetscape, particularly when there are properties of similar form and scale on the block. The massing, scale and proportions (height and width) are the main factors to consider in evaluating the impact on the historical appearance of the property and the surrounding neighborhood (Figure 45).

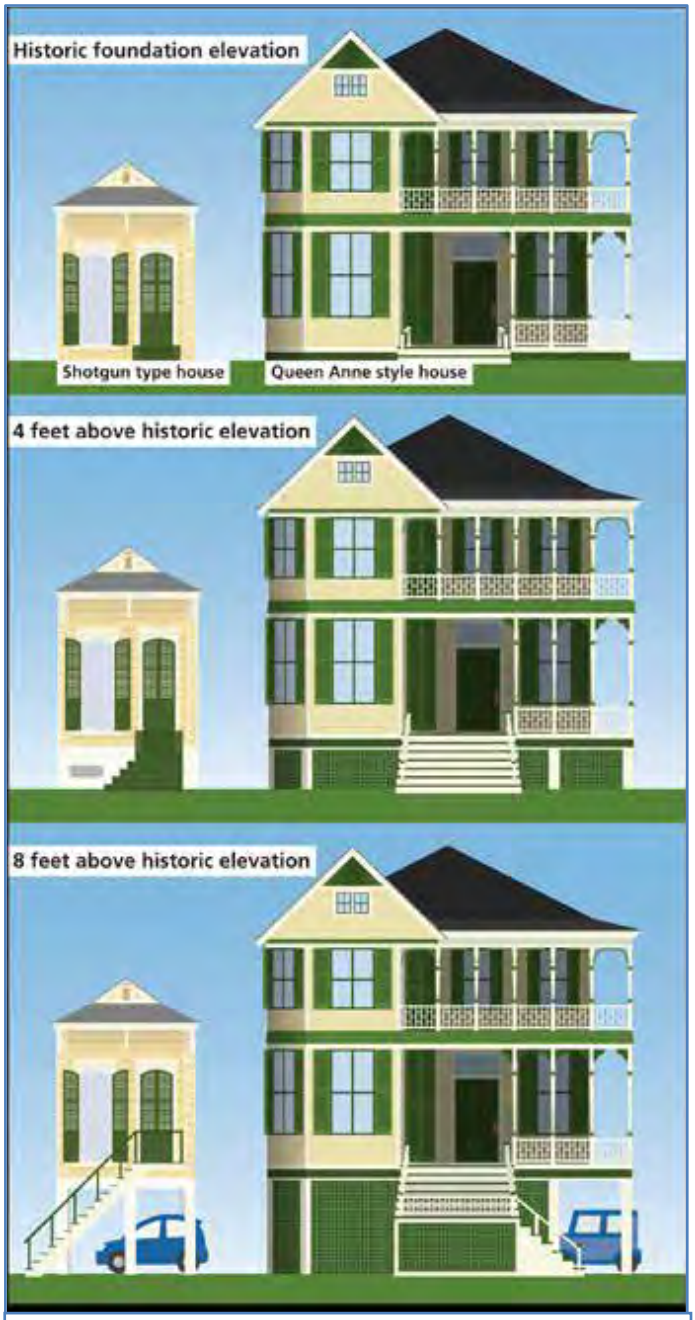


Figure 45. Massing, scale and proportions (height and width) are primary factors to consider when evaluating the property and neighborhood impacts of an elevated historic building, as illustrated by the National Park Service (NPS) in their Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings (2021).

Urban Design Principles of the City's Smartcode

The City's "Smartcode" (Transect-Based Infill Code for the Sponge Docks and Community Redevelopment Area) covers portions of the **Local Historic District** and the Greektown District. This code promotes the pedestrian experience by sustaining a vibrant and walkable neighborhood through the physical form of pedestrian-accessible buildings near street elevation. In **flood zones**, this can be challenging if the **base flood elevation** is more than 3 feet above **grade**. This code suggests

several methods for maintaining visual and active street frontage connection between the public and private realms including increased front setbacks, streetscape mitigation methods and recessed entryways or porticos. Access configurations may use side stairs, L-plan stairs or center stairs (Figure 46). Although these principles are geared primarily towards new non-residential construction, they illustrate methods that might be employed in situations where a historic building must be raised.

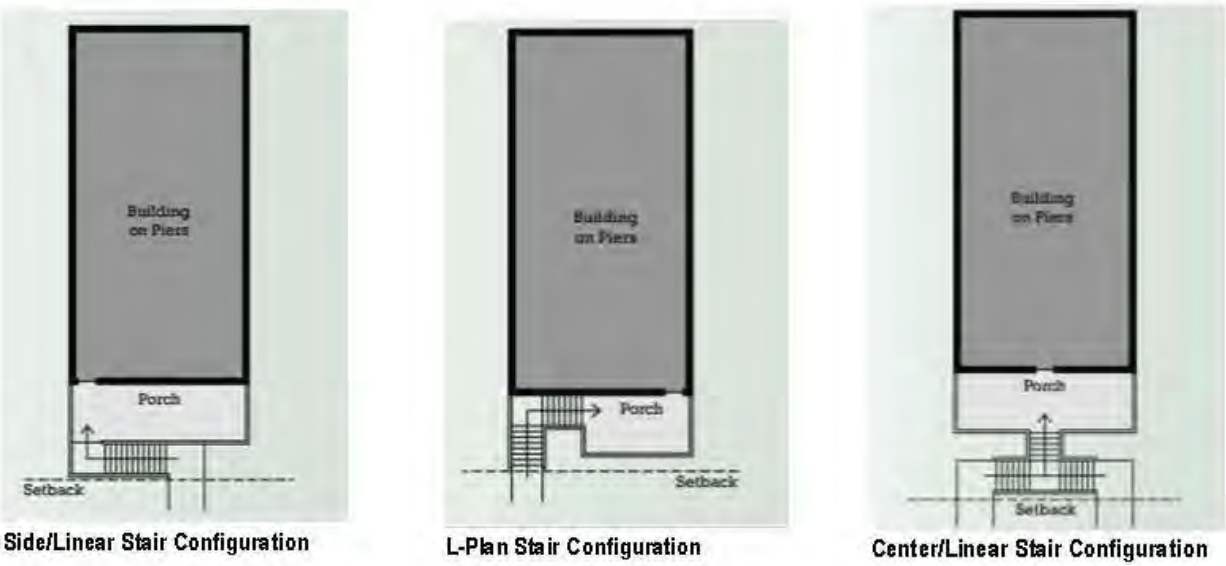


Figure 46. Configurations for stairway entries promoting inviting entrances from the public realm on an elevated building, as illustrated in the City's Smartcode.

8. ELEVATE THE INTERIOR STRUCTURE

The aim of this treatment is to raise the habitable (residential or commercial) floor of a structure to **design flood elevation** on the interior of the building only, such that the exterior looks virtually unchanged (Figure 47). If this treatment is well-executed, a building user would ideally not know until he/she is very close to, or inside the building, that the interior has been elevated. This method may be used for residential or commercial structures but is obviously easier to implement in a commercial structure with high first-floor interior ceilings. The ground-floor level is removed and fitted with unused, or unoccupied (e.g., storage) space, and it is replaced with a new floor plate at a level above the **design flood elevation**. The exterior historic appearance of the structure, again, remains unchanged except for minor and hidden alterations that may be necessary. For example, access to the new first floor would preferably be provided via an interior stairway and/or ramp, or alternatively built on an exterior facade hidden from public view. There are no known structures in Tarpon Springs that have used this method, but there may be some good candidates especially among commercial buildings.

9. ABANDON THE LOWEST FLOOR

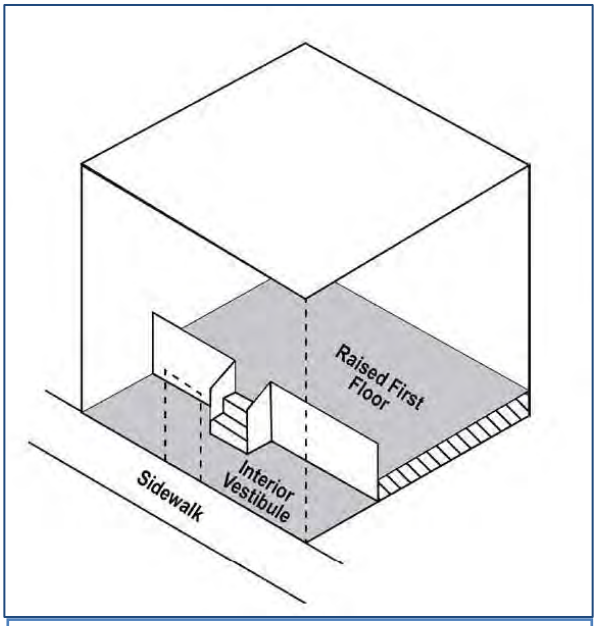


Figure 47. Configuration of elevated interior floor that leaves street entrance at grade.

This approach uses multiple stories of a building to locate or relocate living spaces to floors above the flood risk level. Several Greektown structures such as the shop located at 805 Dodecanese Blvd (Figure 48) were originally designed as mixed use units with living spaces on the second floor. As illustrated by this building, the method is best adapted to buildings with ground floor spaces of masonry construction. This method may involve complete abandonment of the lowest floor and removal of all conditioned space. In that case, the floor may only be used for parking, storage and building access. However, if the goal of the project is to bring living area above the appropriate finished floor elevation, the lowest floor need not be completely abandoned and can now be floodproofed because it is no longer used for living space. An exterior method of egress should be available from the second floor to utilize for emergency exit if flood waters or **floodproofing** measures prevent safe exit out the main entrance on the ground floor.

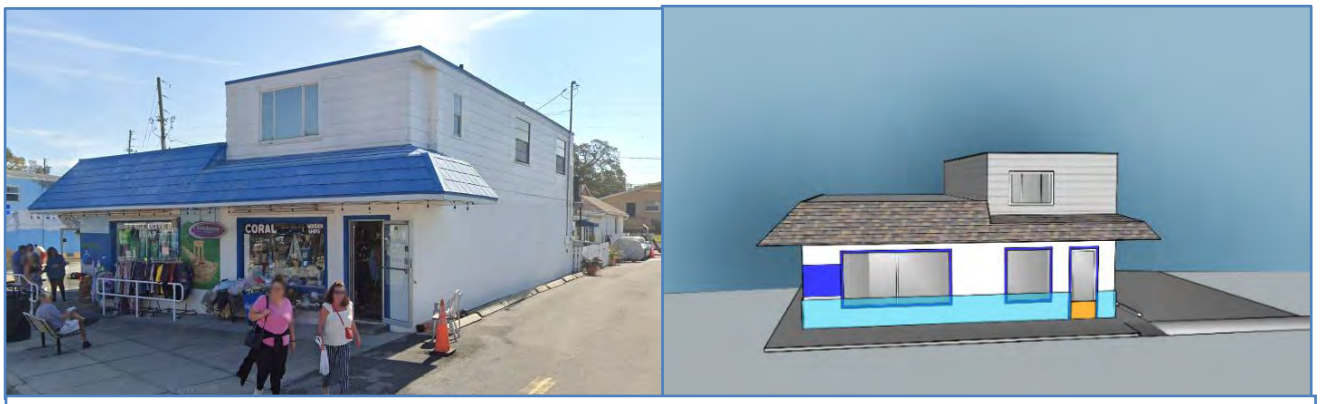


Figure 48. The structure at 805 Dodecanese Boulevard is a mixed use building designed to place living area on the second floor above the expected flood elevation. This approach can include permanent floodproofing measures or temporary protective floodgates and flood-wrapping, as illustrated.

10. MOVE THE HISTORIC BUILDING

Moving a historic building requires separating the building from its foundation and relocating it to a new site and foundation. The new site would ideally be outside a **flood zone**, or the new foundation would raise the building above the expected **flood elevation** (but see *Elevate the Building on a New Foundation*, above). The building must be strong enough to withstand the travel required to relocate it, as in the case of the house located at 22 North Safford Avenue (Figure 49). This residential structure that has been adapted to office space was relocated outside the **floodplain** from its original location in the **AE Flood Zone**. The building consists of a mix of construction materials (frame and block/brick) with walls of approximately 11 inches in thickness (Robin Hancock, pers. comm.). The purpose of the relocation in this case was to make way for commercial development on the original parcel, but a major benefit of the move was relocation to an appropriate historical setting in the City's downtown outside the **floodplain**. Moving a building is physically and financially challenging. In Tarpon Springs, much of the City is in the **floodplain**, so appropriate sites that remove or reduce a building's exposure to flood risk are limited.

Figure 49. The office of Edward Jones financial advisors is an adaptive reuse of a residential structure (ca. 1936) that was moved in 2001 from the AE Flood Zone to North Safford Avenue, outside the floodplain. Note the landscaping and low-rise steps that soften the building's new foundation.

LONG-TERM NEIGHBORHOOD ADAPTATION: SPONGE DOCKS AND FRUIT SALAD AREAS

Table 4-1 in Part 4 of this document lists what may be considered by the City to be critical assets potentially eligible for flood **adaptation** funding (Appendix A, Map 13). The public identified both the **Local Historic District** and the Greektown District as priorities for preservation. They also called out specific City-owned assets in each of those districts: Craig Park (in the **Local Historic District**), and the Sponge Docks (in the Greektown District). Responses to the public survey show that citizens understand and support the concept of taking a wholesale neighborhood planning approach to **adaptation** (see Box 6-1).

Sponge Docks Commercial Floodway

The City is currently in the process of implementing infrastructure improvements to address nuisance flooding at the Sponge Docks.[40] These improvements are focused on the storm sewer system serving outfalls at the Hope Street, Athens Street and Arfaras Street intersections with Dodecanese Boulevard. This is a three-phased project involving the installation of tidal check valves (completed in 2020), replacement of existing storm sewer systems at the three outfalls (project funded), and, installation of a stormwater vault and pumping station. The overall goal of these improvements is to prevent entry of water from the river, expand system capacity to temporarily accept water from the river, and, convey water back to the river when tides recede. In a 30 to 50-year context, this project is a stop-gap measure that will immediately lessen the impacts of higher tides. In recent history (last 1,000 years or so) low-lying communities have taken long-term approaches to the problem that involve preventing water from entering, adapting to or accommodating water entry, or, a combination of both. Examples that most people are familiar with include the Netherlands and Venice, Italy. These approaches necessarily involve the efforts of public entities and private property owners, whether those efforts are formally coordinated or not.

BOX 6-1. Public survey responses on the Sponge Docks:

"The sponge docks needs a good flood plan to move forward."

"There needs to be better outflow for waters to recede after flooding events in low lying areas. Solid construction which replaced wood at the sponge docks for example hinders outflow and prolongs and exacerbates flooding. There needs to be a plan for low lying areas like this to prevent extended flooding."

"Tarpon Springs is a well known area for the sponge docks and its Greek heritage. With evolving technology, there should be ways to preserve the heritage of buildings while considering the rising oceans. Look at Venice, Italy and other places that have a lot of water. What are the precautions they are taking?"

For the Sponge Docks, a longer term approach may primarily involve water accommodation especially along the Anclote River waterfront through a coordinated approach that might include:

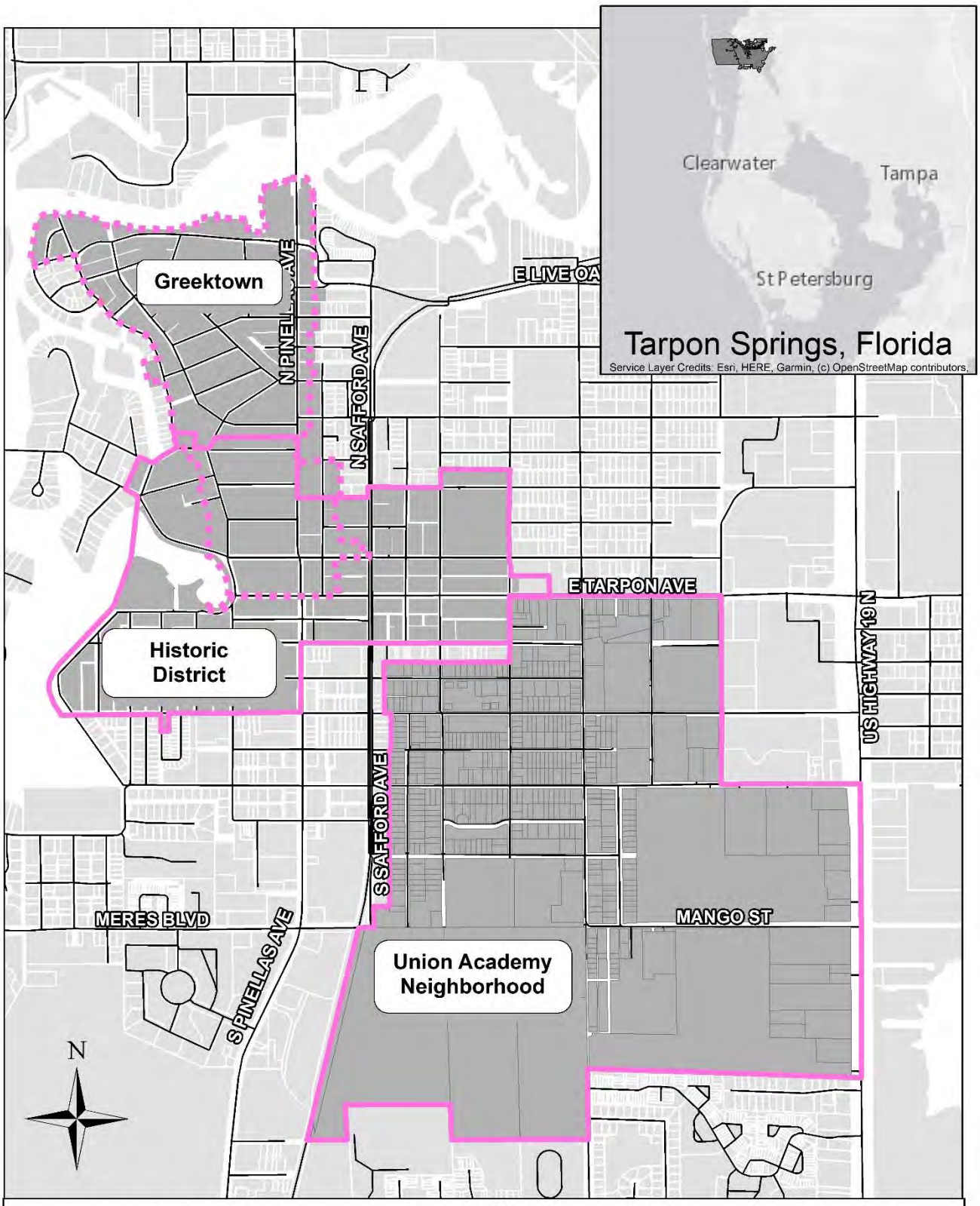
- **Adaptation** of Building Groups: This would involve a coordinated effort to raise buildings or building floors, or, provide underground storage or paths that allow flood waters to flow under multiple buildings along an existing or planned **floodway**.
- **Adaptation** of Public Realm: This would involve accommodation of high flood waters via permanent or temporarily deployed/operated infrastructure to be implemented in coordination with building **adaptations**. The idea would be to use the natural geography and topography for expanded pathways to allow the flow-through or fast exit of flood water. The City's current Stormwater Action Plan is implementing shorter term flooding solutions that could later be worked into a larger scale plan.

An excellent example of a longer term approach is the Ellicott City Watershed Master Plan for Ellicott City, Maryland. In response to significant flooding in 2016, the City adopted a master plan that incorporates flood mitigation into public spaces including several constructed and restored channels. Tools for property owners, especially historic properties, were provided for **adaptation** of building spaces consistent with the restored **floodway** network. Some of those building **adaptations** have already been implemented since the 2016 flood.

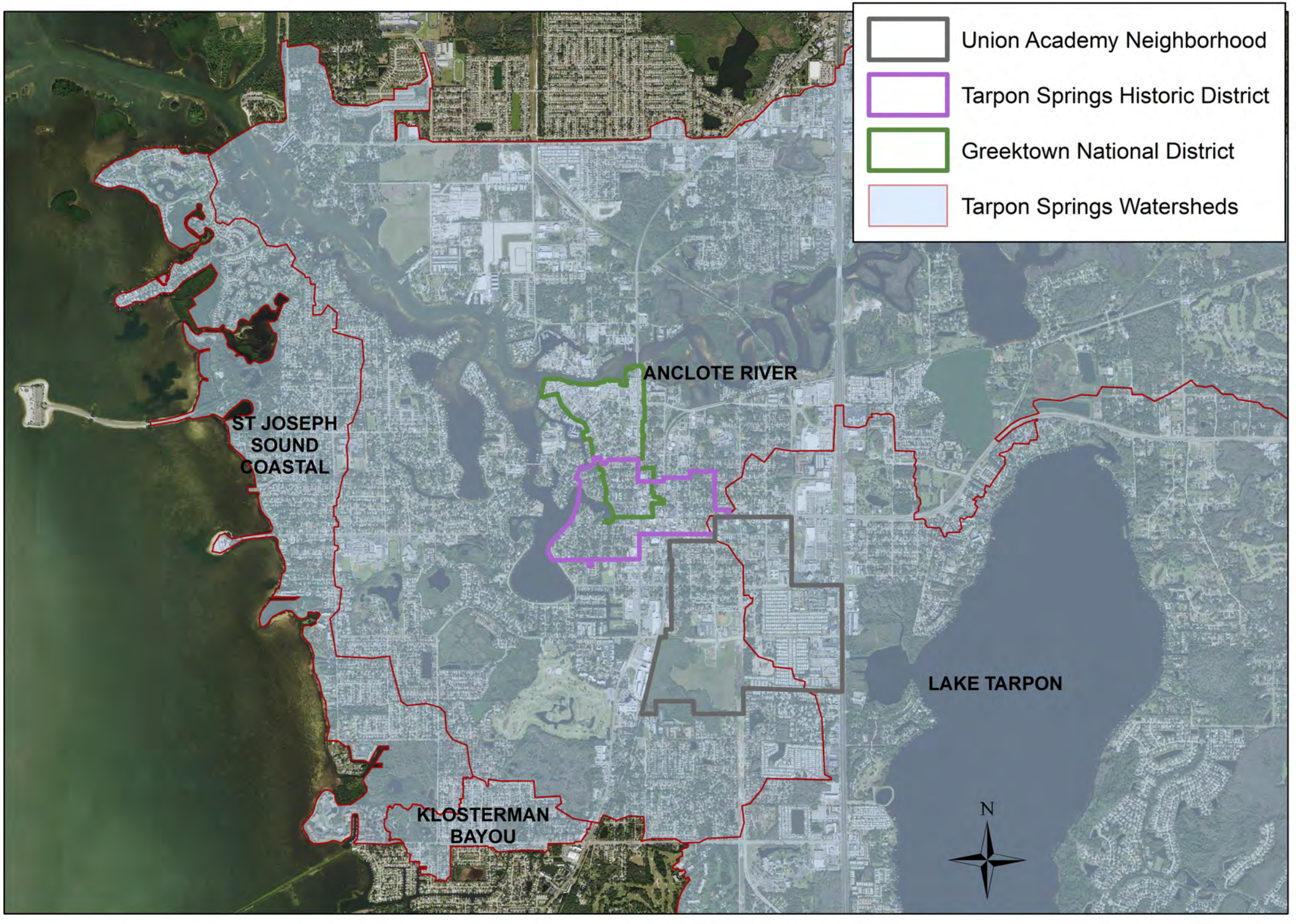
Fruit Salad Neighborhood Structural Diversion

As illustrated in Figure 27, a portion of the Fruit Salad neighborhood and Craig Park were altered using dredge and fill methods to create a bulkheaded platform of raised land to build on. As time has progressed, chronic drainage problems and noxious flooding from Spring and Whitcomb Bayous have persisted. Diversion of flood waters, rather than accommodation, seems to be the most viable solution for addressing preservation of this neighborhood. The City has been pursuing projects to address these immediate problems and to incorporate some level of **resiliency** through shoreline stabilization, bulkheading and infrastructure **adaptation**. Several years ago, a revetment structure was added along east Whitcomb Bayou shoreline bordering the Fruit Salad neighborhood to provide protection against flooding and to slow landside erosion. Intersection improvements currently underway at South Spring Boulevard and west Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard will relieve chronic flooding issues while incorporating increased capacity for flood deflection. The Craig Park/Spring Bayou Seawall and Sidewalk Repair and Resiliency Upgrade Project will replace 3,300 feet of deteriorating historic seawalls and the waterfront sidewalk, raising them by two feet to address **sea level rise**. The first phase, recently funded at $3.8 million dollars extends around Craig Park itself, the lowest and most vulnerable portion of the shoreline. The City has the ability to address significant portions of the Fruit Salad neighborhood shoreline because it is adjacent to public lands and rights-of-way. In the 30 to 50-year context, the City has embarked on the Whitcomb Bayou Coastal Resilience Project to evaluate alternatives for neighborhood protection involving single and combined components of T-wall construction, multi-purpose earth berms, elevation of the roadway, living shorelines, bridge stoplog structures, and aquafence structures.

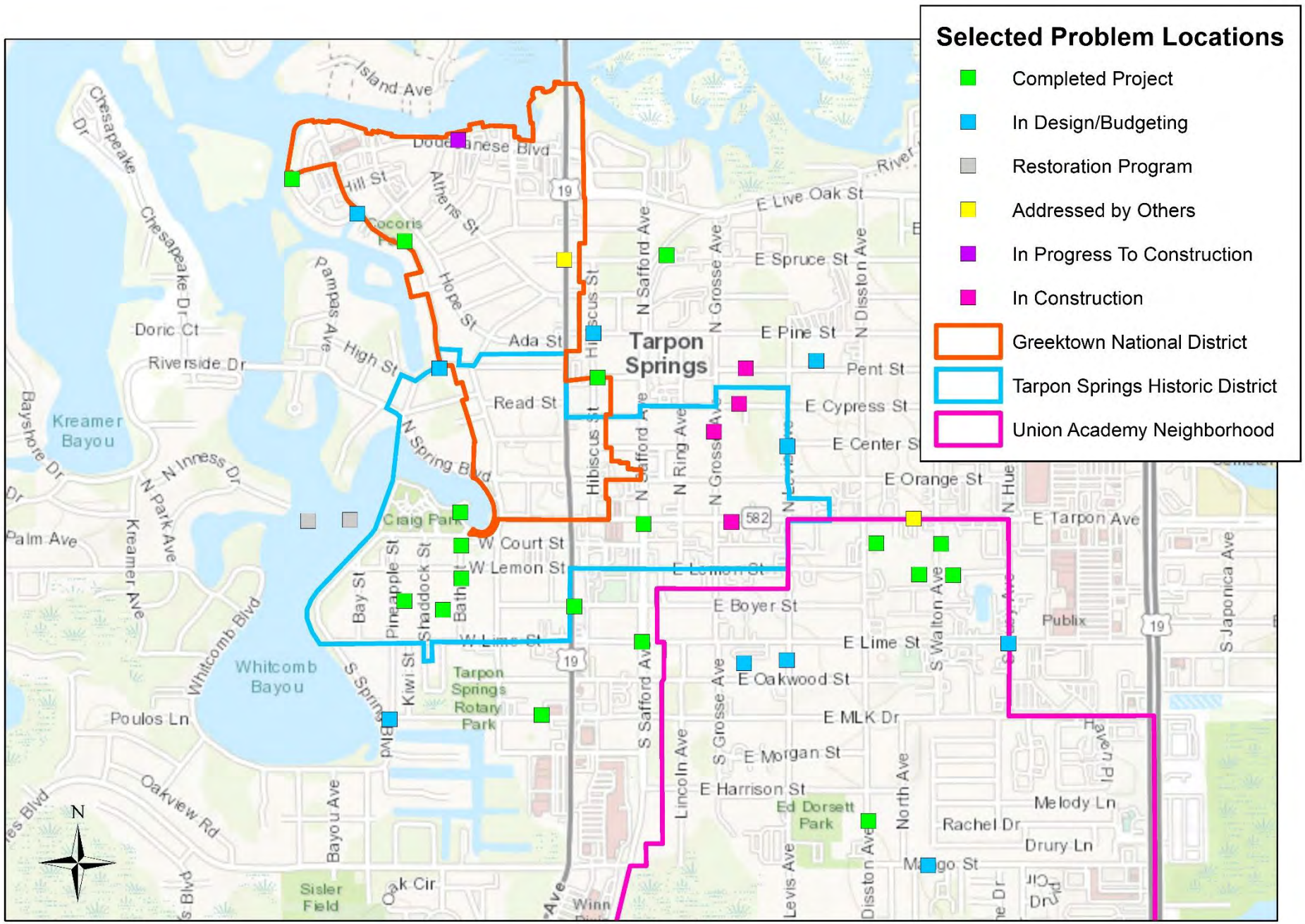
APPENDIX A
MAPS



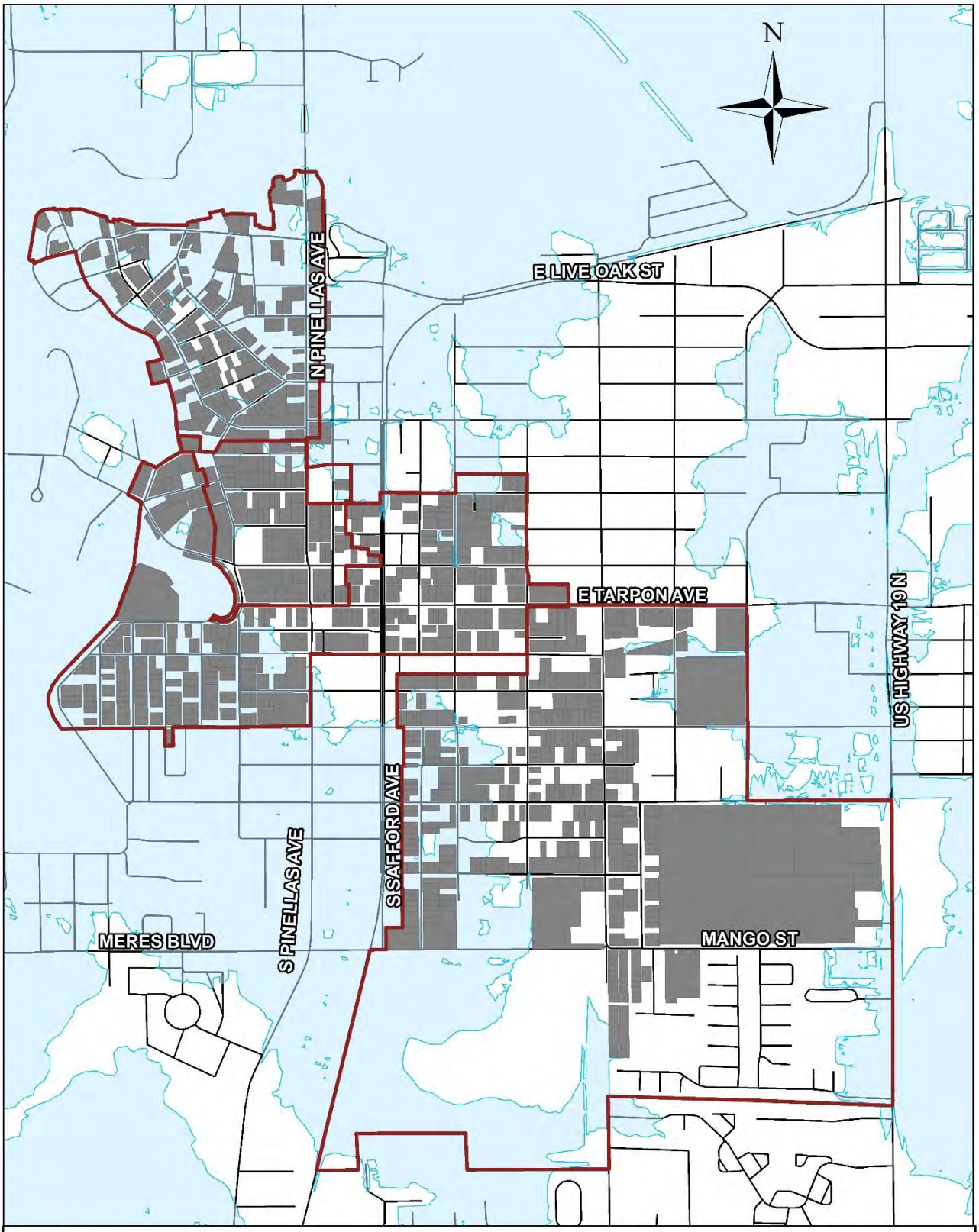
Map 1. Adaptation and Resiliency Study and Planning Areas in Tarpon Springs, Florida.



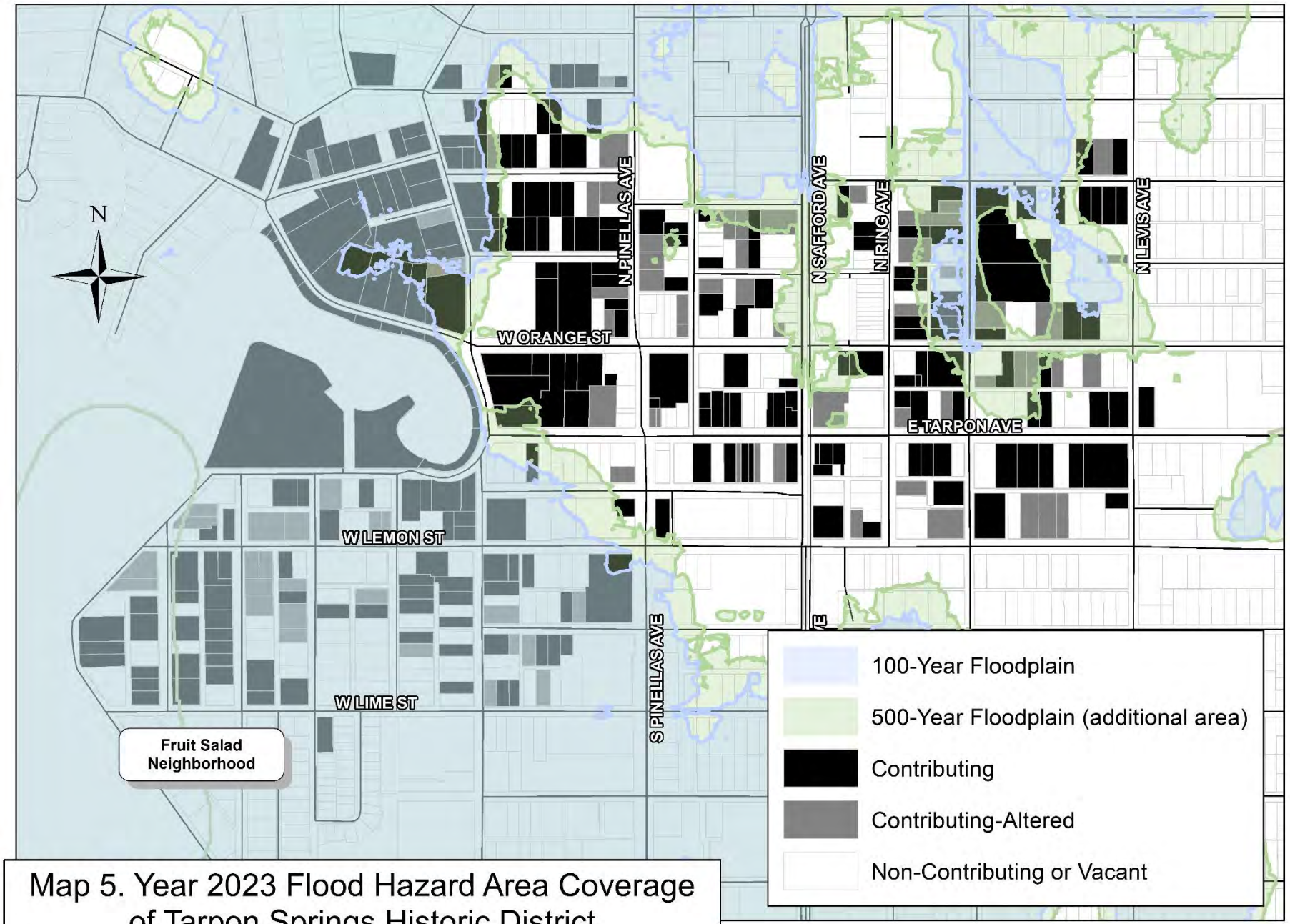
Map 2. Tarpon Springs Watershed Drainage Basins and Historic Study Areas.



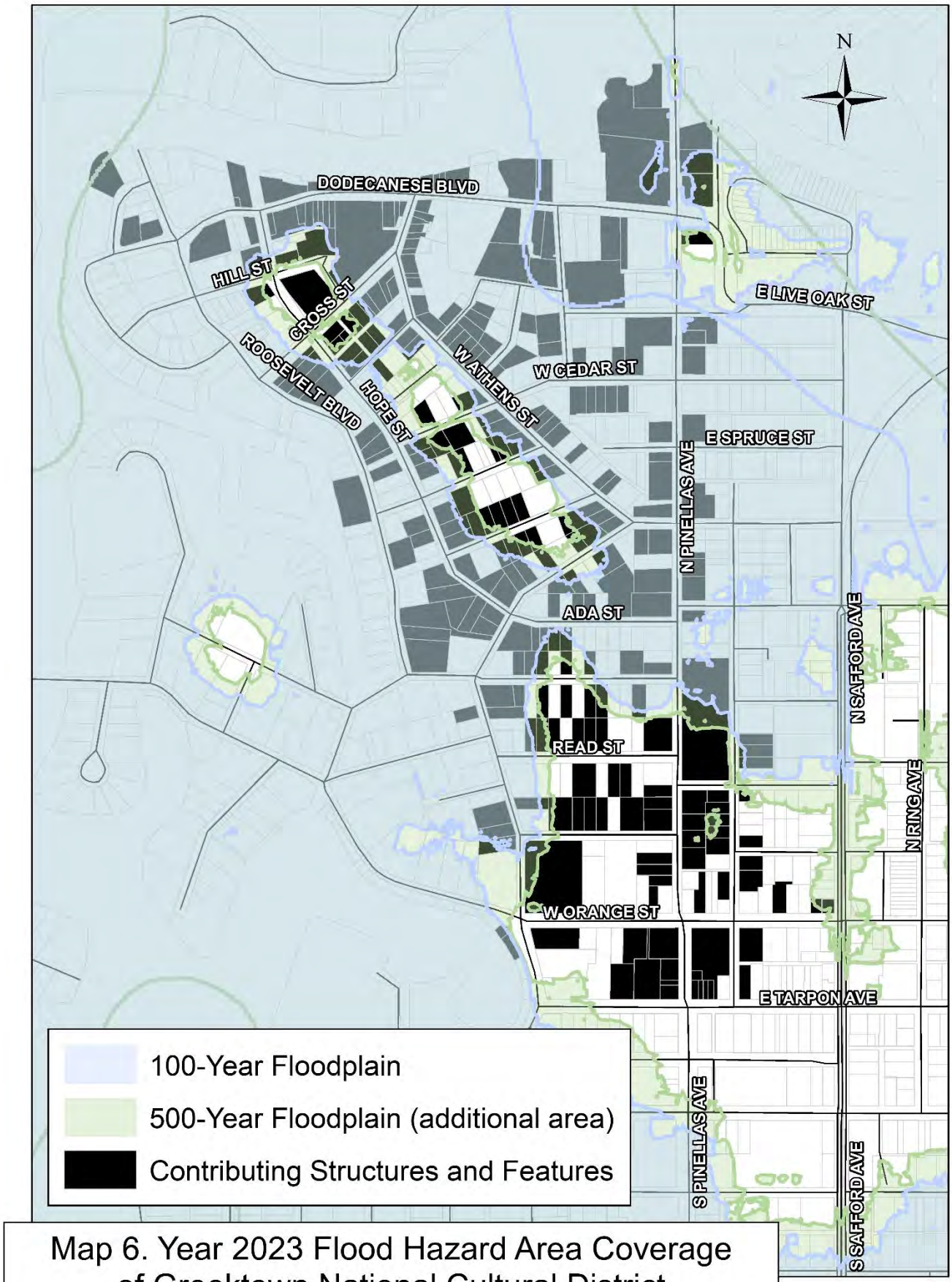
Map 3. General Status of Selected Stormwater Problem Areas - 2020



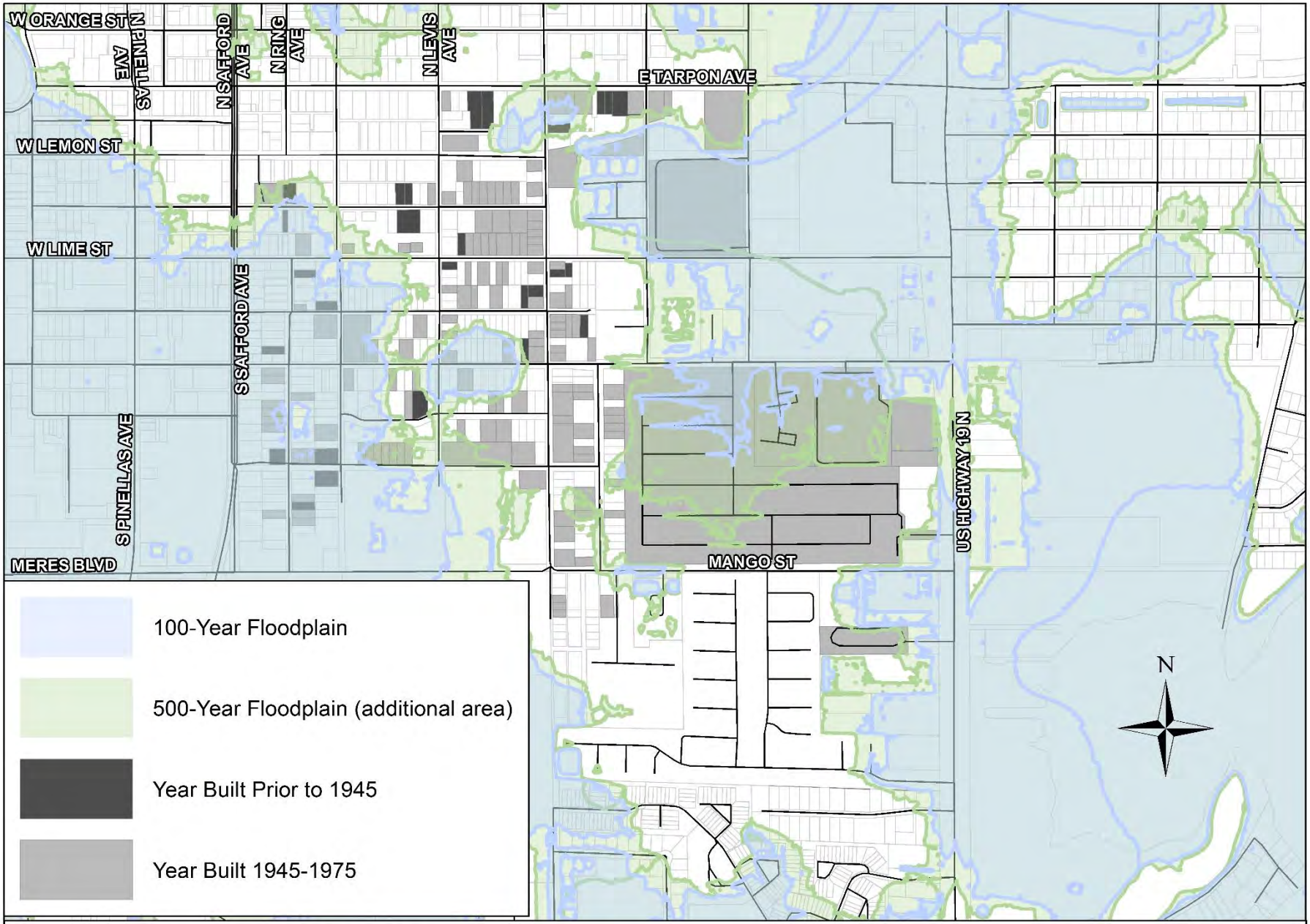
Map 4. Coastal High Hazard Area and Historic Study Areas. Shaded Properties Were Built Prior to 1976.



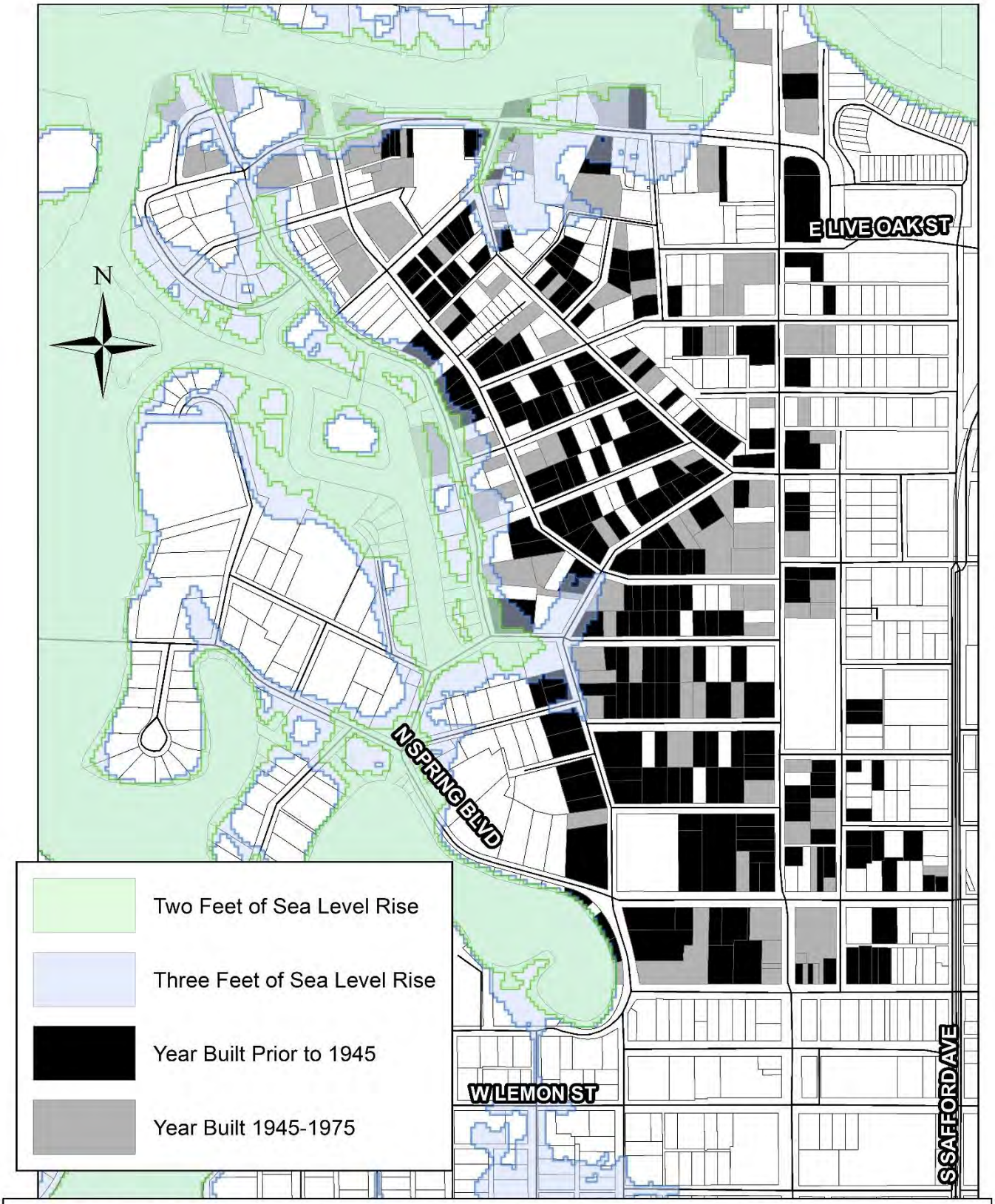
Map 5. Year 2023 Flood Hazard Area Coverage of Tarpon Springs Historic District



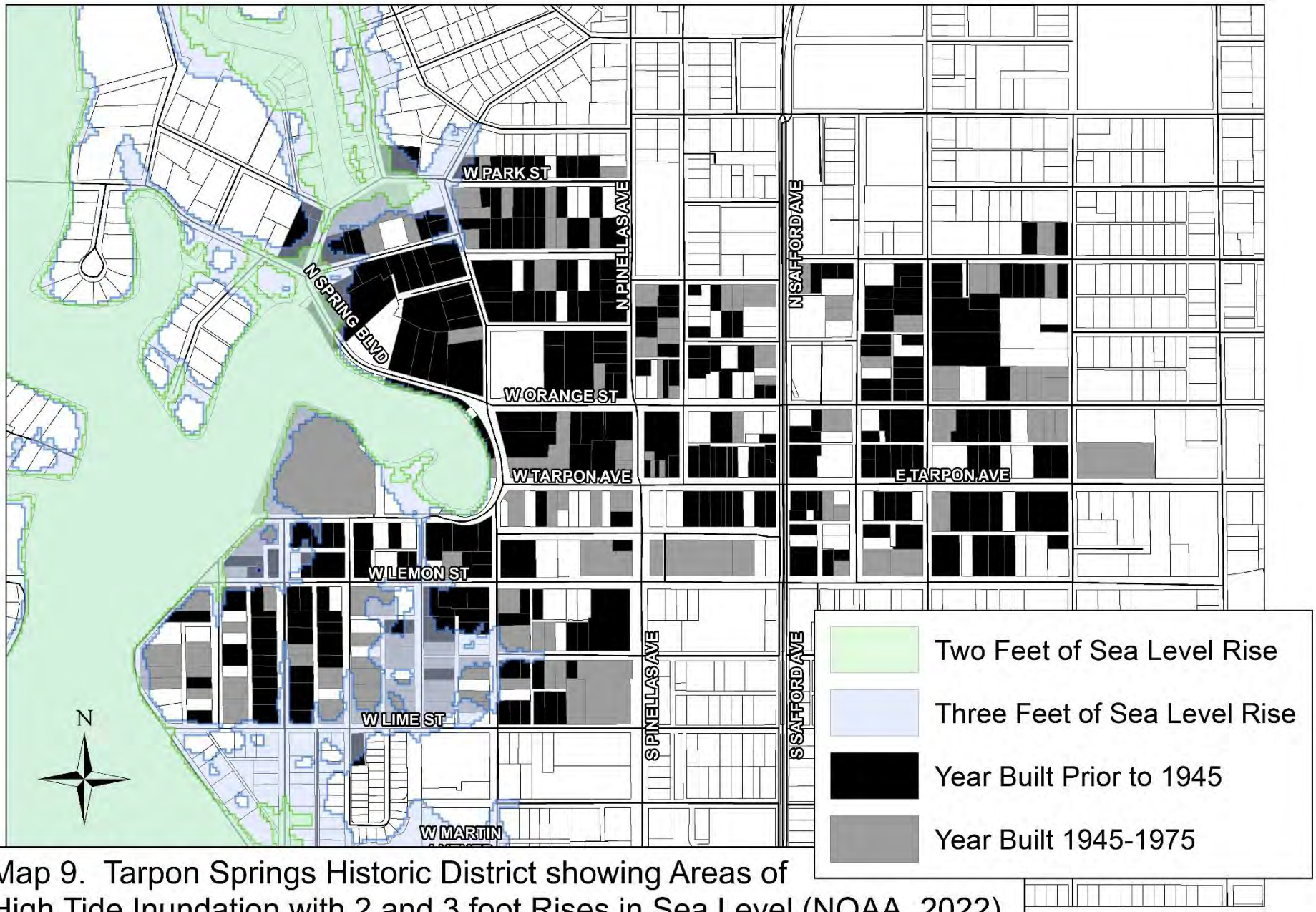
Map 6. Year 2023 Flood Hazard Area Coverage of Greektown National Cultural District



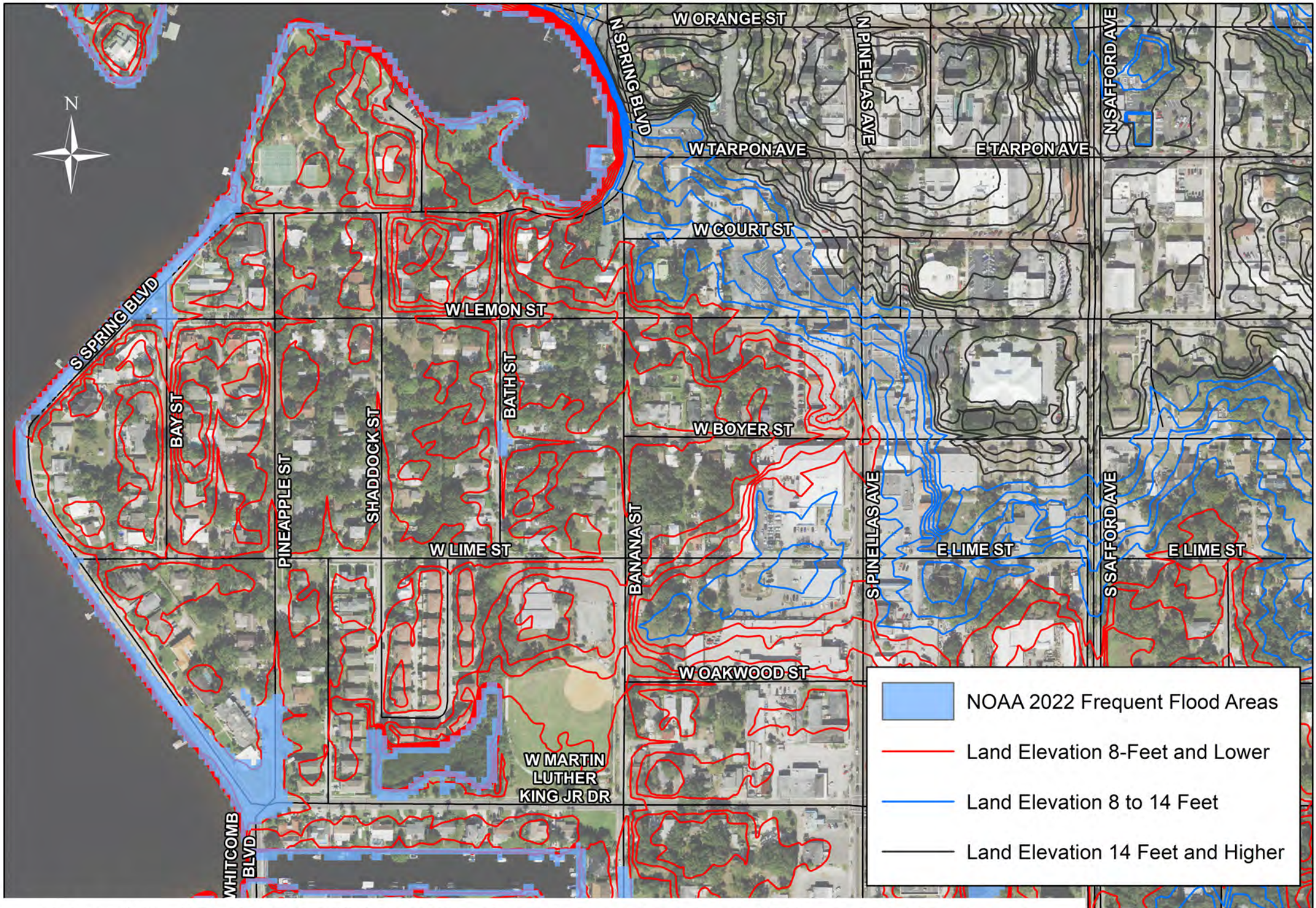
Map 7. Year 2023 Flood Hazard Area Coverage of "Union Academy" Neighborhood



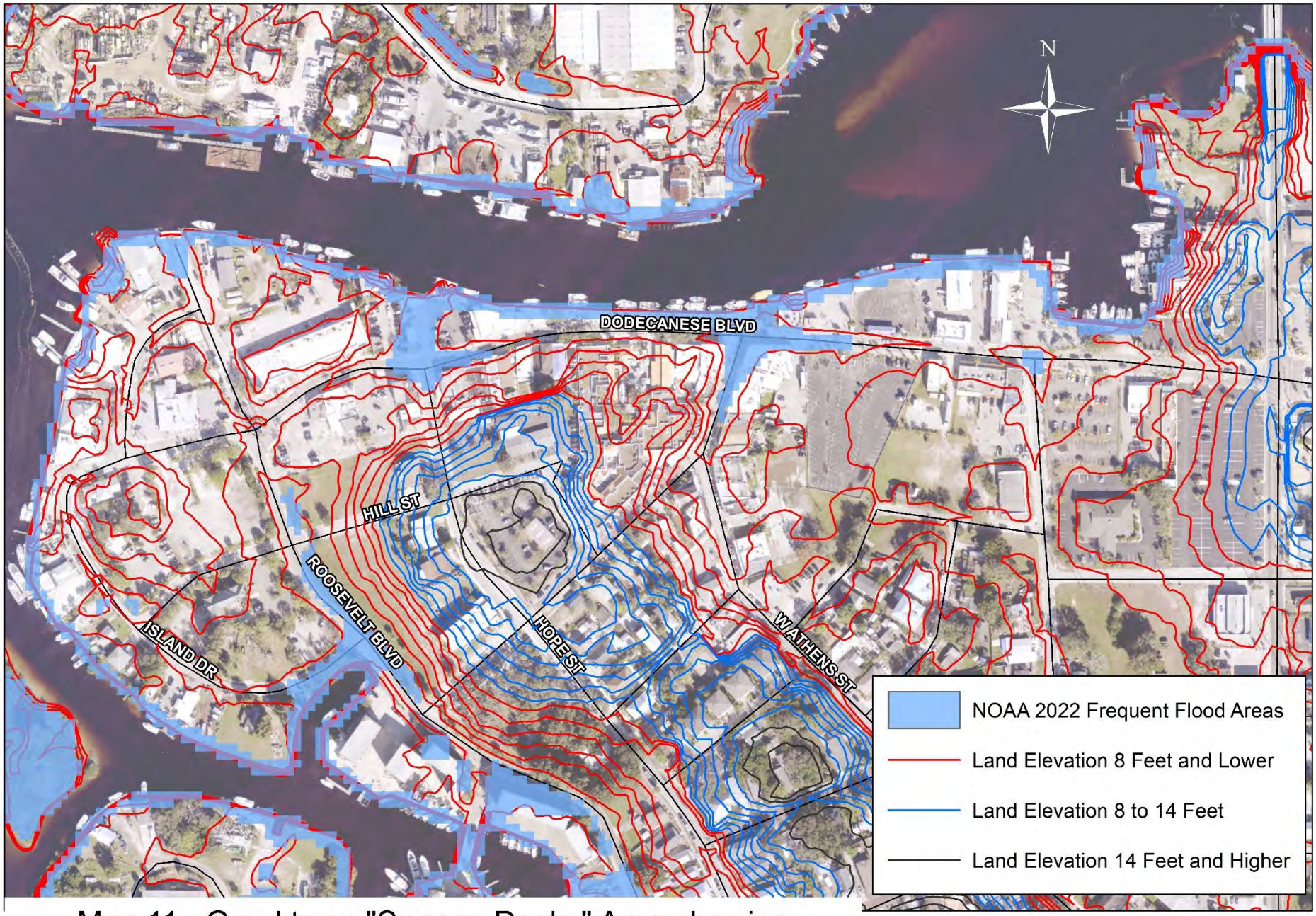
Map 8. Greektown National District Showing Areas of High Tide Inundation with 2 and 3 foot Rises in Sea Level (NOAA, 2022).



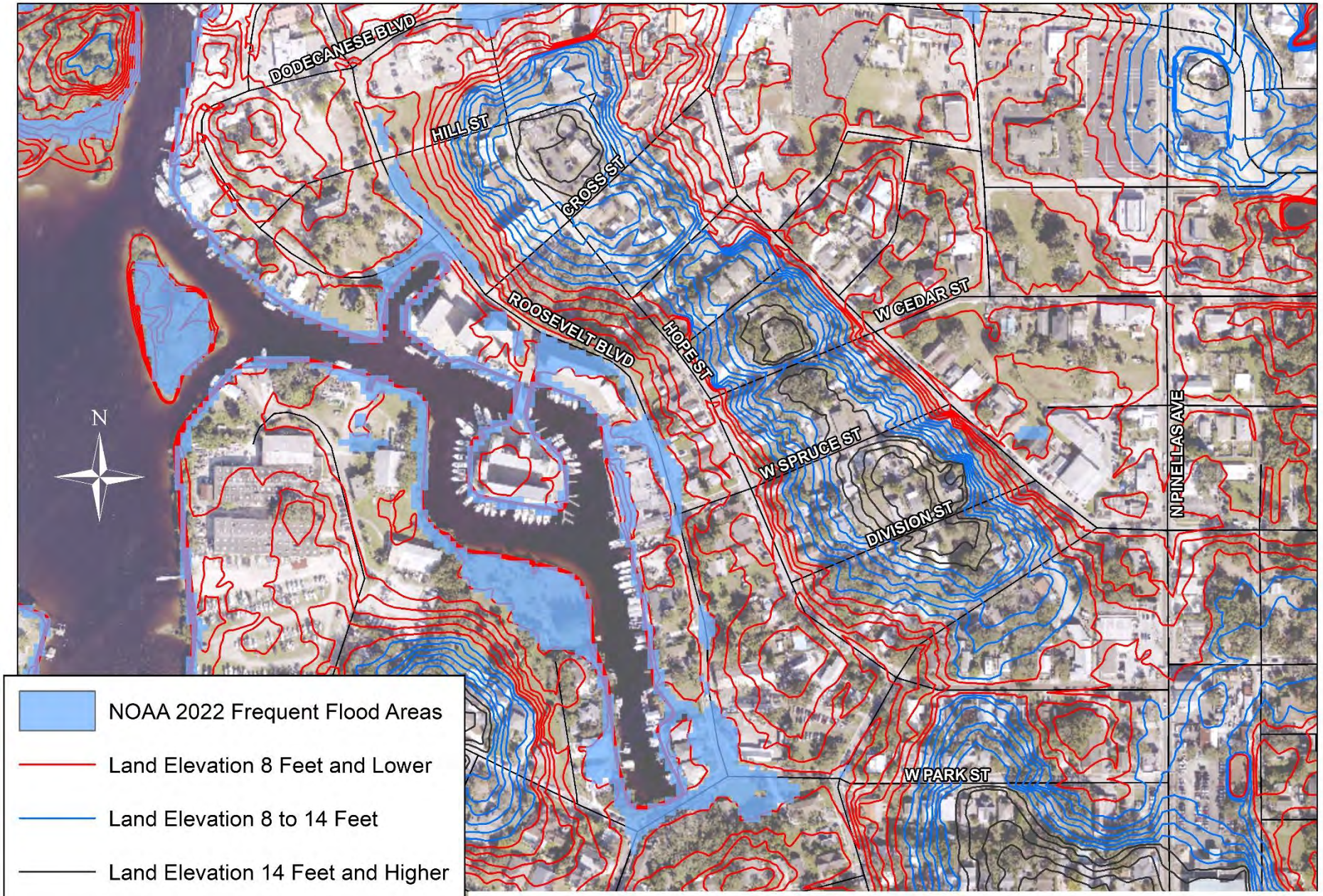
Map 9. Tarpon Springs Historic District showing Areas of High Tide Inundation with 2 and 3 foot Rises in Sea Level (NOAA, 2022)



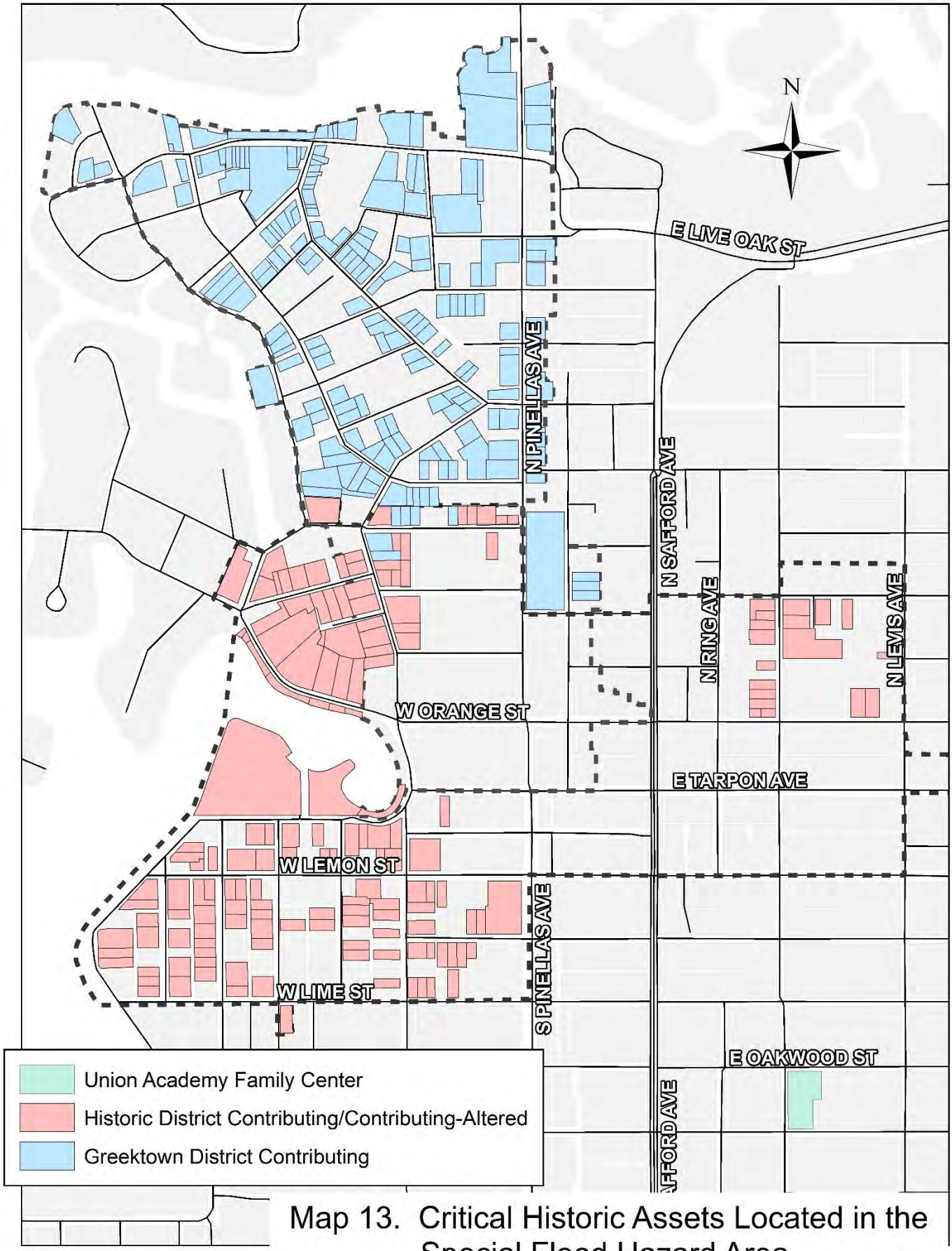
Map 10. "Fruit Salad" Neighborhood showing Land Elevation Contours and NOAA Current Flood Areas



Map 11. Greektown "Sponge Docks" Area showing Land Elevation Contours and NOAA Current Flood Areas



Map 12. Residential Area of Greektown showing
Land Elevation Contours and NOAA Current Flood Areas



Map 13. Critical Historic Assets Located in the Special Flood Hazard Area.

APPENDIX B
TARPON SPRINGS HURRICANE HISTORY

The probability of a hurricane affecting Tarpon Springs can be thought of in relatively the same terms as probability of flood. A "**100-year flood**" has an equal (1%) chance of occurring in any given year, but is expected to average out to one occurrence in 100 years. It is useful to think of simple probability where flipping a coin will have an equal chance of landing on "heads" or "tails" on any given flip, but with multiple flips will average out to a 50% chance of landing on "heads" or on "tails." Hurricanes do not behave randomly (as in flipping a coin) but forecasters can use short-term and long-term weather trends along with the history of hurricane behavior to improve forecasts. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's (NOAA) Historical Hurricane Tracks Tool (https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes/#map=4/32/-80) helps the public understand the history of hurricane behavior. The site was used to generate a map of hurricanes (Categories 1 through 5) that made landfall near, or passed within 50 miles of, Tarpon Springs, generating the map shown in Figure B-1 below.

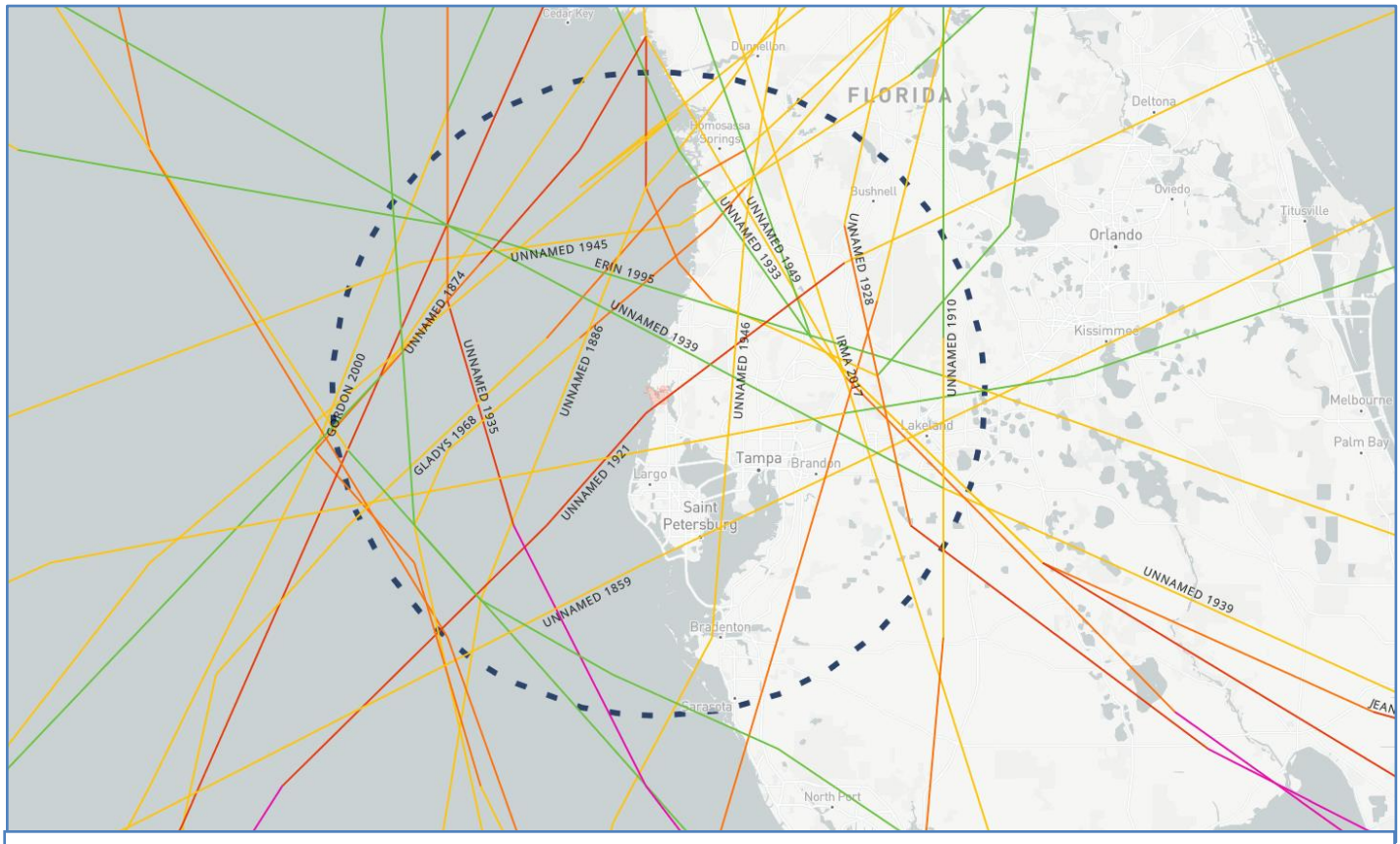


Figure B-1. Tracks of hurricanes (Categories 1 through 5) passing within 50 miles of Tarpon Springs from 1852 to 2021. Map generated using NOAA Historical Hurricane Tracks interactive tool (https://coast.noaa.gov/hurricanes/#map=4/32/-80).

A total of 26 hurricanes affected Tarpon Springs from 1852 through 2021 (170 years), an average of one storm every 6.5 years. Table B-1 shows some general storm characteristics.

TABLE B-1. 26 Hurricanes Traversing within 50 Miles of Tarpon Springs (1852 – 2021).

Storm Characteristics	Number of Storms	Notes
Storm Origin:		
Atlantic Ocean/Caribbean Sea	24	
Gulf of Mexico	2	
Passed Tarpon Springs From:		
West	4	
South	11	
Southwest	7	
Southeast	3	
Northwest	1	
Months over Life of Storm:		
June – July	4	
July – August	1	
August – September	12	
September – October	9	
Life of Storm Maximum Category / Maximum Wind Speed:		
Cat 1 / 92 miles per hour	8	
Cat 2 / 103 miles per hour	5	
Cat 3 / 126 miles per hour	5	
Cat 4 / 149 miles per hour	5	Including the Tampa Bay / Tarpon Springs Hurricane of 1921
Cat 5 / 184 miles per hour	3	Okeechobee Hurricane of 1928, Labor Day Hurricane of 1935, Hurricane Irma of 2017

The most destructive hurricane to affect the Tarpon Springs area since tracking began was the Tampa Bay / Tarpon Springs Hurricane of 1921, making landfall as a Category 3 storm near Tarpon Springs on October 25 of that year. The highest **storm surge** inundated the City of Tampa (11 feet) and the City of Tarpon Springs (about 9.5 to 10 feet). Winds in Tarpon Springs at landfall were estimated at 120 miles per hour. For those familiar with the Pinellas County area, this was the storm that split Hog Island into Honeymoon and Caladesi Islands (now a state park).

APPENDIX C
WORKSHEETS

TARPON SPRINGS HISTORIC DISTRICT RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET NOTES

Worksheets 3 & 4: The table below presents a description of the assessment method for each noted column in the worksheets. Sites in the zone of overlap between the Greektown District and the Historic District are included in the Historic District worksheets.

Note #	Column Name	Description
1	Address	Sources: 2009 Survey report with FMSF addresses correlated to PCPA, discrepancies noted in parentheses.
2	Year Built	Sources: 2009 Survey report with FMSF addresses correlated to PCPA, discrepancies noted in parentheses.
3	Square Footage, Gross	Area indicated is the gross square footage, it may include ancillary structures, sheds, garages, and porches. When considering potential losses, the total resource value includes all of these components.
4	Current Condition	Good, fair, poor; Windshield level field assessments. Detailed field inspections were not conducted for this project.
5	Property Vulnerability	2021 Floodplain Pinellas County GIS 2021 Vulnerability Assessment mapping (Zones X, 1% (100 yr), 0.2% (500 yr)
6	2021/ 2022 Value	Not included in Appendix C.
7	Loss to structure	High, medium or low; Considers condition of building and the flood risk and wind event risk associated with the property.
8	NRHP status	Individually listed, NRHP-eligible; "Insufficient" means there was insufficient data to determine eligibility.
9	FMSF Number	According to 2009 survey almost all of the parcels built before 1960 have a FMSF number.
10	Geographic Context for Significance	National, state or local significance; Based on 2009 survey report local designation, and community-stated heritage values.
11	Level of Significance	High, medium or low; Based on NRHP status, integrity and association. Generally, non-contributing residential sites ranked low, but if on the FMSF it received medium ranking.
12	Integrity	High, medium or low; Based on NRHP definition of seven aspects of integrity.
13	Public Sentiment	High, medium or low; Public engagement process, results from the public survey and public meetings.
14	Economic Importance	High, medium or low; Public engagement process, results from the public survey and public meetings, most important assets to be brought back online quickly after a disaster.
15	Total Level of Community Value	High, medium or low. Score based on cumulative scores in columns 11-14.

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
105 BANANA ST	105 BANANA ST	1919	Residential Building	1,814	1.5	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
EMORY HOUSE	106 BANANA ST	1909	Residential Building	4,066	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
104 BANANA ST	104 BANANA ST	1928	Residential Building	2,038	1	Conc Block	Stucco / Brick	Good	1%	H	H	L	
214 BANANA ST	214 BANANA ST	1912	Residential Building	1,635	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
301 BANANA ST	301 BANANA ST	1926	Residential Building	1,384	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
218 BATH ST	218 BATH ST	1925	Residential Building	1,780	1	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
223 BATH ST	223-225 BATH ST	1928	Residential Building	2,936	2	Wood Frame	Brick / Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
201 BAY ST	201 BAY ST	1915	Residential Building	4,644	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	M	L	
307 BAY ST	307 BAY ST	1925	Residential Building	3,227	2	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
334 BAY ST	334 BAY ST	1925	Residential Building	2,157	1	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
24 BOYER ST	22-24 W BOYER ST	1926	Residential Building	2,726	1	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
30 BOYER ST	30 W BOYER ST	1926	Residential Building	726	1	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
49 BOYER ST	49 W BOYER ST	1925	Residential Building	1,431	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
199 GRAND BLVD	199 GRAND BLVD	1915	Residential Building	4,163	2	Concrete Block Wood Frame	Wood	Good	0.2	M	H	L	
HARVEST TEMPLE NORTH	200 GRAND BLVD	1920	Church	5,289	2	Concrete Block Masonry	Stucco	Good	0.2	M	H	M	
201 GRAND BLVD	201 GRAND BLVD	1910	Residential Building	1,974	2	Concrete Block Masonry	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
209 GRAND BLVD	209 GRAND BLVD	1915	Residential Building	1,809	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
216 GRAND BLVD	216 GRAND BLVD	1910	Residential Building	1,835	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
233 GRAND BLVD	233 GRAND BLVD	1928	Residential Building	3,607	3	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
303 GRAND BLVD	303 GRAND BLVD	1915	Residential Building	2,035	1	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
305 GRAND BLVD	305 GRAND BLVD	1926	Residential Building	1,371	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	House is elevated
27 W LEMON ST	27 W LEMON ST	C1926	Not extant						1%			-	Demolished
35 W LEMON ST	35 W LEMON ST	1989	Vacant		1	Concrete Block	Stucco	Good	1%	H	-	-	Demolished, new bld. post 1975
49 W LEMON ST	49 W LEMON ST	1926	Residential Building	1,517	1	Concrete Block	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
110 W LEMON ST	110 W LEMON ST	1926	Residential Building	1,755	1	Wood Frame	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
119 W LEMON ST	119 W LEMON ST	1915	Residential Building	1,639	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
227 W LEMON ST	227 W LEMON ST	C1926	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	1%	H	-	-	Demolished
300 W LEMON ST/ 124 W SHADDOCK	124 SHADDOCK ST	1928	Residential Building	2,654	1	Struct Clay Tile	Stucco/ Stone	Good	1%	H	H	L	
311 W LEMON ST	311 W LEMON ST	1912	Residential Building	2,131	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
106 E LIME ST	106 E LIME ST	C1926	Residential Building						1%	H	H	-	Demolished
310 GRAND BLVD	310 GRAND BLVD	1891	Residential Building	2,473	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
400 GRAND BLVD	400 GRAND BLVD	1919	Residential Building	2,379	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
ARCADE HOTEL	210 S PINELLAS AVE	1926	Commercial Building	43,496	2	Struct Clay Tile / Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	M	H	NRHP Indiv.
SAFFORD HOUSE	23 PARKIN CT	1883	Residential/ Institutiona;	8,000	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	H	NRHP Indiv.
E N KNAPP HOUSE	115 S SPRING BLVD	1886	Residential Building	4,789	3	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	M	
WEBSTER, H D L HOUSE	101 READ ST	1885	Residential Building	2,912	3	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
MERES, E R SPONGE PACKING	106 W PARK ST	1905	Commercial Building	2,560	1	Wood Frame	Corrug Metal	Good	1%	H	H	H	NRHP Indiv.
112 READ ST	112 READ ST	1925	Residential Building	884	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
123 READ ST	123 READ ST	1905	Residential Building	3,304	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
153 READ ST	153 READ ST	1915	Residential Building	2,243	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
154 READ ST	154 READ ST	1926	Residential Building	1,196	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
160 READ ST	160-168 READ ST	1926	Church	12,076	4	Concrete Block	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
224 SHADDOCK ST	224 SHADDOCK ST	1920	Residential Building	1,439	1	Wood Frame	Wood/ Stone	Good	1%	H	H	L	
ALWORTH, MARSHALL H HOUSE	144 N SPRING BLVD	1895	Residential Building	7,392	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	H	
DEGOLIER, WILLIAM HOUSE	150 N SPRING BLVD	1888	Residential Building	5,290	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	H	
TSAVARIS HOUSE	158-164 N SPRING BLVD	1890	Residential Building	14,957	2	Wood Frame	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	H	
170 N SPRING BLVD	170 N SPRING BLVD	1885	Residential Building	6,964	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
BIGELOW COTTAGE	184 N SPRING BLVD	1900	Residential Building	2,376	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	M	
208 N SPRING BLVD	208 N SPRING BLVD	1910	Residential Building	6,980	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
119 S SPRING BLVD	119 S SPRING BLVD	1930	Residential Building	1,888	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
REV MILES STANDISH HOUSE	127 S SPRING BLVD	1915	Residential Building	5,476	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
211 S SPRING BLVD	211 S SPRING BLVD	1915	Residential Building	3,479	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
309 S SPRING BLVD	309 S SPRING BLVD	1910	Residential Building	2,472	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
323 S SPRING BLVD	323 S SPRING BLVD	1925	Residential Building	2,177	1	Concrete Block	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
57 READ ST [Unit B]	57 READ ST residence	1920	Residential Building	2,812	2	Concrete Block	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	Included in Church parcel valuation
56 W LIME ST	56 W LIME ST	1915	Residential Building	1,674	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
62 W LIME ST	62 W LIME ST	1926	Residential Building	1,200	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
66 W LIME ST	66 W LIME ST	1926	Residential Building	1,718	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
229 W LIME ST	229 W LIME ST	1915	Residential Building	3,583	2	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
315 W LEMON ST	315 W LEMON ST	1925	Residential Building	2,030	1	Wood Frame	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
409 W LEMON ST	409 W LEMON ST	1925	Residential Building	1,995	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco Brick	Good	1%	H	H	L	
ARFARAS, N G COMPANY INC	26 W PARK ST	1930	Commercial	3,558	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	M	NRHP Indiv.
34 W PARK ST	34 W PARK ST	1926	Residential Building	1,216	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
39 W PARK ST	39 W PARK ST	1915	Residential Building	1,451	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
22 PARKIN CRT	22 PARKIN CT	1915	Residential Building	1,494	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
26 PARKIN CRT	26 PARKIN CT	1915	Residential Building	1,546	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
120-122 PINEAPPLE ST	120-122 PINEAPPLE ST	1915	Residential Building	4,299	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	M	
215 1/2 PINEAPPLE ST	215 PINEAPPLE ST	1920	Residential Building	1,624	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
216 PINEAPPLE ST	216 PINEAPPLE ST	1915	Residential Building	1,783	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
300 PINEAPPLE ST	300 PINEAPPLE ST	1915	Residential Building	2,025	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
326 PINEAPPLE ST	326 PINEAPPLE ST	1925	Residential Building	1,645	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH	230 GRAND BLVD assoc with 59 Read St	1909	Church Institutional	5,860	1	Concrete Block	Rusticated Concrete Block	Good	1%	H	H	H	
66 READ ST	66 READ ST	1919	Residential Building	1,640	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
301 BAY STREET	301 BAY ST	1957	Residential Building	1,977	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
306 BAY STREET	306 BAY ST	1946	Residential Building	3,195	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
313 BAY STREET	313 BAY ST	1950	Residential Building	2,734	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
316 BAY STREET	316 BAY ST	1930	Residential Building	1,492	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
320 BAY STREET	320 BAY ST	1945	Residential Building	1,990	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
324 BAY STREET	324 BAY ST	1945	Residential Building	1,384	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
333 BAY STREET	333 BAY ST	1957	Residential Building	2,834	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
27 W BOYER STREET	27 W BOYER ST	1945	Residential Building	1,034	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
37 W BOYER STREET	37 W BOYER ST	1955	Residential Building	1,283	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
39 W BOYER STREET	39 W BOYER ST	1955	Residential Building	962	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco Brick	Good	1%	H	H	L	
40 W BOYER STREET	40 W BOYER ST	1955	Residential Building	1,368	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco Stone veneer	Good	1%	H	H	L	
41 W BOYER STREET	41 W BOYER ST	1925	Residential Building	1,192	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
44 W BOYER STREET	44 W BOYER ST	1953	Residential Building	2,648	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco Stone veneer	Good	1%	H	H	L	
108 W CANAL STREET	108 W CANAL ST	1930	Residential Building	1,643	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
404 W CANAL STREET	404 W CANAL ST	1950	Residential Building	2,925	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
219 GRAND BOULEVARD	219 GRAND BLVD	1940	Residential Building	2,293	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
302 GRAND BOULEVARD	302 GRAND BLVD	1953	Residential Building	1,146	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	Mansard MCM
410 E LEMON STREET ??	410 E LEMON ST	1930	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	1%	H		L	Demolished

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
55 W LEMON STREET	55 W LEMON ST	1901	Residential Building	1,664	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
65 W LEMON STREET	65 W LEMON ST	1950	Residential Building	1,632	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
114 W LEMON STREET	114 W LEMON ST	1950	Residential Building	2,520	2	WOOD FRAME	Stucco Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
125 W LEMON STREET ??	125 W LEMON ST	1949	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	1%	H	-	-	Demolished
208 W LEMON STREET	208 W LEMON ST	1950	Residential Building	2,795	2	WOOD FRAME	Frame	Good	1%	H	H	L	
232 W LEMON STREET	232 W LEMON ST	1942	Residential Building	3,062	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
316 W LEMON STREET	316 W LEMON ST	1905	Residential Building	2,094	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
319 W LEMON STREET	319 W LEMON ST	1950	Residential Building	946	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
405 W LEMON STREET	405 W LEMON ST	1947	Residential Building	1,904	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
40 W LIME STREET	40 W LIME ST	1915	Residential Building	949	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood vert siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
46 W LIME STREET	46 W LIME ST	1910	Residential Building	1,229	1	WOOD FRAME	siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
52 W LIME STREET	52 W LIME ST	1910	Residential Building	1,403	1	WOOD FRAME	siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
304 W LIME STREET	304 W LIME ST	1952	Residential Building	3,018	2	BRICK on wood frame	Brick / Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
18 W PARK STREET	18 W PARK ST / 401 N Pinellas Av	1923	Residential	1,118	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	Bldg 1 Commercial Bldg 2 resid. at 410 N Pinellas
N. G. ARFARAS SPONGE PACKING PLANT (NRHP)	23 W PARK ST	1925	Commercial	2,916	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	1%	H	H	M	NRHP Indiv. Elevated on conceret foundation wall
40 W PARK STREET	40 W PARK ST	1919	Residential Building	1,427	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
103 S. SPRING BOULEVARD	103 S SPRING BLVD	1916	Residential Building	2,454	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
225 PINEAPPLE STREET	225 PINEAPPLE ST	1923	Residential Building	1,505	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
304 PINEAPPLE STREET	304 PINEAPPLE ST	1925	Residential Building	2,295	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
308 PINEAPPLE STREET	308 PINEAPPLE ST	1925	Residential Building	1,296	1	BRICK/WOOD FRAME	Brick	Good	1%	H	H	L	
309 PINEAPPLE STREET	309 PINEAPPLE ST	1938	Residential Building	2,084	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
314 PINEAPPLE STREET	314 PINEAPPLE ST	1925	Residential Building	2,559	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
329 PINEAPPLE STREET	329 PINEAPPLE ST	1938	Residential Building	2,358	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
331 PINEAPPLE STREET	331 PINEAPPLE ST	1928	Residential Building	1,749	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
FALKIS APPARTMENTS	(403?) 401 N PINELLAS AVE & 18 W Park	1955 1961?	Commercial and residential	4,138	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
120 READ STREET	120 READ ST	1935	Residential Building	3,709	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
140 READ STREET	140 READ ST	1959	Residential Building	2,078	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Brick veneer	Good	1%	H	H	L	
158 READ STREET	158 READ ST	1925	Residential Building	913	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
112 SHADDOCK STREET	112 SHADDOCK ST	1901	Residential Building	760	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
220 SHADDOCK STREET	220 SHADDOCK ST	1925	Residential Building	1,648	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
225 SHADDOCK STREET	225 SHADDOCK ST	1950	Residential Building	1,242	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
230 SHADDOCK STREET	230 SHADDOCK ST	1920	Residential Building	2,109	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
301 SHADDOCK STREET	301 SHADDOCK ST	1954	Residential Building	1,157	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
302 SHADDOCK STREET	302 SHADDOCK ST	1925	Residential Building	1,150	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
RECREATION CENTER	S SPRING BLVD	1936	City Recreation Park	13,991	1	BRICK/ CONC BLOCK	Stucco/ Concrete Block/Brick	Good	1%	H	H	M	City-owned buildings
109 S SPRING BOULEVARD	109 S SPRING BLVD	1935	Residential Building	1,425	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
SHUFFLEBOARD OFFICE & CUE HOUSE	132 S SPRING BLVD	1935	City Recreation Park	450	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	City-owned buildings
229 S SPRING BOULEVARD	229 S SPRING BLVD	1937	Residential Building	2,538	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
301-303 S SPRING BOULEVARD	301-303 S SPRING BLVD	1958	Residential Building MF	2,838		CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
305 S SPRING BOULEVARD	305 S SPRING BLVD	1939	Residential Building	1,107	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
311 S SPRING BOULEVARD	311 S SPRING BLVD	1959	Residential Building	2,503	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
313 S SPRING BOULEVARD	313 S SPRING BLVD	1955	Residential Building	2,364	1	BRICK/ CONC. BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
315 S SPRING BOULEVARD	315 S SPRING BLVD	1951	Residential Building	1,888	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
213 BANANA STREET	213 BANANA ST	1935	Residential Building	1,184	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
216 BANANA STREET	216 BANANA ST	1939	Residential Building	2,412	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
217 BANANA STREET	217 BANANA ST	1948	Residential Building	3,410	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
222-224 BANANA STREET	222-224 BANANA ST	1953	Residential Building	1,832	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
302 BANANA STREET	302 BANANA ST	1950	Residential Building	1,350	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
306 BANANA STREET	306 BANANA ST	1956	Residential Building	1,367	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
318 BANANA STREET	318 BANANA ST	1954	Residential Building	1,316	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
322 BANANA STREET	322 BANANA ST	1956	Residential Building	1,326	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
110 BATH STREET	110 BATH ST	1926	Residential Building	1,768	2	CONCRETE BLOCK/ WD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
215 BATH STREET	215 BATH ST	1919	Residential Building	2,868	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	House and Garage structure (1999)
219 BATH STREET	219 BATH ST	1917	Residential Building	2,307	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
220 BATH STREET	220 BATH ST	1959	Residential Building	1,359	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
227 BATH STREET	227 BATH ST	1957	Residential Building	2,129	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
309 BATH STREET	309 BATH ST	1915	Residential Building	2,440	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood Shingle	Good	1%	H	H	L	
316 BATH STREET	316 BATH ST	1955	Residential Building	1,404	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
111 BAY STREET	111 BAY ST	1924	Residential Building	2,698	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
121 BAY STREET	121 BAY ST	1953	Residential Building	1,456	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
300 BAY STREET	300 BAY ST	1956	Residential Building	1,399	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
28 CENTER ST	28 W CENTER ST	1910	Residential Building	2,361	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
44 CENTER ST	44 W CENTER ST	1910	Residential Building	2,890	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
48 CENTER ST	48 W CENTER ST	1910	Residential Building	2,710	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
58 CENTER ST	58 W CENTER ST	1915	Residential Building	7,411	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
124 CENTER ST	124 E CENTER ST	1926	Residential Building	1,555	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
TARPON SPRINGS WATERWORKS	112 S GROSSE AVE (102?)	1916	Government	2,395	1	BRICK/CONC BLK	Brick	Good	1%	H	H	M	
109 HIBISCUS ST	109 N HIBISCUS ST	1913	Residential Building	1,968	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
124 HIBISCUS ST	124 N HIBISCUS ST	1905	Residential Building	5,721	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
TARPON GARAGE	131 N HIBISCUS ST	1919	Commercial	3,550	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	
202 HIBISCUS ST	202 N HIBISCUS ST	1909	Residential Building	2,026	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
227 E LEMON ST	227 E LEMON ST	1912	Residential Building	2,082	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	L	
101 N GROSSE AVE	101 N GROSSE AVE	1915	Residential Building	2,904	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
109 N GROSSE AVE	109 N GROSSE AVE	1913	Residential Building	1,904	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	M	M	L	
115 N GROSSE AVE	115 N GROSSE AVE	1913	Residential Building	3,398	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	M	L	L	
121 N GROSSE AVE	121 N GROSSE AVE	1919	Residential Building	2,828	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	M	M	L	
130 N GROSSE AVE	130 N GROSSE AVE	1910	Residential Building	2,298	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
210 N GROSSE AVE	210 N GROSSE AVE	1910	Residential Building	2,908	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
213 N GROSSE AVE	213 N GROSSE AVE	1926	Residential Building	1,282	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
226 N GROSSE AVE	226 N GROSSE AVE	1910	Residential Building	2,108	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
49 W COURT ST	49 W COURT ST	C1919	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	1%	-	-	-	Vacant
232 E CYPRESS ST	232 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential Building	2,423	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
436 E CYPRESS ST	436 E CYPRESS ST	1926	Residential Building	1,270	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
456 E CYPRESS ST	456 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential Building	912	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
460 E CYPRESS ST	460 E CYPRESS ST	1926	Residential Building	880	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
MASONIC TEMPLE	26 N RING AVE	1926	Institutional	7,500	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
100 N RING AVE	100 N RING AVE	1905	Residential Building MF	6,636	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stamped concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
116 N RING AVE	116 N RING AVE	1915	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	-	L	Demolished 2016

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
128 N RING AVE	128 N RING AVE	1905	Residential Building	1,466	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
AMERICAN EXPRESS RY CO	13-17 N SAFFORD AVE	1910	Commercial	3,640	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	
21 N SAFFORD AVE	21 N SAFFORD AVE	1925	Commercial	2,524	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Goof	X	L	L	M	
111 N SAFFORD AVE	111 N SAFFORD AVE	1910	Residential Building	1,304	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
101-105 S SAFFORD AVE	101-105 S SAFFORD AVE	1905	Commercial	1,404	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	M	L	L	
FLEMING, WILLIAM T HOUSE	22 N SPRING BLVD	1887	Residential Building	5,710	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	M	L	L	
DISSTON, JACOB HOUSE	36 N SPRING BLVD	1888	Residential Building	5,220	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	M	L	L	
CLEMSON, GEORGE HOUSE	110 N SPRING BLVD	1900	Residential Building	11,732	3	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	Renovation in progress
CLEMSON, GEORGE AUXILIARY	134 N SPRING BLVD	1902	Residential Building	4,421	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
19-23 E TARPON AVE	23 E TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial	9,970	1	BRICK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	
MCAROY DRUG STORE	101-105 E TARPON AVE	1895	Commercial	7,100	2	BRICK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	H	
MERES BUILDING	100-106 E TARPON AVE	1914	Commercial Residential	13,612	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	
111-113 E TARPON AVE	111-113 E TARPON AVE	1905	Commercial Residential	6,650	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	H	
TAYLOR ARCADE	116-120 E TARPON AVE	1926	Commercial	12,050	2	Brick	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	
FERNALD, G W BUILDING	121 E TARPON AVE	1894	Commercial Residential	6,360	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	
TARAPANI, ABE BUILDING	128 E TARPON AVE	1913	ResidentialBuilding	4,860	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	
PROGRESSIVE NEWS BUILDING	132 E TARPON AVE	1905	Commercial	7,852	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	H	
138 E TARPON AVE	144 E TARPON AVE	C1913	Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	L	H	Vacant parcel
148 E TARPON AVE	148 E TARPON AVE	1909	Commercial	3,808	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
151 E TARPON AVE	151 E TARPON AVE	1886	Commercial Residential	4,620	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	H	
GOURLEY, W H BUILDING	153-159 E TARPON AVE	1905	Commercial Residential	8,441	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R DEPOT	160 E TARPON AVE	1908	City-owned Museum	6,202	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	
163-165 E TARPON AVE	163-165 E TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial	7,895	2	BRICK/CONC BLK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	
1905 CAFE	200 E TARPON AVE	1905	Commercial	6,938	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stamped concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
203 E TARPON AVE	203 E TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial	7,184	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
210 E TARPON AVE	204-208 E TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial	-	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	see 200 E Tarpon
214 E TARPON AVE	212-216 E TARPON AVE	1915	Commercial	3,051	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	H	
218 E TARPON AVE	222 E TARPON AVE	1913	Commercial	6,105	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	301 E TARPON AVE	1905	Commercial	4,130	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
309 E TARPON AVE	309 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential Building	2,127	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
310 E TARPON AVE	310 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential Building	3,374	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
312 E TARPON AVE	312 E TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial	2,798	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stamped concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
317 E TARPON AVE	317 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential Building	2,223	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
HOMELYKE INN	318 E TARPON AVE	1910	Residential Building	4,705	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
321 E TARPON AVE	321 E TARPON AVE	1910	Residential Building	4,065	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
DOUGLAS, DR HOUSE	420 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential Building	3,270	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
423 E TARPON AVE	423 E TARPON AVE	1915	Residential Building	1,209	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
BOYER HOUSE	428 E TARPON AVE	1911	Residential Building	2,766	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
436 E TARPON AVE	436 E TARPON AVE	1926	Residential Building	3,201	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
ALLISON DRATOS HOUSE	451 E TARPON AVE	1915	Residential Building	4,109	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
CRETEKOS HOUSE	455 E TARPON AVE	1915	Residential Building	3,879	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
VINSON FUNERAL HOME	456 E TARPON AVE	1912	Residential Building	6,608	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stamped concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
CHENEY, JOHN K HOUSE	20 W TARPON AVE	1890	Community	4,987	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
SPRING BAYOU INN	32 W TARPON AVE	1910	Commercial/ Hotel	5,470	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
53 W TARPON AVE	53 W TARPON AVE	1890	Commercial	3,078	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	M	
115 E ORANGE ST	115 E ORANGE ST	C1919	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	-	-	Vacant lot
123 E ORANGE ST	123 E ORANGE ST	1905	Residential Building MF	2,910	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
129 E ORANGE ST	129 E ORANGE ST	C1905 rebuilt 2019	Residential Building	3,720	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	Earlier strcuture demolished new construction 2019
137 E ORANGE ST	137 E ORANGE ST	C1905 rebuilt 2018	Residential Building	3,747	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	Earlier strcuture demolished new construction 2018
321 E ORANGE ST	321 E ORANGE ST	1919	Residential Building	1,582	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
334 E ORANGE ST	334 E ORANGE ST	1910	Residential Building	2,281	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
418 E ORANGE ST	418 E ORANGE ST	1919	Residential Building	2,406	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
428 E ORANGE ST	428 E ORANGE ST	1919	Residential Building	2,546	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
432 E ORANGE ST	432 E ORANGE ST	1913	Residential Building	2,534	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
433 E ORANGE ST	433 E ORANGE ST	1927	Residential Building	1,723	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
4 W ORANGE ST	4 W ORANGE ST	1910	Residential Building	2,995	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
12 W ORANGE ST	12 W ORANGE ST	1910	Commercial	1,952	2	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
17 W ORANGE ST	17 W ORANGE ST	1909	Residential Building	2,886	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
26 W ORANGE ST	26 W ORANGE ST	1909	Commercial	4,799	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
29 W ORANGE ST	29 W ORANGE ST	1905	Commercial	3,578	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
INNESS, GEORGE HOUSE	34 W ORANGE ST	1890	Residential Building	6,297	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
53 W PARK ST	53 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	1,998	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
59 W PARK ST	59 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	1,513	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
68 W PARK ST	68 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	1,619	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
76 W PARK ST	76 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	1,888	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
79 W PARK ST	79 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	900	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
ST NICHOLAS CHURCH (NR elig)	44 N PINELLAS AVE (36 N Pinellas)	1943	Cathedral	13,128	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	H	H	H	High significance historical/ cultural
117 N PINELLAS AVE	117 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building MF	2,377	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
127 N PINELLAS AVE	127 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building	2,148	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
133 N PINELLAS AVE	133 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building	3,185	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
MIHFLIOS APARTMENTS	218 N PINELLAS AVE	1927	Residential Building MF	6,350	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
215 N PINELLAS AVE	215 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building	1,516	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
221 N PINELLAS AVE	221 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building	2,369	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
229 N PINELLAS AVE	229 N PINELLAS AVE	1913	Residential Building	2,182	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
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	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
OLD TARPON SPRINGS CITY HALL	101 S PINELLAS AVE	1915	Cultural	5,285	2	BRICK/ AS	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	2019 permit
100-104 S PINELLAS AVE	102-104 S PINELLAS AVE	1925	Commercial	8,000	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	L	M	2019 permit
15 READ ST	15 READ ST	1910	Residential Building	2,939	2	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
20 READ ST	20 READ ST	1926	Residential Building	4,099	1	WOOD FRAME	wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
21 READ ST	21 READ ST	C1905rebuilt 1997	Residential Building	2,168	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	1997 - rebuilt
29 READ ST	29 READ ST	1926	Residential Building	2,330	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
31 READ ST	31 READ ST	1915	Residential Building	1,458	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
47 READ ST	47 READ ST	1915	Residential Building	3,587	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
50 READ ST	50 READ ST	1915	Residential Building	1,762	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
56 READ ST	56 READ ST	1915	Residential Building	1,997	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
58 READ ST	58 READ ST	1910	Residential Building	1,848	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
62 READ ST	62 READ ST	1910	Residential Building	1,203	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
BALLANTINE PROPERTY	18 N RING AVE	1926	Commercial	2,875	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
114 E CENTER STREET	114 E CENTER ST	1905	Residential Building	1,544	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
113 E CENTER STREET	113 E CENTER ST	1980	Residential Building	737	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	X	L	L	L	
119 E CENTER STREET	119 E CENTER ST	1910	Residential Building	1,550	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
122 E CENTER STREET	122 E CENTER ST	1910	Residential Building	2,638	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
207 E CENTER STREET	207 E CENTER ST	-	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	-	-	Vacant

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
38 W CENTER STREET	38 W CENTER ST	1919	Residential Building	1,174	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
43 W CENTER STREET	43 W CENTER ST	1925	Residential Building	734	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
SYMIAN SOCIETY	28 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential	1,246	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	Same parcel as 228 N Pinellas
112 E CYPRESS STREET	112 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential Building	1,187	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
116 E CYPRESS STREET	116 E CYPRESS ST	1905	Residential Building	1,623	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
120 E CYPRESS STREET	120 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential Building	1,541	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
128 E CYPRESS STREET	128 E CYPRESS ST	1959	Residential Building	1,396	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
212 E CYPRESS STREET	212 E CYPRESS ST	1920	Residential Building	1,317	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
216 E CYPRESS STREET	216 E CYPRESS ST	1940	Residential Building	896	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
310 E CYPRESS STREET	310 E CYPRESS ST	1925	Residential Building	580	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	L	L	L	in the valuation of 227 N. GrosseAve
426 E CYPRESS STREET	426 E CYPRESS ST	1956	Residential Building	2,118	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
440 E CYPRESS STREET	440 E CYPRESS ST	1929	Residential Building	1,734	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	M	L	L	
455 E CYPRESS STREET	455 E CYPRESS ST	1910	Residential Building	1,687	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
466 E CYPRESS STREET	466 E CYPRESS ST	1952	Residential Building	986	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Fair	X	L	L	L	
467 E CYPRESS STREET	467 E CYPRESS ST	1915	Residential Building	1912	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
470 E CYPRESS STREET	470 E CYPRESS ST	1908	Residential Building	1,292	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
471 E CYPRESS STREET	471 E CYPRESS ST	1910	Residential Building	2,148	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	L	L	L	
WACHOVIA BANK	101 FEDERAL PL	1965	Commercial	9,571	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
28 N GROSSE AVENUE	28 N GROSSE AVE	1926	Residential Building	2,034	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.20%	L	L	L	
104 N GROSSE AVENUE	104 N GROSSE AVE	1950	Residential Building	1,546	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
127 N GROSSE AVENUE	127 N GROSSE AVE	1920	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	1%	L	L	-	Demolished
137 N GROSSE AVENUE	137 N GROSSE AVE	1925	Residential Building	978	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	M	L	
GROSSE AVENUE APARTMENTS	205 N GROSSE AVE	1946	Residential Building MF	2,728	2	CONCRETE BLOCK/WD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	M	L	
217 N GROSSE AVENUE	217 N GROSSE AVE	1926	Residential Building	1,436	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
221-223 N GROSSE AVENUE	221-223 N GROSSE AVE	1920	Residential Building	2,068	2	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	0.5%	L	L	L	
227 N GROSSE AVENUE	227 N GROSSE AVE	1920	Residential Building	2,365	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	L	L	L	
101 S GROSSE AVENUE	101 S GROSSE AVE	1940	Residential Building	1,885	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
20-26 N HIBISCUS STREET	20-26 N HIBISCUS ST	1913	Commercial	7,037	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	PI11171 combined parcel with 101 E Tarpon
130 N HIBISCUS STREET	130 N HIBISCUS ST	1905	Residential Building	2,259	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
207 N HIBISCUS STREET	207 N HIBISCUS ST	1954	Residential Building	1,175	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
225 N HIBISCUS STREET	225 N HIBISCUS ST	1925	Residential Building	1,258	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
227 N HIBISCUS STREET	227 N HIBISCUS ST	1919	Residential Building	2,082	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
229 N HIBISCUS STREET	229 N HIBISCUS ST	1919	Residential Building	2,874	1	CONCRETE BLOCK/WD FRAME	Frame	Good	X	L	L	L	
230 N HIBISCUS STREET	230 N HIBISCUS ST	1905	Residential Building	676	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.5%	L	L	L	
PINELLAS AUTO	209-211 E LEMON ST	1928	Commercial	9,552	1	WOOD FRAME	Metal siding	Fair	X	L	L	M	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
229 E LEMON ST	229 E LEMON ST	1957	Commercial	4,744	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stamped concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	
429 E LEMON STREET	429 E LEMON ST	1910	Residential Building	1,004	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
435 E LEMON STREET	435 E LEMON ST	1915	Residential Building	2,366	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	2016 windows
439 E LEMON STREET	439 E LEMON ST	1910	Residential Building	1,938	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
124 E TARPON AVE	124 E TARPON AVE	1913	Commercial Retail	3,312	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
106 LEVIS AVE	106 LEVIS AVE	1950	Residential Building	1,556	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
110 S LEVIS AVE	110 S LEVIS AVE	1912	Commercial	1,526	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
209 LEVIS AVENUE	209 LEVIS AVE	1920	Residential Building	1,036	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
EMM. J. KLIMIS BUILDING	15 E ORANGE ST	1945	Commercial	2,525	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	H	L	
G.N. KLIMIS BUILDING	27 E ORANGE ST	1945	Commercial	1,750	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
E.C. HOFFMAN DESIGNS	99 E ORANGE ST	1945	Commercial	1,050	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
118 E ORANGE STREET	118 E ORANGE ST	1925	ResidentialBuilding	12,050	2	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
143 E ORANGE STREET	143 E ORANGE ST	1905	Residential Building	1,280	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
147 E ORANGE STREET	147 E ORANGE ST	1913	Residential Building	1,404	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
+/- 221 E ORANGE STREET	+/- 221 E ORANGE ST	1955	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	Demolished
D. DAVIS & SONS SPONGE PACKING HOUSE	220 E ORANGE ST	1905	Vacant	-	-	-	-	-	0.2%	-	-	-	Demolished
312 E ORANGE STREET	312 E ORANGE ST	1925	Residential Building	2,798	2	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
415 E ORANGE STREET	415 E ORANGE ST	1957	Residential Building	1,445	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco / Brick	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
422 E ORANGE STREET	422 E ORANGE ST	1915	Residential Building	2,260	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
438 E ORANGE STREET	438 E ORANGE ST	1910	Residential Building	1,386	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
464 E ORANGE STREET	464 E ORANGE ST	1955	Residential Building	1,383	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
455 E ORANGE STREET	455 E ORANGE ST	1955	Residential Building	2,033	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
464 E ORANGE STREET	464 E ORANGE ST	1959	Residential Building	1,383	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
465 E ORANGE STREET	465 E ORANGE ST	1957	Residential Building	2,846	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
7-11 W ORANGE STREET	7-11 W ORANGE ST	1937	Residential Building	2,696	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	On same parcel as 29 N Pinellas Ave
39 W ORANGE STREET	39 W ORANGE ST	1925	Residential Building	2,288	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	L	
41 W PARK STREET	41 W PARK ST	1956	Residential Building	1,204	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
56 W PARK STREET	56 W PARK ST	1915	Residential Building	1,338	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
63 W PARK STREET	63 W PARK ST	1915	Residential Building	1,486	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
72 W PARK STREET	72 W PARK ST	1915	Residential Building	1,738	2	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
73 W PARK STREET	73 W PARK ST	1910	Residential Building	1,907	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
ST. NICHOLAS BOOKSTORE	18-22 N PINELLAS AVE	1946	Commercial Residential	3,570	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	
116 N PINELLAS AVENUE	116 N PINELLAS AVE	1926	Residential Building	1,396	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
121 N PINELLAS AVENUE	121 N PINELLAS AVE	1912	Residential Building	2,283	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
JOHNNYS GARAGE	128 N PINELLAS AVE	1950	Commercial	3,190	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Fair	X	L	L	L	
TIMS CUSTOM CYCLES	201 N PINELLAS AVE	1940	Commercial	9,520	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Concrete block	Good	X	L	L	M	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX PRESCHOOL	301 (306) N PINELLAS AVE	1920	Educational	3,527	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	
210 N PINELLAS AVENUE	210 N PINELLAS AVE	1930	Residential Building	3,051	2	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
16 READ STREET	16 READ ST	1956	Residential Building	1,670	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
33 READ STREET	33 READ ST	1959	Residential Building	1,944	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
34 READ STREET	34 READ ST	1955	Residential Building	2,250	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
40 READ STREET	40 READ ST	1954	Residential Building	1,332	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
46 READ STREET	46 READ ST	1925	Residential Building	1,580	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
41 N RING AVENUE	41 N RING AVE	1958	Residential Building	1,610	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	M	
116 N RING AVENUE??	116 (122?) N RING AVE	1920	Residential Building	1,492	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	L	L	
129 N RING AVENUE	129 N RING AVE	1910	Residential Building	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	-	-	Demolished new building (2021)
136 N RING AVENUE	136 N RING AVE	1925	Residential Building	969	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
206 N RING AVENUE	206 N RING AVE	1925	Residential Building	1,480	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
209 N RING AVENUE	209 N RING AVE	1955	Residential Building	1,440	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
211 N RING AVENUE	211 N RING AVE	1955	Residential Building mf	1,706	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
212 N RING AVENUE	212 N RING AVE	1910	Residential Building	2,468	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.5%	L	L	L	
216 N RING AVENUE	216 N RING AVE	1920	Residential Building	1,763	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
115 S RING AVENUE	115 S RING AVE	1905	Commercial	2,246	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
124 S RING AVENUE	124 S RING AVE	1920	Commercial	5,408	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
221 N SAFFORD AVENUE	221 N SAFFORD AVE	1910	Residential Building	1,729	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	L	L	L	
TOULAS TRAILSIDE CAFÉ	11 S SAFFORD AVE	1905	Commercial	2,937	1	BRICK/CONC BLK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	
1-3 E. TARPON AVE	1-3 E TARPON AVE	1925	Commercial	4,640	2	BRICK	Stucco	Brick	X	L	L	L	
5-17 E TARPON AVE	5-17 E TARPON AVE	1949	Commercial	5,000	1	BRICK	Stucco/ stone	Good	X	L	L	L	Parcels separated at 9, 11 & 17 E. Tarpon Ave
114 E TARPON AVE	110-114 E TARPON AVE	1925	Commercial	5,050	1	BRICK/CONC BLK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	L	
119 E TARPON AVENUE	119 E TARPON AVE	1901	Commercial	2,250	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	M	
132 E TARPON AVE	132 E TARPON AVE	1915	Commercial	7,852	1	BRICK/CONC BLK	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	
FALKIS DEPARTMENT STORE	135-139 E TARPON AVE	C.1894 1912?	Commercial	6,664	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	L	L	L	
VICTORIAN JOY ANTIQUES	143 E TARPON AVE	1954	Commercial	-	-	-	-	-	X	L	-	-	Building demolished
313-315 E TARPON AVENUE	313-315 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential Building	1,936	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Siding	Good	X	L	L	L	
419 E TARPON AVENUE	419 E TARPON AVE	1910	Residential building	4,622	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
427 E TARPON AVENUE	427 E TARPON AVE	1910	Residential Building	4,278	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	L	L	M	
47 W TARPON AVENUE	47 W TARPON AVE	1947	Residential Building MF	2,223	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
SUN BAY MOTEL	57 W TARPON AVE	1956	VACANT	-	-	-		-	1%	-	-	-	
TARPON INN	110 W TARPON AVE	1958	Commercial Hotel	24,106	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	M	
FAITH CHAPEL	501 E TARPON AVE	1950	Church	28,275	1	CONCRETE BLOCK/ STEEL FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	L	L	M	1960 buiilding and 1998 new santuary total value $7.6M
220 N GROSSE AVE	220 N GROSSE AVE	1910	Residential Building	2,648	2	WOOD FRAME	Frame	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
THOMPSON-JUKES HOUSE	410 E TARPON AVE	1905	Residential	3,142	1	WOOD FRAME	Frame	Good	X	H	H	M	
53 READ ST	53 READ ST	C1930	VACANT	-	-	-	-	-	1%	H	-	-	Demolished

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
10 S PINELLAS	10 S PINELLAS AVE	1930	Commercial	3,322	1	BRICK	Brick	Good	X	H	H	L	
336 SHADDOCK ST	336 SHADDOCK ST	1974	Residential Building	2,069	1	CONC BLK	Stucco Brick	1%	H	237,799	L	Non-contributing	
314 GRAND BLVD	314 GRAND BLVD	1965	Residential Building	1,047	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	140,596	L	Add as contrib MCM era	
311 BATH ST	311 BATH ST	1972	Residential Building	2,629	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	191,400	L	Non contrib. Stucco "stone" pattern	
230 W LIME ST	230 W LIME ST	1963	Residential Building	1,632	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	1%	H	271,189	L	Non-contributing	
311 BANANA ST	311 BANANA ST	1966	Residential Building	1,261	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	184,500	L	Non-contributing	
319 BATH ST	319 BATH ST	1966	Residential Building	1,284	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	139,367	L	Add as contrib MCM era	
302 BATH ST	302 BATH ST	1962	Residential Building	1,366	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	222,963	L	Add as contrib MCM era	
116 READ ST	116 READ ST	1965	Residential Building	1,401	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	215,392	L	Non-contributing	
105 S SPRING BLVD	105 S SPRING BLVD	1971	Residential Building MF	8,365	2	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	760,000	L	Add as contrib MCM era	
116 S PINELLAS AVE	116 S PINELLAS AVE	1961	Commercial	15,068	2	CONC BLK	Stucco Brick 1st fl	1%	H	850,000	L	Non-contributing	
315 BATH ST	315 BATH ST	1962	Residential Building	1,404	1	CONC BLK	Stacked Bond	1%	H	163,785	L	Add as contrib MCM era	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	YearBuilt	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
80 W PARK ST	80 W PARK ST	1965	Residential Building	2,660	2	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	171,022	L	Non-contributing	
125 W PARK ST	125 W PARK ST	1969	Residential Building MF	2,016	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	313,300	L	Non-contributing	
309 SHADDOCK ST	309 SHADDOCK ST	1966	Residential Building	1,766	1	CONC BLK	STUCCO	1%	H	237,461	L	Non-contributing	
320 BATH ST	320 BATH ST	1965	Residential Building	1,470	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	233,429	L	Non-contributing	
316 GRAND BLVD	316 GRAND BLVD	1971	Residential Building	2,406	1	CONC BLK	Stucco	1%	H	240,283	L	Non-contributing	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Historic Designation NRHP= Indiv. Listing or National Register, NRHP eligible	Local Hist District	FMSF #	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High/ Medium. Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, medium, low)	Public Sentiment (High/ Medium. Low)	Economic Importance (High/ Medium. Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
105 BANANA ST	105 BANANA ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1364	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
EMORY HOUSE	106 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi1365	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
122 BANANA ST	104 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi1366	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
214 BANANA ST	214 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi1367	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
301 BANANA ST	301 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi1368	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
218 BATH ST	218 BATH ST	No	Contributing	Pi1369	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
223 BATH ST	223-225 BATH ST	No	Contributing	Pi1370	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
201 BAY ST	201 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi1371	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
307 BAY ST	307 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi1372	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
334 BAY ST	334 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi1373	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
24 BOYER ST	22-24 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1374	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
30 BOYER ST	30 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1375	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
49 BOYER ST	49 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1376	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
199 GRAND BLVD	199 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1422	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
HARVEST TEMPLE NORTH	200 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1423	Local	M	M	M	L	M	
201 GRAND BLVD	201 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1424	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
209 GRAND BLVD	209 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1425	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
216 GRAND BLVD	216 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1426	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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SITENAME	ADDRESS	Historic Designation NRHP= Indiv. Listing or National Register, NRHP eligible	Local Hist District	FMSF #	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High/ Medium. Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, medium, low)	Public Sentiment (High/ Medium. Low)	Economic Importance (High/ Medium. Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
233 GRAND BLVD	233 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1427	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
303 GRAND BLVD	303 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1428	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
305 GRAND BLVD	305 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1429	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
27 W LEMON ST	27 W LEMON ST	No	Demolished	Pi1493	Local	-	-			-	Demolished
33 W LEMON ST	33 W LEMON ST	No	Demolished	-	Local	-	-			-	Demolished
49 W LEMON ST	49 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi1495	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
110 W LEMON ST	110 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi1496	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
119 W LEMON ST	119 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi1497	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
227 W LEMON ST	227 W LEMON ST	-	-	Pi1429	Local	-	-	-	-	-	Demolished
300 W LEMON ST	124 SHADDOCK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1499	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
311 W LEMON ST	311 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi1500	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
106 E LIME ST	106 E LIME ST	-	-	Pi429	Local	-	-			-	Demolished
310 GRAND BLVD	310 GRAND BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1430	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
400 GRAND BLVD	400 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1431	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ARCADE HOTEL	210 S PINELLAS AVE	NRHP listed	Contributing	Pi870	Local	H	H	M	M	H	
SAFFORD HOUSE	23 PARKIN CT	NRHP listed	Contributing	Pi176	Local	H	H	H	M	H	
E N KNAPP HOUSE	115 S SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi238	Local	M	M	M	L	M	
WEBSTER, H D L HOUSE	101 READ ST	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi593	Local	M	M	M	L	M	
MERES, E R SPONGE PACKING	106 W PARK ST	NRHP listed	Contributing	Pi594	Local	H	H	M	M	H	
112 READ ST	112 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi595	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
123 READ ST	123 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi596	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
153 READ ST	153 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi597	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
154 READ ST	154 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi598	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
168 READ ST	160-168 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi599	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
224 SHADDOCK ST	224 SHADDOCK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1616	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ALWORTH, MARSHALL H HOUSE	144 N SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1621	Local	H	H	M	M	H	1895
DEGOLIER, WILLIAM HOUSE	150 N SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1622	Local	H	H	M	M	H	1888
TSAVERIS HOUSE	158-164 N SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1623	Local	H	H	M	M	H	1890
170 N SPRING BLVD	170 N SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1624	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
BIGELOW COTTAGE	184 N SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1625	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
208 N SPRING BLVD	208 N SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1626	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
119 S SPRING BLVD	119 S SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1627	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
127 S SPRING BLVD	127 S SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1628	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
211 S SPRING BLVD	211 S SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1629	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
309 S SPRING BLVD	309 S SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1630	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
323 S SPRING BLVD	323 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi1631	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
57 READ ST [B]	57 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1589 Bldg 2	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
56 W LIME ST	56 W LIME ST	No	Contributing	Pi1505	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
62 W LIME ST	62 W LIME ST	No	Contributing	Pi1506	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
66 W LIME ST	66 W LIME ST	No	Contributing	Pi1507	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
229 W LIME ST	229 W LIME ST	No	Contributing	Pi1508	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
315 W LEMON ST	315 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi1509	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
409 W LEMON ST	409 W LEMON ST	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1510	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ARFARAS, N G COMPANY INC	26 W PARK ST	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1545	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
34 W PARK ST	34 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1546	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
39 W PARK ST	39 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1547	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
22 PARKIN CRT	22 PARKIN CT	No	Contributing	Pi1544	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
26 PARKIN CRT	26 PARKIN CT	No	Contributing	Pi1545	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
120-122 PINEAPPLE ST	120-122 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1546	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
215 1/2 PINEAPPLE ST	215 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1547	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
216 PINEAPPLE ST	216 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1548	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
300 PINEAPPLE ST	300 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1549	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
326 PINEAPPLE ST	326 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1550	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
UNIVERSALIST CHURCH	230 GRAND BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1589	Local	H	H	H	L	H	
66 READ ST	66 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1592	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
301 BAY STREET	301 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11722	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
306 BAY STREET	306 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11723	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
313 BAY STREET	313 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11724	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
316 BAY STREET	316 BAY ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11725	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
320 BAY STREET	320 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11726	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
324 BAY STREET	324 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11727	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
333 BAY STREET	333 BAY ST	No	Contributing	Pi11728	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
27 W BOYER STREET	27 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11729	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
37 W BOYER STREET	37 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11730	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
39 W BOYER STREET	39 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11731	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
40 W BOYER STREET	40 W BOYER ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11732	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
41 W BOYER STREET	41 W BOYER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11733	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
44 W BOYER STREET	44 W BOYER ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11734	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
108 W CANAL STREET	108 W CANAL ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11735	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
404 W CANAL STREET	404 W CANAL ST	No	Contributing	Pi11736	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
219 GRAND BOULEVARD	219 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi11760	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
302 GRAND BOULEVARD	302 GRAND BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi11761	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
410 E LEMON STREET	410 E LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11780	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
55 W LEMON STREET	55 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi11784	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
65 W LEMON STREET	65 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi11785	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
114 W LEMON STREET	114 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11786	Local	L	L	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
125 W LEMON STREET	125 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11787	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
208 W LEMON STREET	208 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11788	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
232 W LEMON STREET	232 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11789	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
316 W LEMON STREET	316 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11790	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
319 W LEMON STREET	319 W LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11791	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
405 W LEMON STREET	405 W LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi11792	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
40 W LIME STREET	40 W LIME ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11797	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
46 W LIME STREET	46 W LIME ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11798	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
52 W LIME STREET	52 W LIME ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11799	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
304 W LIME STREET	304 W LIME ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11800	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
18 W PARK STREET	18 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11819	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
N. G. ARFARAS SPONGE PACKING	23 W PARK ST	NRHP Listed	Contributing	Pi1429	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
40 W PARK STREET	40 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi11821	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
103 SPRING BOULEVARD	103 SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi11827	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
225 PINEAPPLE STREET	225 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11828	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
304 PINEAPPLE STREET	304 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11829	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
308 PINEAPPLE STREET	308 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11830	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
309 PINEAPPLE STREET	309 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11831	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
314 PINEAPPLE STREET	314 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11832	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
329 PINEAPPLE STREET	329 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11833	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
331 PINEAPPLE STREET	331 PINEAPPLE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11834	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
FALKIS APPARTMENTS	403 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11841	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
120 READ STREET	120 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi11849	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
140 READ STREET	140 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi11850	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
158 READ STREET	158 READ ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11851	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
112 SHADDOCK STREET	112 SHADDOCK ST	No	Contributing	Pi11867	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
220 SHADDOCK STREET	220 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11868	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
225 SHADDOCK STREET	225 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11869	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
230 SHADDOCK STREET	230 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11870	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
301 SHADDOCK STREET	301 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11871	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
302 SHADDOCK STREET	302 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11872	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
RECREATION CENTER	S SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi11873	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
109 S SPRING BOULEVARD	109 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11874	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
SHUFFLEBOARD OFFICE & CUE HO	132 S SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi11875	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
229 S SPRING BOULEVARD	229 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11876	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
301-303 S SPRING BOULEVARD	301-303 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11877	Local	L	L	L	M	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
305 S SPRING BOULEVARD	305 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11878	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
311 S SPRING BOULEVARD	311 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11879	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
313 S SPRING BOULEVARD	313 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11880	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
315 S SPRING BOULEVARD	315 S SPRING BLVD	No	Non-contributing	Pi11881	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
213 BANANA STREET	213 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi11704	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
216 BANANA STREET	216 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi11705	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
217 BANANA STREET	217 BANANA ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11706	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
222-224 BANANA STREET	222-224 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi11707	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
302 BANANA STREET	302 BANANA ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11708	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
306 BANANA STREET	306 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi11709	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
318 BANANA STREET	318 BANANA ST	No	Contributing	Pi11710	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
322 BANANA STREET	322 BANANA ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11711	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
110 BATH STREET	110 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11712	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
215 BATH STREET	215 BATH ST	No	Contributing	Pi11713	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
219 BATH STREET	219 BATH ST	No	Contributing	Pi11714	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
220 BATH STREET	220 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11715	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
227 BATH STREET	227 BATH ST	No	Contributing	Pi11716	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
309 BATH STREET	309 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11717	Local	L	L	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
316 BATH STREET	316 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11718	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
111 BAY STREET	111 BAY ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11719	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
121 BAY STREET	121 BAY ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11720	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
300 BAY STREET	300 BAY ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11721	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
28 CENTER ST	28 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1385	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
44 CENTER ST	44 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1386	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
48 CENTER ST	48 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1387	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
58 CENTER ST	58 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1388	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
124 CENTER ST	124 E CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi1389	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
TARPON SPRINGS WATERWORKS	112 S GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1452	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
109 HIBISCUS ST	109 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1456	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
124 HIBISCUS ST	124 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1457	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
TARPON GARAGE	131 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1458	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
202 HIBISCUS ST	202 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1459	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
227 E LEMON ST	227 E LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1490	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
101 N GROSSE AVE	101 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1438	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
109 N GROSSE AVE	109 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1439	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
115 N GROSSE AVE	115 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1440	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
121 N GROSSE AVE	121 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1441	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
130 N GROSSE AVE	130 N GROSSE AVE	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1442	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
210 N GROSSE AVE	210 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1443	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
213 N GROSSE AVE	213 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1444	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
226 N GROSSE AVE	226 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1445	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
49 W COURT ST	49 W COURT ST	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	Pi1429	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
232 E CYPRESS ST	232 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1403	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
436 E CYPRESS ST	436 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1405	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
456 E CYPRESS ST	456 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1406	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
460 E CYPRESS ST	460 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi1407	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
MASONIC TEMPLE	28 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1600	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
100 N RING AVE	100 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1601	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
119 N RING AVE	119 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1602	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
128 N RING AVE	128 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1603	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
AMERICAN EXPRESS RY CO	13-17 N SAFFORD AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1612	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
21 N SAFFORD AVE	21 N SAFFORD AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1613	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
111 N SAFFORD AVE	111 N SAFFORD AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1614	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
101-105 S SAFFORD AVE	101-105 S SAFFORD AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1615	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
FLEMING, WILLIAM T HOUSE	22 N SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1617	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
DISSTON, JACOB HOUSE	36 N SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1618	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
CLEMSON, GEORGE HOUSE	110 N SPRING BLVD	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1619	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
CLEMSON, GEORGE AUXILIARY	134 N SPRING BLVD	No	Contributing	Pi1620	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
19-23 E TARPON AVE	23 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1638	Local	L	L	H	H	M	
MCAROY DRUG STORE	101-105 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1639	Local	M	M	H	H	H	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
MERES BUILDING	100-106 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1640	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
111-113 E TARPON AVE	111-113 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1641	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
TAYLOR ARCADE	116-120 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1642	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
FERNALD, G W BUILDING	121 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1643	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
TARAPANI, ABE BUILDING	128 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1644	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
PROGRESSIVE NEWS BUILDING	130 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1645	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
138 E TARPON AVE	138 E TARPON AVE	INSUFFICIENT	Contributing	-	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
148 E TARPON AVE	148 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1647	Local	L	L	H	H	M	
151 E TARPON AVE	151 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1648	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
GOURLEY, W H BUILDING	153-159 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1649	Local	M	M	L	H	M	
ATLANTIC COAST LINE R R DEPOT	160 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1651	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
163-165 E TARPON AVE	163-165 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1652	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
1905 CAFE	200 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1653	Local	M	M	L	H	M	
203 E TARPON AVE	203 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1654	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
210 E TARPON AVE	204-208 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1655	Local	M	M	L	H	H	
214 E TARPON AVE	212-216 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1656	Local	M	M	L	H	H	
218 E TARPON AVE	218 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1657	Local	L	L	L	H	L	
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH	301 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1658	Local	L	L	H	L	L	
309 E TARPON AVE	309 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1659	Local	M	M	L	H	M	
310 E TARPON AVE	310 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1660	Local	M	M	L	H	M	
312 E TARPON AVE	312 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1661	Local	M	M	L	M	M	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
317 E TARPON AVE	317 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1662	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
HOMELYKE INN	318 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1663	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
321 E TARPON AVE	321 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1664	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
DOUGLAS, DR HOUSE	420 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1666	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
423 E TARPON AVE	423 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1667	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
BOYER HOUSE	428 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1668	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
436 E TARPON AVE	436 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1669	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ALLISONDRATOS HOUSE	451 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1670	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
CRETEKOS HOUSE	455 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1671	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
VINSON FUNERAL HOME	456 E TARPON AVE	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1672	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
CHENEY, JOHN K HOUSE	20 W TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1676	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
SPRING BAYOU INN	32 W TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1677	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
53 W TARPON AVE	53 W TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1678	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
115 E ORANGE ST	115 E ORANGE ST	INSUFFICIENT	VACANT	-	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
123 E ORANGE ST	129 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1518	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
129 E ORANGE ST	129 E ORANGE ST	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	-	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
137 E ORANGE ST	137 E ORANGE ST	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	-	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
321 E ORANGE ST	321 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1521	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
334 E ORANGE ST	334 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1522	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
418 E ORANGE ST	418 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1523	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
428 E ORANGE ST	428 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1524	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
432 E ORANGE ST	432 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1525	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
433 E ORANGE ST	433 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1526	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
4 W ORANGE ST	4 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1529	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
12 W ORANGE ST	12 W ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1530	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
17 W ORANGE ST	17 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1531	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
26 W ORANGE ST	26 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1532	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
29 W ORANGE ST	29 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1533	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
INNESS, GEORGE HOUSE	34 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi1534	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
53 W PARK ST	53 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1548	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
59 W PARK ST	59 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1549	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
68 W PARK ST	68 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1550	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
76 W PARK ST	76 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1551	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
79 W PARK ST	79 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1552	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ST NICHOLAS CATHEDRAL & OFFIC	44 N PINELLAS AVE	NRHP Eligible	Contributing	Pi1429	Local	H	H	H	M	H	
117 N PINELLAS AVE	117 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1564	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
127 N PINELLAS AVE	127 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1565	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
133 N PINELLAS AVE	133 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1566	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
MIHFLIOS APARTMENTS	218 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1567	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
215 N PINELLAS AVE	215 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1568	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
221 N PINELLAS AVE	221 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1569	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
229 N PINELLAS AVE	229 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi1570	Local	L	L	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
OLD TARPON SPRINGS CITY HALL	101 S PINELLAS AVE	NRHP Listed	Contributing	Pi1578	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
100-104 S PINELLAS AVE	102-104 S PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1579	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
15 READ ST	15 READ ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1580	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
20 READ ST	20 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1581	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
21 READ ST	21 READ ST	INSUFFICIENT	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
29 READ ST	29 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1583	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
31 READ ST	31 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1584	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
47 READ ST	47 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1585	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
50 READ ST	50 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1586	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
56 READ ST	56 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1588	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
58 READ ST	58 READ ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1590	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
62 READ ST	62 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi1591	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
BALLANTINE PROPERTY	18 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi2731	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
114 E CENTER STREET	114 E CENTER ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11737	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
113 E CENTER STREET	113 E CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11738	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
119 E CENTER STREET	119 E CENTER ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11739	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
122 E CENTER STREET	122 E CENTER ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11740	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
207 E CENTER STREET	207 E CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11741	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
38 W CENTER STREET	38 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11742	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
43 W CENTER STREET	43 W CENTER ST	No	Contributing	Pi11743	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
SYMIAN SOCIETY	28 E CYPRESS ST	INSUFFICIENT	Contributing	Pi11744	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
112 E CYPRESS STREET	112 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11745	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
116 E CYPRESS STREET	116 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11746	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
120 E CYPRESS STREET	120 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11747	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
128 E CYPRESS STREET	128 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11748	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
212 E CYPRESS STREET	212 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11749	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
216 E CYPRESS STREET	216 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11750	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
310 E CYPRESS STREET	310 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11751	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
426 E CYPRESS STREET	426 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11752	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
440 E CYPRESS STREET	440 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11753	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
455 E CYPRESS STREET	455 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11754	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
466 E CYPRESS STREET	466 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11755	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
467 E CYPRESS STREET	467 E CYPRESS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11756	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
470 E CYPRESS STREET	470 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11757	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
471 E CYPRESS STREET	471 E CYPRESS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11758	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
WACHOVIA BANK	101 FEDERAL PL	No	Non-contributing	Pi11759	Local	L	L	L	H	L	
28 N GROSSE AVENUE	28 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11762	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
104 N GROSSE AVENUE	104 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11763	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
127 N GROSSE AVENUE	127 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11764	Local	-	-	-	-	-	

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137 N GROSSE AVENUE	137 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11765	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
GROSSE AVENUE APARTMENTS	205 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11766	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
217 N GROSSE AVENUE	217 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11767	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
221-223 N GROSSE AVENUE	221-223 N GROSSE AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11768	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
227 N GROSSE AVENUE	227 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11769	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
101 S GROSSE AVENUE	101 S GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11770	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
20-26 N HIBISCUS STREET	20-26 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11771	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
130 N HIBISCUS STREET	130 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11772	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
207 N HIBISCUS STREET	207 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11773	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
225 N HIBISCUS STREET	225 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11774	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
227 N HIBISCUS STREET	227 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11775	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
229 N HIBISCUS STREET	229 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11776	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
230 N HIBISCUS STREET	230 N HIBISCUS ST	No	Contributing	Pi11777	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
PINELLAS AUTO	209-211 E LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi11778	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
229 E LEMON	229 E LEMON ST	No	Contributing	Pi11779	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
429 E LEMON STREET	429 E LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11781	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
435 E LEMON STREET	435 E LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11782	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
439 E LEMON STREET	439 E LEMON ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11783	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
124 E TARPON	124 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11793	Local	L	L	M	M	L	
106 LEVIS STREET	106 LEVIS ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11794	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
VINSON	110 LEVIS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11795	Local	M	M	M	M	M	

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209 LEVIS AVENUE	209 LEVIS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11796	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
EMM. J. KLIMIS BUILDING	15 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11801	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
G.N. KLIMIS BUILDING	27 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11802	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
E.C. HOFFMAN DESIGNS	99 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11803	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
118 E ORANGE STREET	118 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11804	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
143 E ORANGE STREET	143 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11805	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
147 E ORANGE STREET	147 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11806	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
+/- 221 E ORANGE STREET	+/- 221 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11807	Local	M	-	-	-	-	
D. DAVIS & SONS SPONGE PACKIN	220 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11808	Local	M	-	-	-	-	
312 E ORANGE STREET	312 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11809	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
415 E ORANGE STREET	415 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11810	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
422 E ORANGE STREET	422 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11811	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
438 E ORANGE STREET	438 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11812	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
464 E ORANGE STREET	464 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11813	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
455 E ORANGE STREET	455 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11814	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
464 E ORANGE STREET	464 E ORANGE ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11815	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
465 E ORANGE STREET	465 E ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11816	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
7-11 W ORANGE STREET	7-11 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11817	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
39 W ORANGE STREET	39 W ORANGE ST	No	Contributing	Pi11818	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
41 W PARK STREET	41 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1822	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
56 W PARK STREET	56 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1823	Local	L	L	L	L	L	

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		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
63 W PARK STREET	63 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1824	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
72 W PARK STREET	72 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi1825	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
73 W PARK STREET	73 W PARK ST	No	Contributing	Pi1826	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ST. NICHOLAS BOOKSTORE	18-22 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11835	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
116 N PINELLAS AVENUE	116 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11836	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
121 N PINELLAS AVENUE	121 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11837	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
JOHNNYS GARAGE	128 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11838	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
TIMS CUSTOM CYCLES	201 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11839	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX	306 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11840	Local	L	L	H	M	M	
210 N PINELLAS AVENUE	210 N PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11843	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
16 READ STREET	16 READ ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11844	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
33 READ STREET	33 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi11845	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
34 READ STREET	34 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi11846	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
40 READ STREET	40 READ ST	No	Non-contributing	Pi11847	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
46 READ STREET	46 READ ST	No	Contributing	Pi11848	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
41 N RING AVENUE	41 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11852	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
116 N RING AVENUE	116 N RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11853	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
129 N RING AVENUE	129 N RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11854	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
136 N RING AVENUE	136 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11855	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
206 N RING AVENUE	206 N RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11856	Local	L	L	L	L	L	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Historic Designation NRHP= Indiv. Listing or National Register, NRHP eligible	Local Hist District	FMSF #	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High/ Medium. Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, medium, low)	Public Sentiment (High/ Medium. Low)	Economic Importance (High/ Medium. Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
209 N RING AVENUE	209 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11857	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
211 N RING AVENUE	211 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11858	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
212 N RING AVENUE	212 N RING AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11859	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
216 N RING AVENUE	216 N RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11860	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
115 S RING AVENUE	115 S RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11861	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
124 S RING AVENUE	124 S RING AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11862	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
221 N SAFFORD AVENUE	221 N SAFFORD AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11863	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
TOULAS TRAILSIDE CAFÉ	11 S SAFFORD AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11864	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
HOME MEDICAL EQUIPMENT	1-3 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11882	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
FAT FISH SERVICES	5-17 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11883	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
D.C.S DOWNTOWN BAR AND GRIL	110-114 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11884	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
119 E TARPON AVENUE	119 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11885	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
132 E TARPON AVE	132 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11886	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
FALKIS DEPARTMENT STORE	139 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11887	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
VICTORIAN JOY ANTIQUES	143 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11888	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
313-315 E TARPON AVENUE	313-315 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11889	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
419 E TARPON AVENUE	419 E TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11890	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
427 E TARPON AVENUE	427 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11891	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
47 W TARPON AVENUE	47 W TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11893	Local	L	L	L	L	L	
SUN BAY MOTEL	57 W TARPON AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11894	Local	-	-	-	-	-	
TARPON INN	110 W TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11895	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
FAITH CHAPEL	501 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi11695	Local	M	M	M	L	M	
220 N GROSSE AVE	220 N GROSSE AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1445	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
THOMPSON-JUKES HOUSE	412 E TARPON AVE	No	Contributing	Pi1665	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
53 READ ST	53 READ ST	INSUFFICIENT	INSUFFICIENT	Pi1429	Local	-	-	-	-	-	

Tarpon Springs Historic District
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Historic Designation NRHP= Indiv. Listing or National Register, NRHP eligible	Local Hist District	FMSF #	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High/ Medium. Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, medium, low)	Public Sentiment (High/ Medium. Low)	Economic Importance (High/ Medium. Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
		Note 8	Note 9	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
10 S PINELLAS AVE	10 S PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing	Pi11842	Local	L	L	L	M	L	
336 SHADDOCK ST	336 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
314 GRAND BLVD	314 GRAND BLVD	No	Potential contributing		Local	M	M	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
311 BATH ST	311 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
230 W LIME ST	230 W LIME ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
311 BANANA ST	311 BANANA ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
319 BATH ST	319 BATH ST	No	Potential contributing		Local	M	M	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
302 BATH ST	302 BATH ST	No	Potential contributing		Local	M	M	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
116 READ ST	116 READ ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
105 S SPRING BLVD	105 S SPRING BLVD	No	Potential contributing		Local	M	M	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
116 S PINELLAS AVE	116 S PINELLAS AVE	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
315 BATH ST	315 BATH ST	No	Potential contributing		Local	M	M	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
80 W PARK ST	80 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
125 W PARK ST	125 W PARK ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
309 SHADDOCK ST	309 SHADDOCK ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
320 BATH ST	320 BATH ST	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list
316 GRAND BLVD	316 GRAND BLVD	No	Non-contributing		Local	L	L	L	L	L	Post 1960 list

GREEKTOWN TRADITIONAL CULTURAL PROPERTY RISK ASSESSMENT WORKSHEET NOTES

Worksheets 3 & 4: The table below presents a description of the assessment method for eachh noted column in the worksheets. Sites in the zone of overlap between the Greektown District and the Historic District are included in the Historic District worksheets.

Note #	Column Name	Description
1	Address	Sources: NRHP nomination form, correlated to PCPA, discrepancies noted in parentheses.
2	Year Built	Sources: NRHP nomination form, correlated to PCPA. With discrepancies, NRHP nomination usually took precedence.
3	Square Footage, Gross	Area indicated is the gross square footage, it may include ancillary structures, sheds, garages, and porches. When considering potential losses, the total resource value includes all of these components.
4	Current Condition	Good, fair, poor; Windshield level field assessments. Detailed field inspections were not conducted for this project.
5	Property Vulnerability	2021 Floodplain Pinellas County GIS 2021 Vulnerability Assessment mapping (Zones X, 1% (100 yr), 0.2% (500 yr)
6	2021/2022 Values	Not included in Appendix C
7	Loss to structure	High, medium or low; Considers condition of building and the flood risk and wind event risk associated with the property.
8	NRHP status	Individually listed, NRHP-eligible.
9	FMSF Number	FMSF Number assigned to structure, if any.
10	Geographic Context for Significance	National, state or local significance; Based on heritage values within the NRHP nomination, and community stated heritage values.
11	Level of Significance	High, medium or low; Based on NRHP status, integrity and association. Generally non-contributing residential sites received low, but if on the FMSF it received medium ranking.
12	Integrity	High, medium or low; Based on NRHP definition of seven aspects of integrity.
13	Public Sentiment	High, medium or low; Public engagement process, results from the public survey and public meetings.
14	Economic Importance	High, medium or low; Public engagement process, results from the public survey and public meetings, most important assets to be brought back online quickly after a disaster.
15	Total Level of Community Value	High, medium or low. Score based on combination of columns 11-14.

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
15 ACACIA ST	15 ACACIA ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,191	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
22 ACACIA ST	22 ACACIA ST	1961	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,143	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
34 ACACIA ST	34 ACACIA ST	1926	DUPLEX	1,404	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
26 ACACIA ST	26 ACACIA ST	1940	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,008	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
42 ACACIA ST	42 ACACIA ST	1956	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,373	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
23 ADA ST	23 ADA ST	1954	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,646	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
28 ADA ST	28 ADA ST	1923	APARTMENTS MF	6,694	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Poor	1%	H	H	L	
36 ADA ST	36 (40?) ADA ST	1923	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,785	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
46 ADA ST	46 ADA ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,768	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
45 ADA ST	45 ADA ST	C1919	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,800	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
50 ADA ST	50 ADA ST	1918	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,021	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
51 ADA ST	51 ADA ST	1936	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,000	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
52 ADA ST	52 ADA ST	1936	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,755	2	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
59 ADA ST	59 ADA ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,564	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
64 ADA ST	64 ADA ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,503	1	MASONRY	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
65 ADA ST	65 ADA ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,636	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
71 ADA ST	71 ADA ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,448	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
72 ADA	72 ADA	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,496	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
75 ADA ST	75 ADA ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,023	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
118 ARAFAS BLVD	118 ARFARAS BLVD	1950	STORE	2,433	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
819 ARAFAS BLVD	819 ARFARAS BLVD	1908	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,873	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
15 W ATHENS ST	15 W ATHENS ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,694	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
105 W ATHENS ST	105 W ATHENS ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,048	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
110 W ATHENS ST	110 W ATHENS ST	1931	COMMERCIAL	15,322	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	Signifcantly altered
115 W ATHENS ST	115 W ATHENS ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,300	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	steps up
120 W ATHENS ST	120 W ATHENS ST	1926	DUPLEX	1,650	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
121 W ATHENS ST	121 W ATHENS	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,900	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	w/ outbuilding 121A
124 W ATHENS ST	124 W ATHENS ST	1924	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,264	1	BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
126 W ATHENS ST	127 W ATHENS	1924	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,270	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
132 W ATHENS ST	132 W ATHENS ST	1924	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,650	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
217 W ATHENS ST	217 W ATHENS ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,412	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
227 W ATHENS ST	227 W ATHENS ST	1927	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,376	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	M	M	L	House elevated 9 steps up
306 W ATHENS ST	306 W ATHENS ST	1947	DUPLEX	3,104	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	Floor 1 step up
307 W ATHENS ST	307 W ATHENS ST	1920	DUPLEX	1,606	2	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	House elevated 10 steps up
310 W ATHENS ST	310 W ATHENS ST	1929	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,102	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
312 W ATHENS ST	312 W ATHENS ST	1919	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,433	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
314 W ATHENS ST	314 W ATHENS ST	1967	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,708	1	MASONRY	Stucco /Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
315 W ATHENS ST	315 W ATHENS ST	1906	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,970	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
321 W ATHENS ST	321 W ATHENS ST	1913	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,394	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
401 W ATHENS ST	401 W ATHENS ST	1959	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,085	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
422 W ATHENS ST	422 W ATHENS ST	1950 - 2002??	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	787	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
430 W ATHENS ST	430 ATHENS ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,462	1	WOOD FRAME	DROP SIDING	Good	1%	H	H	L	
432 W ATHENS ST	432 W ATHENS ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,424	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
434 W ATHENS ST	434 W ATHENS ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,229	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
438 W ATHENS ST	438 W ATHENS ST	1960	MIXED	1,944	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
444 W ATHENS ST	444 W ATHENS ST	1929	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,484	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
PATTEN, NAT STONE HOUSE	437 (447?) W ATHENS ST	1963	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,226	2	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
448 W ATHENS ST	448 W ATHENS ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,334	2	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
451-455 W ATHENS ST	451-455 W ATHENS ST	1946	RESTAURANT RETAIL	4,738	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
501 W ATHENS ST	501 W ATHENS ST	1908	RESTAURANT	2,953	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
504/508 W ATHENS ST	504/ 508 W ATHENS ST	1915	STORE	5,164	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
520 W ATHENS ST	520 W ATHENS ST	1950	STORE	1,586	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	M	
531-533 W ATHENS ST	531 W ATHENS ST	1911	STORE	3,006	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
600 W ATHENS ST	600 W ATHENS ST	1965	STORE	1,313	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco Brick veneer	Good	1%	H	H	M	
602-604 W ATHENS ST	602-604 W ATHENS ST	1927	STORE	2,280	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
614 ATHENS ST	614 ATHENS ST	1964	STORE	2,142	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
622 ATHENS ST	620 - 622 ATHENS ST	1963	STORE	1,621	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
624 ATHENS ST	624 ATHENS ST	1927	STORE	2,332	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco Brick veneer	Good	1%	H	H	M	
GANATOS, M BLDG	626-628 W ATHENS ST	1927	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	3,904	1	BRICK	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
110 W CEDAR ST	110 W CEDAR ST	1947	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,628	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
116 W CEDAR ST	116 W CEDAR ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,451	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
117 W CEDAR ST	117 W CEDAR ST	1938	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,425	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
118 W CEDAR ST	118 W CEDAR ST	1924	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,516	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
119 W CEDAR ST	119 W CEDAR ST	1949	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	4,227	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	Separate Garage building
121 W CEDAR ST	121 W CEDAR ST	1949	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,624	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
509 W CEDAR ST	509 W CEDAR ST	1919	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,278	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	X	M	M	L	
523 W CEDAR ST	524 W CEDAR ST	1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,997	1	WOOD FRAME	BRICK	Good	X	M	M	L	
538 W CEDAR ST	538 W CEDAR ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,682	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
606 CROSS ST	606 CROSS ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	551	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Fair	X	M	M	L	
614 CROSS ST	614 CROSS ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,406	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
620 CROSS ST	620 CROSS ST	1950	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	264	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Poor	0.2%	H	H	L	
624 CROSS ST	624 CROSS ST	1910	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,124	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	H	H	L	
632 CROSS ST	632 CROSS ST	1935	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,306	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	X	H	H	L	
630 CROSS ST	630 CROSS ST	1942	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	336	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Fair	X	H	H	L	
508 DIVISION ST	508 DIVISION ST	C1926	DUPLEX	3,046	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	X	H	H	L	
515 DIVISION ST	515 DIVISION ST	C1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,149	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
517 DIVISION ST	517 DIVISION ST	1900	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,516	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
520 DIVISION ST	520 DIVISION ST	1919	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,064	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
538 DIVISION ST	538 DIVISION ST	1923	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,794	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	X	M	M	L	
540 DIVISION ST	540 DIVISION ST	1960	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,612	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	X	M	M	L	
542 DIVISION ST	542 DIVISION ST	C1910	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,979	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
543 DIVISION ST	543 DIVISION ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,349	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	M	M	L	
553 DIVISION ST	553 DIVISION ST	1900	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,252	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
566 DIVISION ST	566 DIVISION ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,195	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
10 DODECANESE BLVD	10 DODECANESE BLVD	1975	RESTAURANT	52,510	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
15 DODECANESE BLVD	15 DODECANESE BLVD	1901	STORE	4,230	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
25 DODECANESE BLVD	25 DODECANESE BLVD	1969	STORE	5,812	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
210 DODECANESE BLVD	210 DODECANESE BLVD	1943	RESTAURANT	6,098	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
510 DODECANESE BLVD	510 DODECANESE BLVD	1972	RESTAURANT	4,100	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
514 DODECANESE BLVD	514 DODECANESE BLVD	1972	RESTAURANT	2,862	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	On P card with 510
555 DODECANESE BLVD	555 DODECANESE BLVD	1940	STORE	2,537	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
690 DODECANESE BLVD	690 DODECANESE BLVD	1937	RESTAURANT	1,849	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
GANATOS, M BUILDING ????	698 DODECANESE BLVD SAME AS 628 ATHENS	1937	RESTAURANT	1,363	-	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
700 DODECANESE BLVD	700 DODECANESE BLVD	1905/ 1960S	SPONGE DOCKS/ MARITIME	-	-	POURED CONCRETE	CONCRETE	Good	1%	H	H	M	
ATHENS GIFT SHOP several stores now listed seperately	701-715 DODECANESE BLVD	1909	COMMERCIAL			MASONRY	BRICK		1%	H	H	M	
703 DODECANESE BLVD	703 DODECANESE BLVD	1920	STORE	1,785	1	WOOD FRAME	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
709 DODECANESE BLVD	709 DODECANESE BLVD	1920	RESTAURANT	2,250	1	WOOD FRAME	BRICK	Fair	1%	H	H	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
BLVD-715 DODECANESE AVE	713-715 DODECANESE BLVD	C1909	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	4,094	1	MASONRY	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
TARPON SPRINGS SPONGE EXCHANGE	735 DODECANESE BLVD	1912	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	41,083	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	Major alterations to historic sponge market
GANATOS, JOHNNY MOVING PICTURES	751 DODECANESE BLVD	C1919	RESTAURANT	3,552	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
759 DODECANESE BLVD	759 DODECANESE BLVD	1967	MIXED	3,725	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
GIANEKI'S GIFT SHOP	761 DODECANESE AVE	C1919	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	2,560	2	MASONRY	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
763 DODECANESE BLVD	763 DODECANESE AVE	C1926	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT	2,740	1	MASONRY	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
765 DODECANESE BLVD	765 DODECANESE BLVD	1915	STORE	2,092	1	MASONRY	BRICK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
776 DODECANESE BLVD	776 DODECANESE BLVD	1946	STORE	4,491	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
777 DODECANESE BLVD	777 DODECANESE BLVD	1915	STORE	1,954	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
785 DODECANESE BLVD	785 DODECANESE BLVD	1920 (1947)	RESTAURANT	10,341	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
793 DODECANESE BLVD	793 DODECANESE BLVD	1958	MIXED	2,304	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
801 DODECANESE BLVD	801 DODECANESE BLVD	1950	STORE	5,191	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
810 DODECANESE BLVD	810 DODECANESE BLVD	1964	MIXED COMMERCIAL & RESIDENTIAL	6,097	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
813 DODECANESE BLVD	813 DODECANESE BLVD	1950	MIXED	7,515	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
927 DODECANESE BLVD	927 DODECANESE BLVD	1958	MIXED	3,590	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
933 DODACANESE	933 (937?) DODACANESE	1968	RESTAURANT	10,375	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	PCPA lists as 937 Dodacanese
950 DODECANESE BLVD	950 DODECANESE BLVD	1970	MANUFACTURING	3,065	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
410 GRAND BLVD	410 GRAND BLVD	1959	DUPLEX	2,297	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
425 GRAND BLVD	425 GRAND BLVD	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	836	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
431 GRAND BLVD	431 GRAND BLVD	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,026	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
515 GRAND BLVD	515 GRAND BLVD	1958	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,636	!	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	L	
517 GRAND BLVD	517 GRAND BLVD	C1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,186	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
529 GRAND BLVD	529 GRAND BLVD	C1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,660	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
530 GRAND BLVD	530 GRAND BLVD	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,032	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
539 GRAND BLVD	539 GRAND BLVD	1914	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,751	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
540 GRAND BLVD	540 GRAND BLVD	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,036	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Good	1%	H	H	L	
542 GRAND BLVD	542 GRAND BLVD	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,409	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
543 GRAND BLVD	543 GRAND BLVD	C1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,557	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
545 GRAND BLVD	545 GRAND BLVD	C1935	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,445	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
568 GRAND BLVD	568 GRAND BLVD	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,050	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
110 HOPE ST	110 HOPE ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,120	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
ST. MICHAEL SHRINE	113 HOPE ST	1943	HOUSE OF WORSHIP	1,930	1	MASONRY	Stucco Stone	Good	1%	H	H	H	
113 HOPE ST	113 HOPE ST	1943	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	870	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
114 HOPE ST	114 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,853	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
131 HOPE ST	131 HOPE ST	1942	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,864	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
132 HOPE ST	132 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,144	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
133 HOPE ST	133 HOPE ST	C1910	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,607	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
202 HOPE ST	202 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,664	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
207 HOPE ST	207 HOPE ST	1961	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,613	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
208 HOPE ST	208 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,424	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
215 HOPE ST	215 HOPE ST	1976	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,941	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
218 HOPE ST	218 HOPE ST	1954	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,789	1	MASONRY	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	L	
219 HOPE ST	219 HOPE ST	1950	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,621	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
301 HOPE ST	301 HOPE ST	C1935	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,139	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
303 HOPE ST	303 HOPE ST	1946	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,230	1	MASONRY	Stucco Stone	Good	1%	H	H	L	Elevated floor level
306 HOPE ST	306 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,652	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	Included Church parcel valuation
308 HOPE ST	308 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,849	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
311 HOPE ST	311 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,641	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Fair	1%	H	H	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
312 HOPE ST	312 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,612	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl Faux stone	Good	1%	H	H	L	Elevated floor level
315 HOPE ST	315 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	982	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
319 HOPE ST	319 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,409	1	WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
400 HOPE ST	400 HOPE ST	1945	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,893	2	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
401 HOPE ST	401 HOPE ST	C1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,331	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
403 HOPE ST	403 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,682	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
410 HOPE ST	410 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,920	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	Elevated floor level
429 HOPE ST	429 HOPE ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,174	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
430 HOPE ST	430 HOPE ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,248	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
432 HOPE ST	432 HOPE ST	C1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,378	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	Elevated floor level
500 HOPE ST	500 HOPE ST	1930	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,620	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
512 HOPE ST	512 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,902	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
514 HOPE ST	514 HOPE ST	1935	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,017	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
ST. NICHOLAS YOUTH CENTER	601 HOPE ST	1950	COMMUNITY CENTER (E.G., RECREATION HALL)	6,612	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	BRICK	Good	1	H	H	M	
609 HOPE ST	609 HOPE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,477	2	CONCRETE BLOCK	BRICK Siding	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
615 HOPE ST	615 HOPE ST	1963	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,811	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
531 MARAGOS ST	531 MARAGOS ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,752	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	Elevated floor level
533 MARAGOS ST	533 MARAGOS ST	1939	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,345	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
548 MARAGOS	548 MARAGOS ST	1942	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,008	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
14 MILL ST	14 MILL ST	1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,224	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	L	
18 MILL ST	18 MILL ST	1939	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,433	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
22 MILL ST	22 MILL ST		PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,128	1	WOOD FRAME	Siding	Good	1%	H	H	L	
ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX PRESCHOOL	301 N PINELLAS	1926	SCHOOL	3,527	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	STUCCO	Good	X	L	L	M	Greek Orthodox Church PreSchool
401 N PINELLAS AVE	401 N PINELLAS AVE	1961	STORE	4,138	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
424 N PINELLAS AVE	424 N PINELLAS AVE	1964	STORE	2,320	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
428 N PINELLAS AVE	428 N PINELLAS AVE	1915	DUPLEX	1,824	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	L	
501 N PINELLAS AVE	501 N PINELLAS AVE	1970	RESTAURANT	4,575	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
509-511 N PINELLAS AVE	509-511 N PINELLAS AVE	1957	COMMERCIAL	9,029	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
510 N PINELLAS AVE	510 N PINELLAS AVE	1953	STORE	962	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
536 N PINELLAS AVE	536 N PINELLAS AVE	1935	STORE	1,980	1	MASONRY	Brick	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
538 N PINELLAS AVE	538 N PINELLAS AVE	1935	STORE	1,232	1	MASONRY	Brick	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
540 N PINELLAS AVE	540 N PINELLAS AVE	1940	STORE	1,549	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
543 N PINELLAS AVE	543 N PINELLAS AVE	1958	COMMERCIAL	2,877	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
601 N PINELLAS AVE	601 N PINELLAS AVE	1939	COMMERCIAL	5,542	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
605 N PINELLAS AVE	605 N PINELLAS AVE	1938	COMMERCIAL	2,340	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Fair	1%	H	H	H	Historic Sponge Warehouse
606 N PINELLAS AVE	606 N PINELLAS AVE	1942	RESTAURANT	5,145	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
619 N PINELLAS AVE	619 N PINELLAS AVE	1958	RESTAURANT	936	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
700 N PINELLAS AVE	700 N PINELLAS AVE	1934	STORE	3,612	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
739 N PINELLAS AVE	739 N PINELLAS AVE	1937	STORE AUTO REPAIR	9,896	1	MASONRY	Brick	Good	1%	H	H	M	Former Service Station?
807 N PINELLAS AVE	807 N PINELLAS AVE	1967	STORE	5,421	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
820 N PINELLAS AVE	820 N PINELLAS AVE	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	966	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
900 N PINELLAS AVE	900 N PINELLAS AVE	C1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	5,632	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
926 N PINELLAS AVE	926 N PINELLAS AVE	1925	STORE	1,695	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Good	0.2%	H	H	L	
940 N PINELLAS AVE	940 N PINELLAS AVE	1945	STORE	664	1	MASONRY	Stucco	Good	1%	H	H	M	
1052 N PINELLAS AVE	1052 PINELLAS AVE	1913 / 1932	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,688	1	MASONRY	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	L	Pressed CMU blocks early construction
1055 N PINELLAS AVE	1055 N PINELLAS AVE	1970	COMMERCIAL	2,688	1	MASONRY/ WOOD FRAME	Vinyl	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
1056 N PINELLAS AVE	1056 N PINELLAS AVE	1946	COMMERCIAL	1,920	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
1057 N PINELLAS AVE	1057 N PINELLAS AVE	1920	INDUSTRIAL	400 ?	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Poor	1%	H	H	M	Small wood strcuture former studio now storage
130 ROOSEVELT BLVD	130 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1963	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,129	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood Stone	Good	1%	H	H	L	Detached carport/ utility building
201 ROOSEVELT BLVD	201 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1951	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,920	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
273 ROOSEVELT BLVD	273 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1956	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,850	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	1%	H	H	L	
HELLAS BAKERY WHOLESALE	307 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1969	COMMERCIAL BAKERY SHOP	18,859	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	H	Hellas Bakery wholesale shop and warehouse
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	400 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1950	COMMERCIAL PRIVATE RESIDENCE	3,400	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	432 ROOSEVELT BLVD - Bldg 1	1950	COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE	3,159	1	MASONRY	CONCRETE BLOCK	Good	1%	H	H	M	
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	432 ROODEVELT BLVD - Bldg 2	1901	COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE	3,728	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood?	Fair - poor	1%	H	H	M	Value included in 432 Roosevelt building 1 card
1000 ROOSEVELT	1000 ROOSEVELT	1945	COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE	2,216	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	STUCCO	Good	1%	H	H	M	
1003 ROOSEVELT	1003 ROOSEVELT	1938	WAREHOUSE PACKING HOUSE	5,563	1	WOOD FRAME	METAL	Fair	1%	H	H	M	
509 W SPRUCE ST	509 W SPRUCE ST	1940	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	873	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
521 W SPRUCE ST	521 W SPRUCE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,218	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood Brick at porch	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
524 W SPRUCE ST	524 W SPRUCE ST	1969	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	939	1	CONCRETE BLOCK	Stucco	Good	0.2%	M	M	L	
525 W SPRUCE ST	525 W SPRUCE ST	1963	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,040	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	M	M	L	
525 W SPRUCE ST	526 W SPRUCE ST	1963	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,528	1	WOOD FRAME	Stucco	Fair	X	M	M	L	
537 W SPRUCE ST	537 W SPRUCE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	1,433	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
539 W SPRUCE ST	539 W SPRUCE ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	928	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Fair	0.2%	M	M	L	
540 W SPRUCE ST	540 W SPRUCE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE	2,087	1	WOOD FRAME	Wood	Good	X	M	M	L	
27 E ATHENS ST	27 E ATHENS ST	C1915	VACANT										vacant
530 HILL ST	530 HILL ST	1958	STORE										missing structures
101 E CEDAR ST	101 E CEDAR ST	C1920	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
115 W CEDAR ST	115 W CEDAR ST	1944	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
633 CROSS ST	633 CROSS ST	1970	(PARKING?)										missing structures
553 DIVISION ST	533 DIVISION ST	1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										demolished
537 DIVISION ST	537 DIVISION ST	1925	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
541 DIVISION ST	541 DIVISION ST	1998	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										demolished and replaced

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
548 DIVISION ST	548 DIVISION ST	1915	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
100 DODECANESE		1979											missing structures
590 DODECANESE BLVD ??	590 DODECANESE BLVD	-	demolished - PARKING										demolished
600 DODECANESE BLVD	600 DODECANESE BLVD	-	demolished - Parking										demolished
628 DODECANESE BLVD	628 DODECANESE BLVD	-	demolished - Parking										demolished
808 DODECANESE BLVD ??	808 DODECANESE BLVD	1970	STORE										missing structures
402 HOPE ST	402 HOPE ST	C1910	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
506 HOPE ST	506 HOPE ST	C1919	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
614 HOPE ST	614 HOPE ST	1938	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
616 HOPE ST	616 HOPE ST	C1926	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
537 MARAGOS ST	537 MARAGOS ST	C1910	PRIVATE RESIDENCE										missing structures
No Listing in PCPA	516 N PINELLAS AVE	C1930	?										missing structures
No Listing in PCPA	542 N PINELLAS AVE	C1926	?										missing structures
701 N PINELLAS AVE	701 N PINELLAS AVE	1937	VACANT										vacant
No Listing in PCPA	759 N PINELLAS AVE	C1915	RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT										missing structures
REPLACED W/CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURE	816 N PINELLAS AVE	C1915 missing / 2002											missing structures
827 ROOSEVELT BLVD	827 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1925 missing	DRY DOCKS MARINA										missing structures

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 3

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Year Built	Building Type	Square Footage, Gross area	# Stories	Structural System (Masonry, Wood, Other)	Primary Materials Exterior	Current Condition (Good, Fair, Poor)	SFHA 1% 0.2% X	Level of Property Vulnerability (High, Medium, Low)	Loss to structure (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 2		Note 3				Note 4		Note 5	Note 7	Note 15	
601 ROOSEVELT BLVD	601 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1925	MARINA										missing structures
199 ROOSEVELT BLVD	199 ROOSEVELT BLVD	1925	VACANT										vacant
532 W SPRUCE ST	532 W SPRUCE ST	C1926	VACANT										missing structures

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
15 ACACIA ST	15 ACACIA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
22 ACACIA ST	22 ACACIA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
34 ACACIA ST	34 ACACIA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
23 ADA ST	23 ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
28 ADA ST	28 ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	L	L	L	
36 ADA ST	36 (40?) ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
46 ADA ST	46 ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
45 ADA ST	45 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01349	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
50 ADA ST	50 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01350	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
51 ADA ST	51 ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
52 ADA ST	52 ADA ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
59 ADA ST	59 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01351	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
64 ADA ST	64 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01352	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
65 ADA ST	65 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01353	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
71 ADA ST	71 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01354	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property

Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
75 ADA ST	75 ADA ST	Contributing	Pi01355	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
118 ARAFAS BLVD	118 ARFARAS BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	M	M	M	
819 ARAFAS BLVD	819 ARFARAS BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	L	L	L	
15 W ATHENS ST	15 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01357	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
105 W ATHENS ST	105 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
115 W ATHENS ST	115 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01358	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
120 W ATHENS ST	120 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01359	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
121 W ATHENS ST	121 W ATHENS	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
124 W ATHENS ST	124 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
132 W ATHENS ST	132 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
217 W ATHENS ST	217 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
227 W ATHENS ST	227 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01360	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
306 W ATHENS ST	306 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
307 W ATHENS ST	307 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
310 W ATHENS ST	310 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
312 W ATHENS ST	312 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
314 W ATHENS ST	314 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
315 W ATHENS ST	315 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
321 W ATHENS ST	321 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	L	L	L	
401 W ATHENS ST	401 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
430 W ATHENS ST	430 ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01361	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
432 W ATHENS ST	432 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
434 W ATHENS ST	434 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
438 W ATHENS ST	438 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
444 W ATHENS ST	444 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
448 W ATHENS ST	448 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
451-455 W ATHENS ST	451-455 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
501 W ATHENS ST	501 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property

Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
504/508 W ATHENS ST	504/ 508 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
520 W ATHENS ST	520 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
531-533 W ATHENS ST	531 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
600 W ATHENS ST	600 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
602-604 W ATHENS ST	602-604 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01362	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
614 ATHENS ST	614 ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
622 ATHENS ST	620 - 622 ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
624 ATHENS ST	624 ATHENS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
GANATOS, M BLDG	626-628 W ATHENS ST	Contributing	Pi01363	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
110 W CEDAR ST	110 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
116 W CEDAR ST	116 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
117 W CEDAR ST	117 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
118 W CEDAR ST	118 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
119 W CEDAR ST	119 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
121 W CEDAR ST	121 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
509 W CEDAR ST	509 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	Pi01381	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
538 W CEDAR ST	538 W CEDAR ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
606 CROSS ST	606 CROSS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
614 CROSS ST	614 CROSS ST	Contributing	Pi01402	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
620 CROSS ST	620 CROSS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	L	L	L	
624 CROSS ST	624 CROSS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
632 CROSS ST	632 CROSS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
515 DIVISION ST	515 DIVISION ST	Contributing	Pi01409	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
517 DIVISION ST	517 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
520 DIVISION ST	520 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
538 DIVISION ST	538 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
540 DIVISION ST	540 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
542 DIVISION ST	542 DIVISION ST	Contributing	Pi01411	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
543 DIVISION ST	543 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property

Assessment Worksheet 4

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
566 DIVISION ST	566 DIVISION ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
10 DODECANESE BLVD	10 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	L	L	M	M	L	Major Alterations
15 DODECANESE BLVD	15 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
25 DODECANESE BLVD	25 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
210 DODECANESE BLVD	210 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
510 DODECANESE BLVD	510 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
514 DODECANESE BLVD	514 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
555 DODECANESE BLVD	555 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
690 DODECANESE BLVD	690 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
GANATOS, M BUILDING	698 DODECANESE BLVD SAME AS 628 ATHENS	Contributing	See 628 athens	Local	see 628 athens	M	M	M	M	
700 DODECANESE BLVD	700 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
ATHENS GIFT SHOP several stores now listed seperately	701-715 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
703 DODECANESE BLVD	703 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	Pi01415	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
709 DODECANESE BLVD	709 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
BLVD-715 DODECANESE AVE	713-715 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	Pi01416	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
GANATOS, JOHNNY MOVING PICTURES	751 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	Pi01417	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
759 DODECANESE BLVD	759 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing		Local	H	M	L	M	M	
GIANEKI'S GIFT SHOP	761 DODECANESE AVE	Contributing	Pi01418	Local	H	M	M	M	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
763 DODECANESE BLVD	763 DODECANESE AVE	Contributing	Pi01419	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
765 DODECANESE BLVD	765 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
776 DODECANESE BLVD	776 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
777 DODECANESE BLVD	777 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
785 DODECANESE BLVD	785 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
793 DODECANESE BLVD	793 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
801 DODECANESE BLVD	801 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
810 DODECANESE BLVD	810 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	L	M	M	
813 DODECANESE BLVD	813 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	L	M	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
927 DODECANESE BLVD	927 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	H	M	L	M	M	
950 DODECANESE BLVD	950 DODECANESE BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	M	M	
425 GRAND BLVD	425 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01432	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
431 GRAND BLVD	431 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01433	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
517 GRAND BLVD	517 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01434	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
529 GRAND BLVD	529 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01435	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
543 GRAND BLVD	543 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01436	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
545 GRAND BLVD	545 GRAND BLVD	Contributing	Pi01437	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
110 HOPE ST	110 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ST. MICHAEL SHRINE	113 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	H	H	H	M	H	
113 HOPE ST	113 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi12975	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
114 HOPE ST	114 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01466	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
131 HOPE ST	131 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
132 HOPE ST	132 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
133 HOPE ST	133 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01467	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
202 HOPE ST	202 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01468	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
207 HOPE ST	207 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
208 HOPE ST	208 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01469	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
215 HOPE ST	215 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
218 HOPE ST	218 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
301 HOPE ST	301 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01470	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
306 HOPE ST	306 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01471	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
308 HOPE ST	308 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
311 HOPE ST	311 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
312 HOPE ST	312 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
315 HOPE ST	315 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01472	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
319 HOPE ST	319 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01473	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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Assessment Worksheet 4

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
400 HOPE ST	400 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
401 HOPE ST	401 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01474	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
403 HOPE ST	403 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
410 HOPE ST	410 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01476	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
432 HOPE ST	432 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01478	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
512 HOPE ST	512 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
514 HOPE ST	514 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ST. NICHOLAS YOUTH CENTER	601 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi11896	Local	M	M	H	M	M	
615 HOPE ST	615 HOPE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
531 MARAGOS ST	531 MARAGOS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
533 MARAGOS ST	533 MARAGOS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
548 MARAGOS	548 MARAGOS ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
ST. NICHOLAS GREEK ORTHODOX PRESCHOOL	301 N PINELLAS	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	H	M	M	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
501 N PINELLAS AVE	501 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
509-511 N PINELLAS AVE	509-511 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
510 N PINELLAS AVE	510 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
536 N PINELLAS AVE	536 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
538 N PINELLAS AVE	538 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
543 N PINELLAS AVE	543 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
601 N PINELLAS AVE	601 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
605 N PINELLAS AVE	605 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	H	M	H	H	
606 N PINELLAS AVE	606 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	H	M	
619 N PINELLAS AVE	619 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	H	M	
700 N PINELLAS AVE	700 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
807 N PINELLAS AVE	807 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
820 N PINELLAS AVE	820 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
900 N PINELLAS AVE	900 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	Pi01576	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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Assessment Worksheet 4

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
926 N PINELLAS AVE	926 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	L	
940 N PINELLAS AVE	940 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
1052 N PINELLAS AVE	1052 PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	Pi01577	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
1055 N PINELLAS AVE	1055 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
1056 N PINELLAS AVE	1056 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
1057 N PINELLAS AVE	1057 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
273 ROOSEVELT BLVD	273 ROOSEVELT BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
HELLAS BAKERY WHOLESALE	307 ROOSEVELT BLVD	Contributing	Pi13924	Local	M	M	H	H	H	
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	400 ROOSEVELT BLVD	Contributing	-	Local	L	M	H	L	M	
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	432 ROOSEVELT BLVD - Bldg 1	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
SPONGE WAREHOUSE	432 ROODEVELT BLVD - Bldg 2	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
521 W SPRUCE ST	521 W SPRUCE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
524 W SPRUCE ST	524 W SPRUCE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
537 W SPRUCE ST	537 W SPRUCE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
539 W SPRUCE ST	539 W SPRUCE ST	Contributing	-	Local	M	L	L	L	L	
26 ACACIA ST	26 ACACIA ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
42 ACACIA ST	42 ACACIA ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
72 ADA	72 ADA	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
110 W ATHENS ST	110 W ATHENS ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	L	M	M	L	
126 W ATHENS ST	127 W ATHENS	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
422 W ATHENS ST	422 W ATHENS ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
PATTEN, NAT STONE HOUSE	437 (447?) W ATHENS ST	Non-contributing	PI01477	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
523 W CEDAR ST	524 W CEDAR ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
630 CROSS ST	630 CROSS ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
508 DIVISION ST	508 DIVISION ST	Non-contributing	Pi01408	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
553 DIVISION ST	553 DIVISION ST	Non-contributing	Pi01413	Local	M	M	L	L	L	

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Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
933 DODACANESE	933 (937?) DODACANESE	Non-contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
410 GRAND BLVD	410 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
515 GRAND BLVD	515 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing		Local	L	M	L	L	L	
530 GRAND BLVD	530 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
539 GRAND BLVD	539 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
540 GRAND BLVD	540 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
542 GRAND BLVD	542 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
568 GRAND BLVD	568 GRAND BLVD	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
219 HOPE ST	219 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
303 HOPE ST	303 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
429 HOPE ST	429 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
430 HOPE ST	430 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
500 HOPE ST	500 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
609 HOPE ST	609 HOPE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
14 MILL ST	14 MILL ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
18 MILL ST	18 MILL ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
22 MILL ST	22 MILL ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
401 N PINELLAS AVE	401 N PINELLAS AVE	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	M	M	M	
424 N PINELLAS AVE	424 N PINELLAS AVE	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	M	M	M	
428 N PINELLAS AVE	428 N PINELLAS AVE	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
540 N PINELLAS AVE	540 N PINELLAS AVE	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	M	M	M	
739 N PINELLAS AVE	739 N PINELLAS AVE	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	M	M	M	
130 ROOSEVELT BLVD	130 ROOSEVELT BLVD	non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
201 ROOSEVELT BLVD	201 ROOSEVELT BLVD	non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
1000 ROOSEVELT	1000 ROOSEVELT	non-contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
1003 ROOSEVELT	1003 ROOSEVELT	non-contributing	-	Local	M	M	M	M	M	
509 W SPRUCE ST	509 W SPRUCE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
525 W SPRUCE ST	525 W SPRUCE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
525 W SPRUCE ST	526 W SPRUCE ST	Non-contributing	-	Local	L	M	L	L	L	
540 W SPRUCE ST	540 W SPRUCE ST	Non-contributing	Pi01636	Local	M	M	L	L	L	
TARPON SPRINGS SPONGE EXCHANGE	735 DODECANESE BLVD	Non-contributing altered	Pi00102	Local	H	M	M	M	M	
27 E ATHENS ST	27 E ATHENS ST	-								vacant
530 HILL ST	530 HILL ST	-								missing structures
101 E CEDAR ST	101 E CEDAR ST	Contributing								missing structures
115 W CEDAR ST	115 W CEDAR ST	Contributing								missing structures
633 CROSS ST	633 CROSS ST	Contributing								missing structures
553 DIVISION ST	533 DIVISION ST	-								demolished
537 DIVISION ST	537 DIVISION ST	Contributing								missing structures
541 DIVISION ST	541 DIVISION ST	-	Pi01410							demolished and replaced
548 DIVISION ST	548 DIVISION ST	-	Pi01412							missing structures
590 DODECANESE BLVD ??	590 DODECANESE BLVD	-								missing structures

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property
Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
600 DODECANESE BLVD	600 DODECANESE BLVD	-								demolished
628 DODECANESE BLVD	628 DODECANESE BLVD	-								demolished
808 DODECANESE BLVD ??	808 DODECANESE BLVD	-								demolished
402 HOPE ST	402 HOPE ST	-								missing structures
506 HOPE ST	506 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01479							missing structures
614 HOPE ST	614 HOPE ST	Contributing								missing structures
616 HOPE ST	616 HOPE ST	Contributing	Pi01480							missing structures
537 MARAGOS ST	537 MARAGOS ST	Contributing	Pi01515							missing structures
										missing structures
No Listing in PCPA	516 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing								missing structures
No Listing in PCPA	542 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing								missing structures
701 N PINELLAS AVE	701 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing								vacant
No Listing in PCPA	759 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing	Pi01574							missing structures

Greektown Traditional Cultural Property

Assessment Worksheet 4

SITENAME	ADDRESS	Individual, NR-eligible, District Contributing, Non-contributing	FMSF Number	Geographic Context of Significance	Level of Significance (High, Medium, Low)	Degree of Integrity (High, Medium, Low)	Public Sentiment (High, Medium, Low)	Economic Importance (High, Medium, Low)	Total Level of Community Value (High, Medium, Low)	Property Notes
	Note 1	Note 8	Note 9	Note 10	Note 11	Note 12	Note 13	Note 14	Note 15	
REPLACED W/CONTEMPORARY STRUCTURE	816 N PINELLAS AVE	Contributing								missing structures
827 ROOSEVELT BLVD	827 ROOSEVELT BLVD	non-contributing								missing structures
601 ROOSEVELT BLVD	601 ROOSEVELT BLVD	non-contributing								missing structures
199 ROOSEVELT BLVD	199 ROOSEVELT BLVD	non-contributing	-		-	-	-	-		vacant
532 W SPRUCE ST	532 W SPRUCE ST	Non-contributing								missing structures

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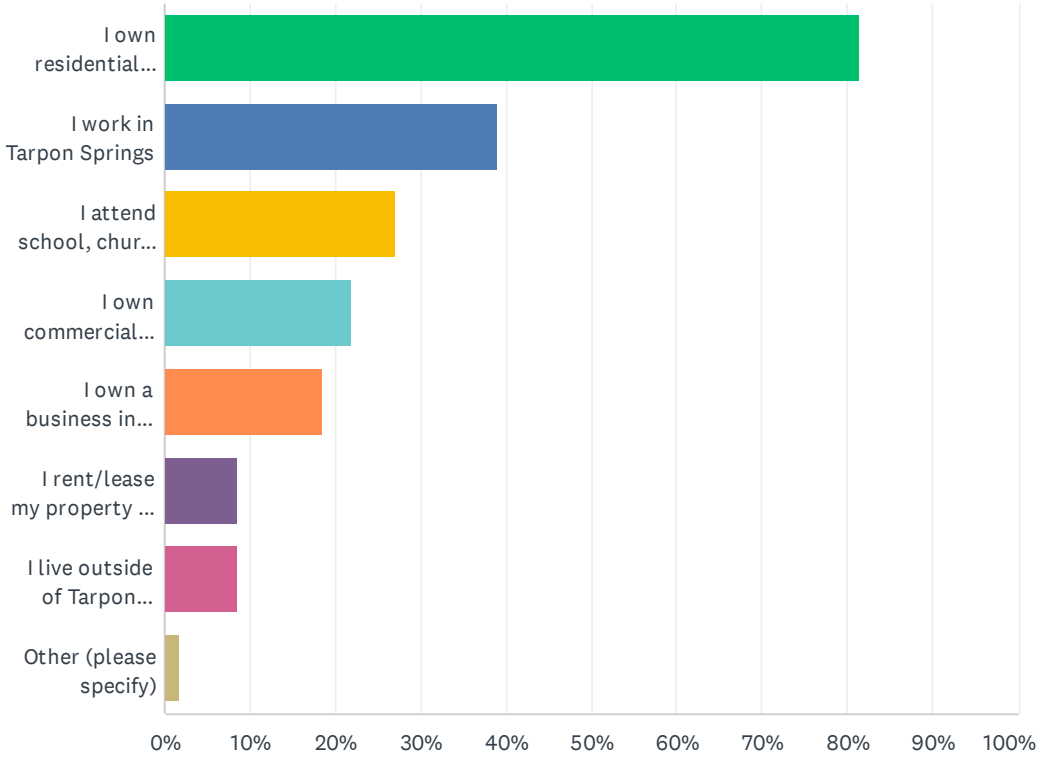
APPENDIX D
COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
PUBLIC SURVEY RESULTS

Q1 Which of the following best describes you? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 59 Skipped: 0

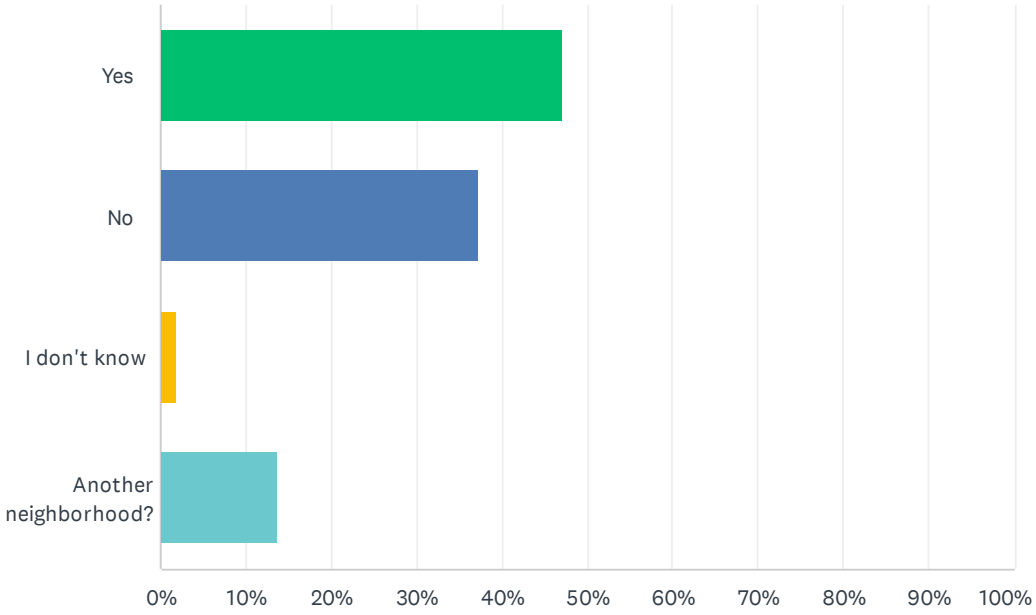


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
I own residential property in Tarpon Springs	81.36%	48
I work in Tarpon Springs	38.98%	23
I attend school, church or community events in Tarpon Springs	27.12%	16
I own commercial property in Tarpon Springs	22.03%	13
I own a business in Tarpon Springs	18.64%	11
I rent/lease my property in Tarpon Springs	8.47%	5
I live outside of Tarpon Springs but shop, dine & enjoy all the city has to offer	8.47%	5
Other (please specify)	1.69%	1
Total Respondents: 59		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	I work for the City of Tarpon Springs	3/30/2022 12:07 PM

Q2 If you are a property owner in Tarpon Springs, is your property located in the Historic District or in the Greektown District?

Answered: 51 Skipped: 8

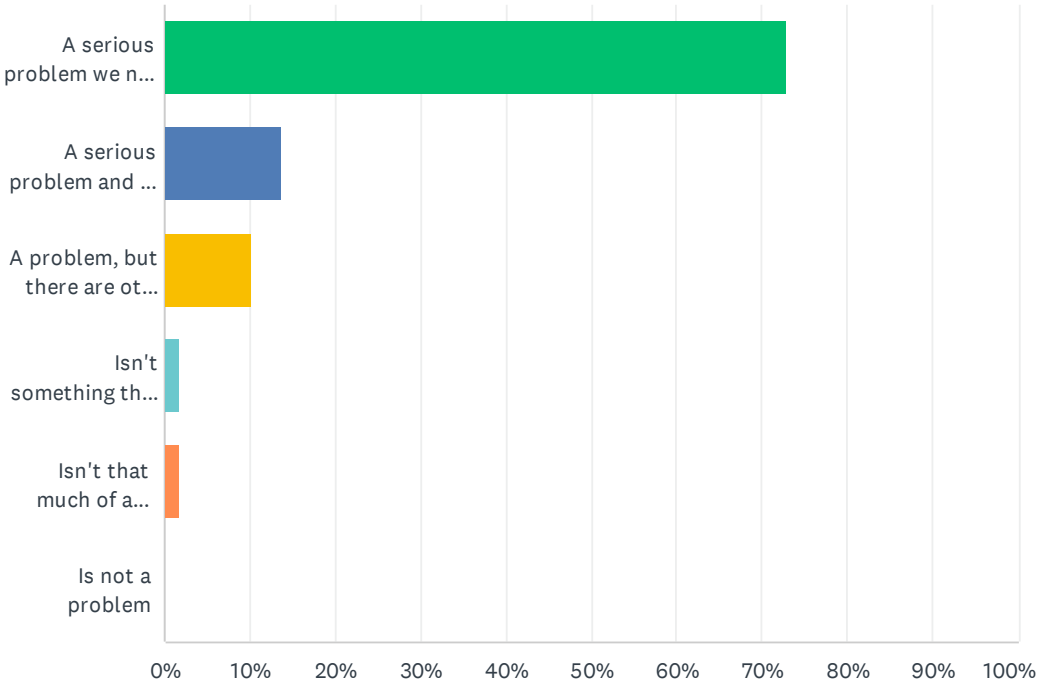


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	47.06%	24
No	37.25%	19
I don't know	1.96%	1
Another neighborhood?	13.73%	7
TOTAL		51

#	ANOTHER NEIGHBORHOOD?	DATE
1	historic district	4/8/2022 9:45 AM
2	na	3/30/2022 11:45 AM
3	No, but I grew up in Greektown and now live within the city limits	3/30/2022 11:03 AM
4	southern end of Tarpon Springs, close to Klostermon, Floodzone X, surge zone A	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
5	na	3/30/2022 10:37 AM
6	na	3/30/2022 10:31 AM
7	in tarpon springs but not historic part	2/10/2022 9:35 AM

Q3 How would you best describe your attitude toward the impact of flooding and extreme storm events on Tarpon Springs?

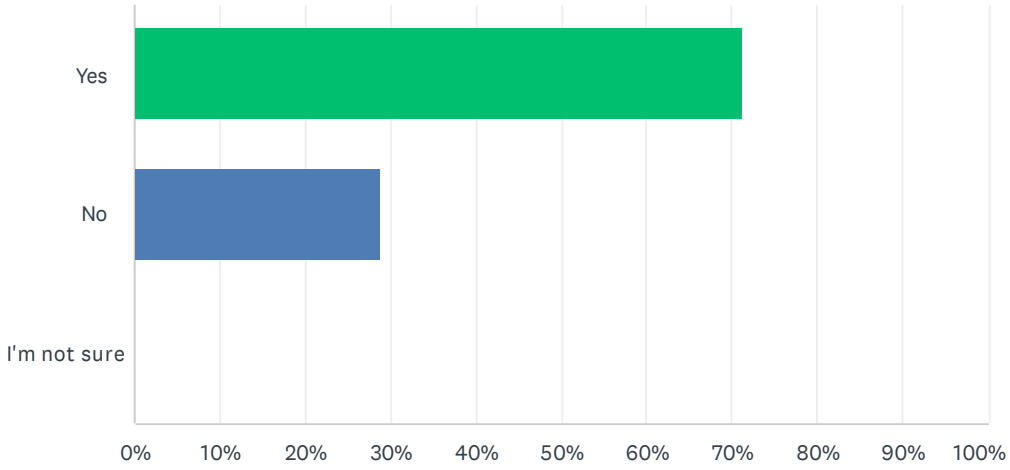
Answered: 59 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
A serious problem we need to address now	72.88%	43
A serious problem and it must be addressed eventually	13.56%	8
A problem, but there are other equally important problems	10.17%	6
Isn't something that I think about	1.69%	1
Isn't that much of a problem	1.69%	1
Is not a problem	0.00%	0
TOTAL		59

Q4 Have you experienced nuisance flooding (i.e. high tide or King tide) in Tarpon Springs?

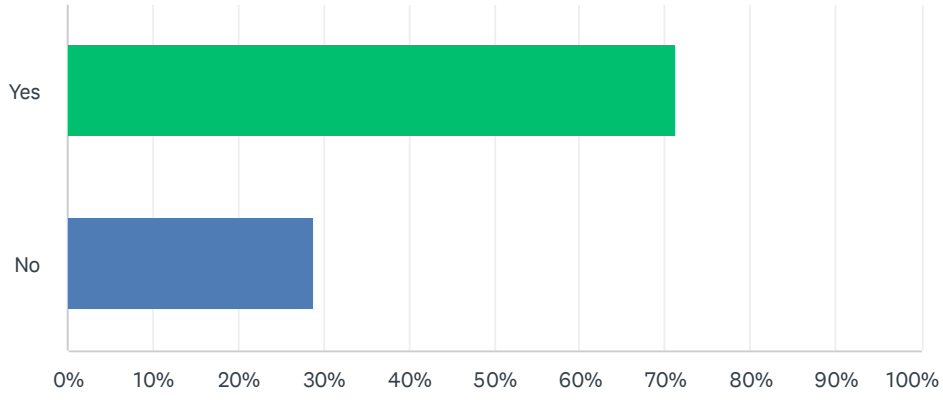
Answered: 59 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	71.19%	42
No	28.81%	17
I'm not sure	0.00%	0
TOTAL		59

Q5 Have you experienced an extreme coastal storm event in Tarpon Springs? (e.g. hurricanes, water spouts, severe flooding)

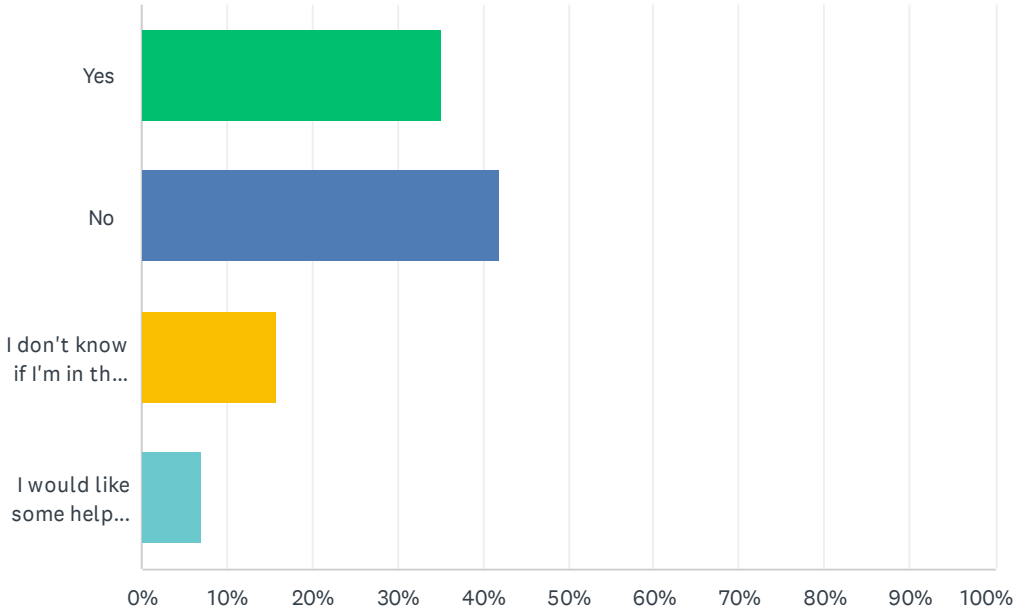
Answered: 59 Skipped: 0



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	71.19%	42
No	28.81%	17
TOTAL		59

Q6 Do you live in a property or have a business in the 1% annual chance flood area, also known as the 100-year flood zone? (This is not to be confused with the evacuation zone.)

Answered: 57 Skipped: 2

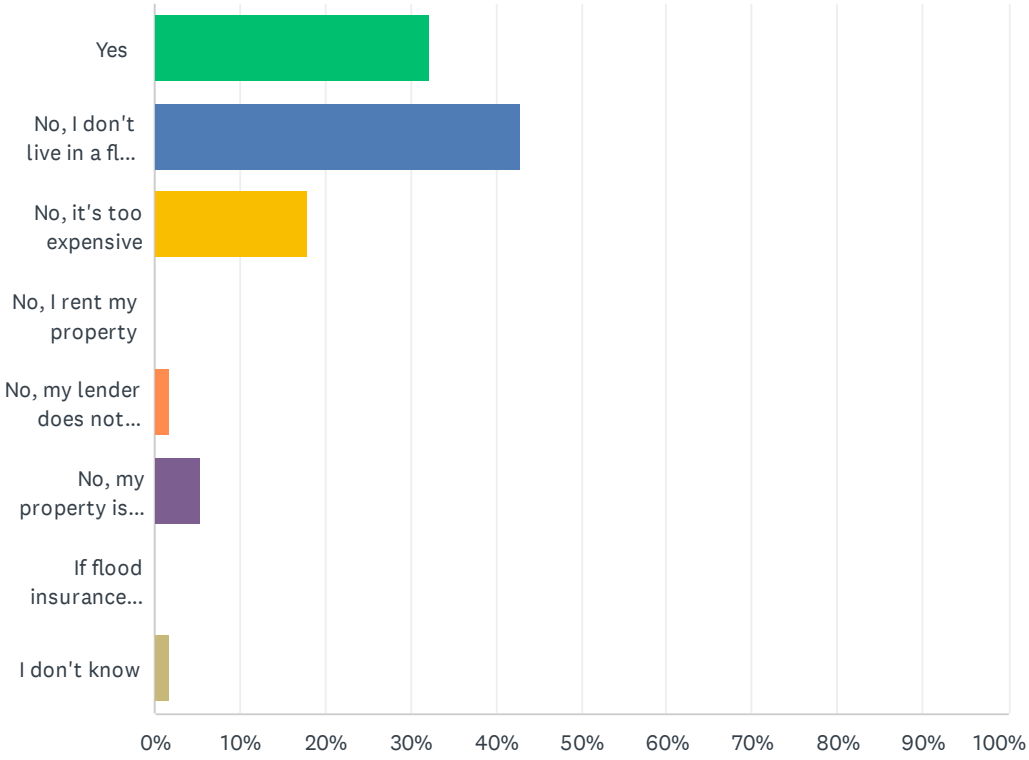


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	35.09%	20
No	42.11%	24
I don't know if I'm in the flood hazard area	15.79%	9
I would like some help determining if I am in the flood hazard area. (Please include your email in the blank.)	7.02%	4
TOTAL		57

#	I WOULD LIKE SOME HELP DETERMINING IF I AM IN THE FLOOD HAZARD AREA. (PLEASE INCLUDE YOUR EMAIL IN THE BLANK.)	DATE
1	cdonered57@yahoo.com	7/19/2022 11:18 PM
2	nmk@nmklaw.com	3/29/2022 4:29 PM
3	Jtharin3@gmail.com	2/15/2022 6:41 PM
4	cathy.protopapas@yahoo.com	2/4/2022 11:05 PM

Q7 Do you carry flood insurance?

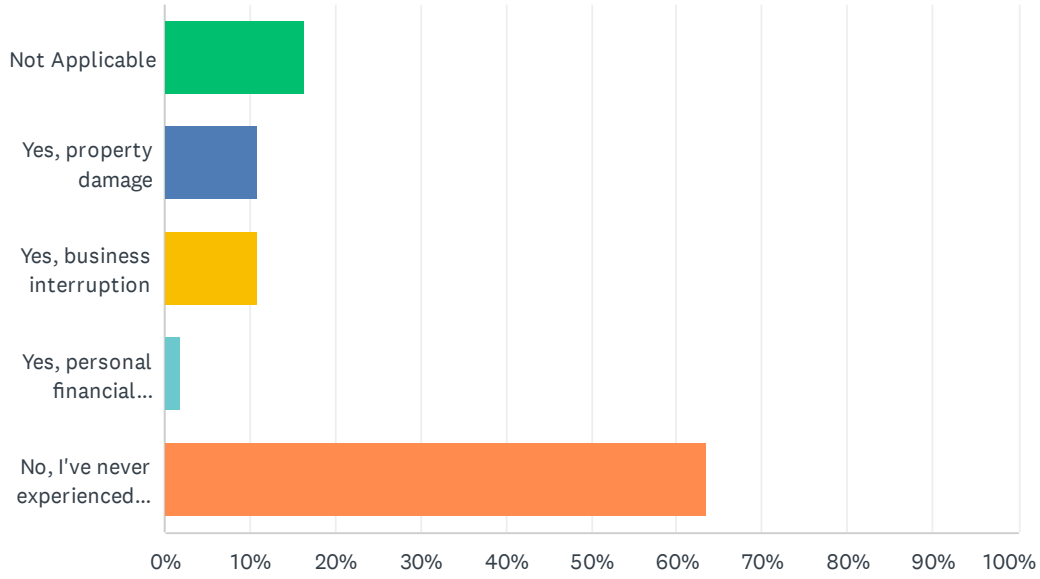
Answered: 56 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	32.14%	18
No, I don't live in a flood hazard zone	42.86%	24
No, it's too expensive	17.86%	10
No, I rent my property	0.00%	0
No, my lender does not require it	1.79%	1
No, my property is elevated out of the flood hazard area	5.36%	3
If flood insurance covered water main breaks or other multi-property flooding event, I would carry it	0.00%	0
I don't know	1.79%	1
Total Respondents: 56		

Q8 Have you experienced business interruption, property damage or other financial adversity (lost wages or rental income, costly repairs, delays in insurance reimbursements) due to flooding in Tarpon Springs. (Select all that apply)

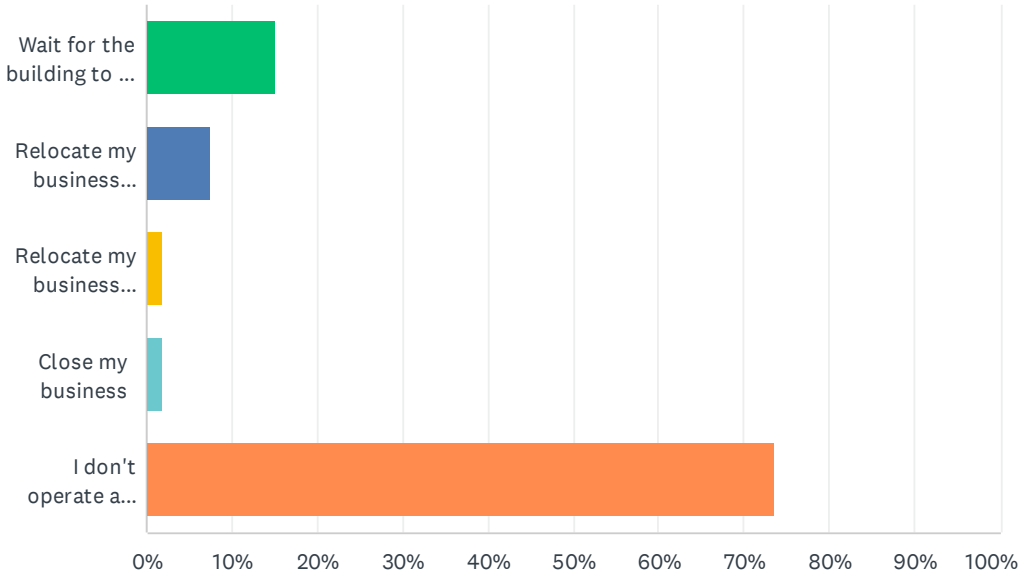
Answered: 55 Skipped: 4



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Not Applicable	16.36%	9
Yes, property damage	10.91%	6
Yes, business interruption	10.91%	6
Yes, personal financial adversity	1.82%	1
No, I've never experienced problems	63.64%	35
Total Respondents: 55		

Q9 If you operate a business in a building that would suffer from flood damage, which of the following actions would you take?

Answered: 53 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Wait for the building to be renovated and move back in	15.09%	8
Relocate my business temporarily, but move back in after the renovation	7.55%	4
Relocate my business permanently	1.89%	1
Close my business	1.89%	1
I don't operate a business	73.58%	39
Total Respondents: 53		

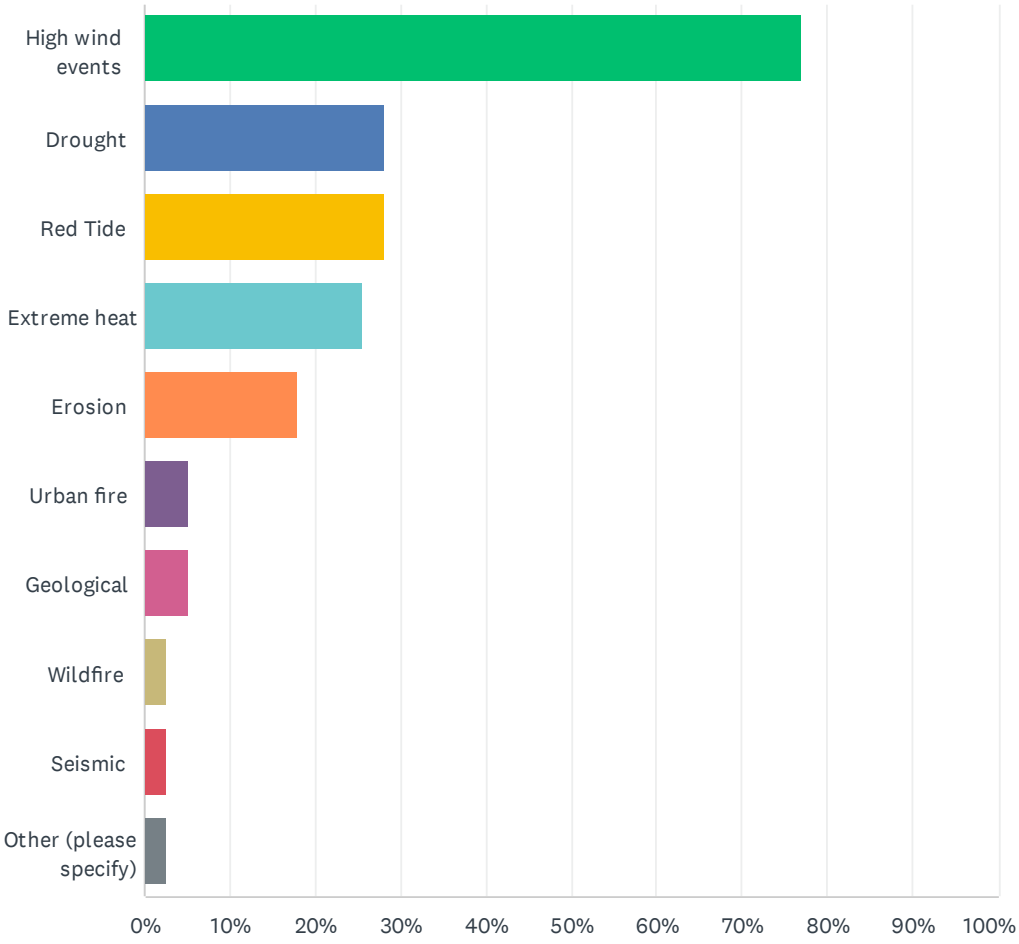
Q10 If there are other disaster-related challenges you have experienced as a business owner, please share them below.

Answered: 16 Skipped: 43

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	NA	5/12/2022 1:15 PM
2	na	4/11/2022 2:59 PM
3	Flooded streets limiting access is a problem	3/30/2022 11:16 AM
4	not a resident or property owner, just a city employee	3/30/2022 10:37 AM
5	NA	3/30/2022 8:26 AM
6	Just difficulty getting around due to some flooded areas.	3/26/2022 4:29 PM
7	N/A	3/19/2022 11:32 AM
8	None	2/26/2022 5:19 PM
9	N/A	2/22/2022 4:55 PM
10	None	2/13/2022 12:17 PM
11	N/A	2/12/2022 2:05 PM
12	none	2/7/2022 7:49 AM
13	N/A	2/4/2022 11:05 PM
14	N/a	2/4/2022 9:32 PM
15	N/A	2/2/2022 8:42 AM
16	Not a business owner	2/1/2022 7:52 AM

Q11 Are there hazards that cause a high level of concern for your property other than flooding-related events? If so, which ones? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 39 Skipped: 20

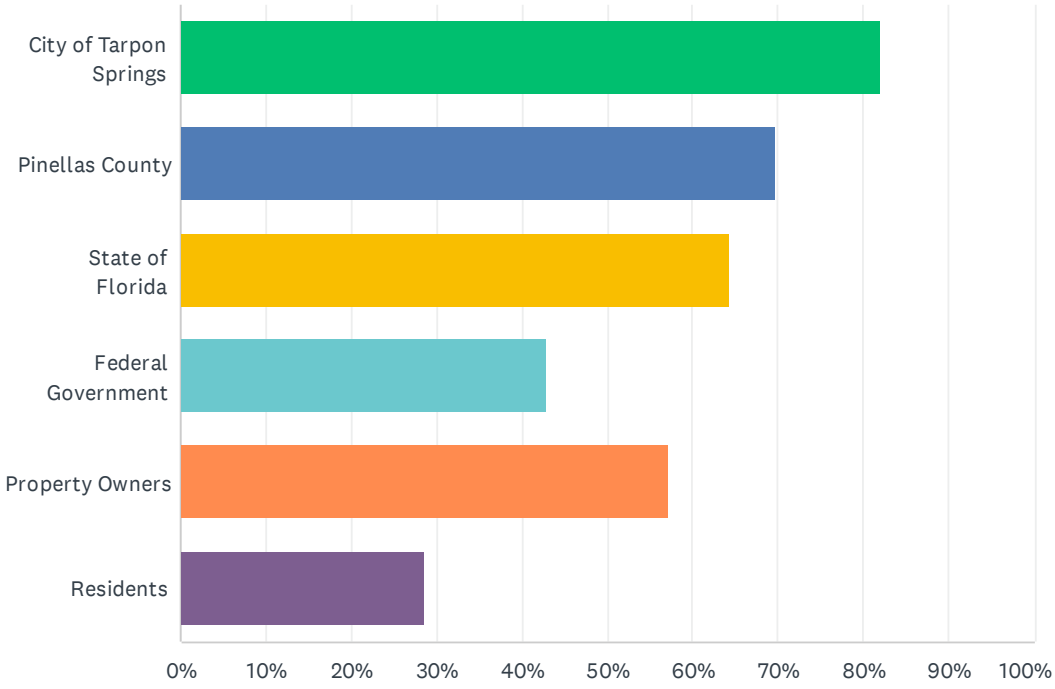


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
High wind events	76.92%	30
Drought	28.21%	11
Red Tide	28.21%	11
Extreme heat	25.64%	10
Erosion	17.95%	7
Urban fire	5.13%	2
Geological	5.13%	2
Wildfire	2.56%	1
Seismic	2.56%	1
Other (please specify)	2.56%	1
Total Respondents: 39		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	sinkholes	3/30/2022 11:00 AM

Q12 Who do you believe has responsibility for protecting property against flooding events in Tarpon Springs? (Select all that apply)

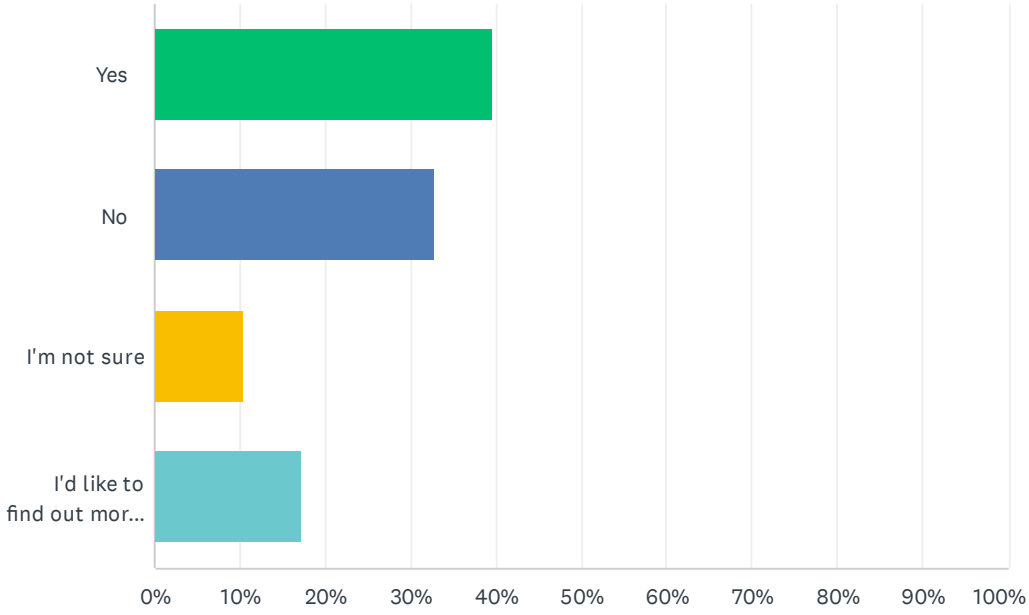
Answered: 56 Skipped: 3



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
City of Tarpon Springs	82.14%	46
Pinellas County	69.64%	39
State of Florida	64.29%	36
Federal Government	42.86%	24
Property Owners	57.14%	32
Residents	28.57%	16
Total Respondents: 56		

Q13 Do you know whom to call in the city government following a disaster?

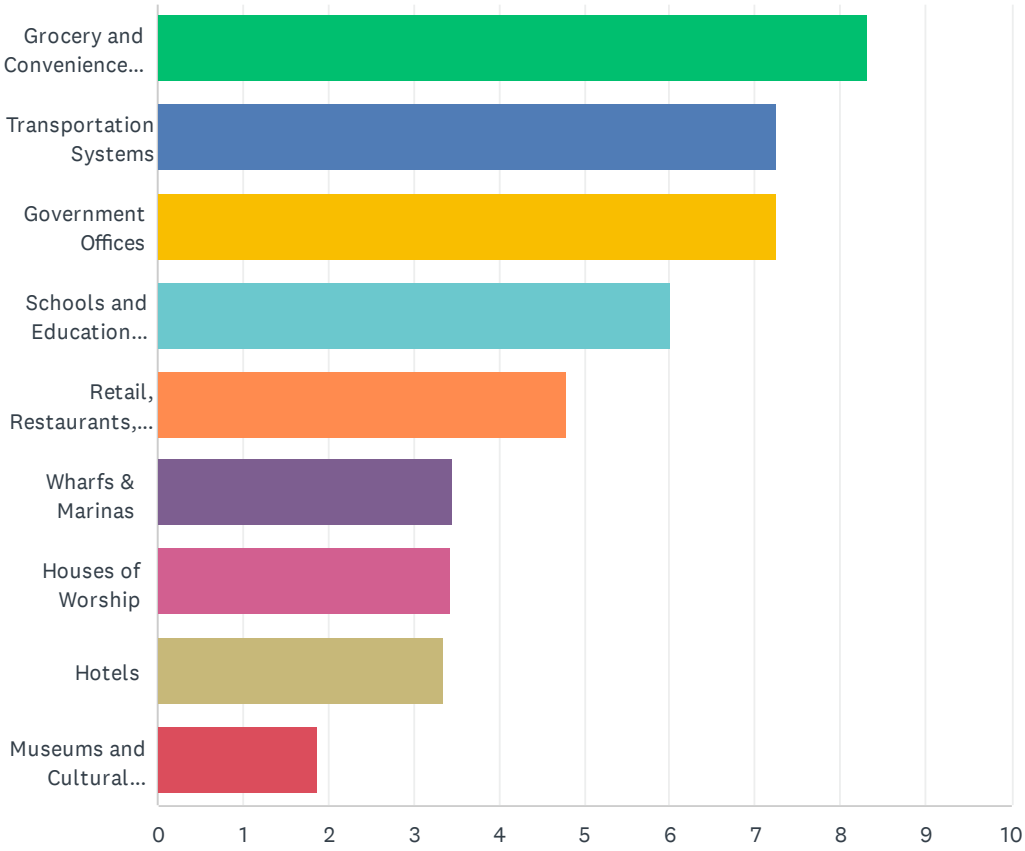
Answered: 58 Skipped: 1



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	39.66%	23
No	32.76%	19
I'm not sure	10.34%	6
I'd like to find out more about who to contact during and after a disaster	17.24%	10
TOTAL		58

Q14 If Tarpon Springs experienced a flooding disaster, other than emergency services, which of the following would you want to see operational soonest after the recovery? (Please rank in order of importance)

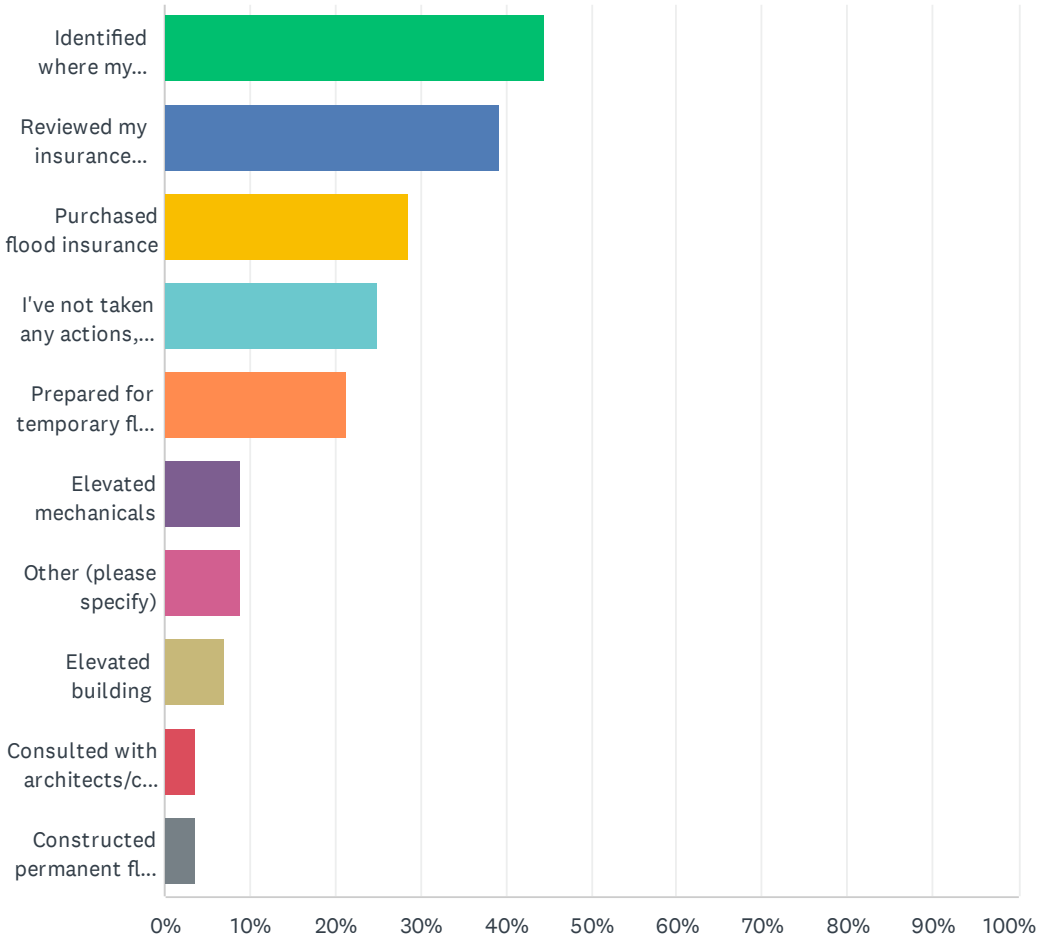
Answered: 58 Skipped: 1



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	TOTAL	SCORE
Grocery and Convenience Stores	52.63% 30	36.84% 21	3.51% 2	5.26% 3	0.00% 0	1.75% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	57	8.32
Transportation Systems	32.08% 17	15.09% 8	20.75% 11	18.87% 10	7.55% 4	3.77% 2	1.89% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	53	7.26
Government Offices	16.67% 9	35.19% 19	22.22% 12	12.96% 7	9.26% 5	1.85% 1	1.85% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	54	7.24
Schools and Education Institutions	4.00% 2	4.00% 2	32.00% 16	26.00% 13	20.00% 10	12.00% 6	2.00% 1	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	50	6.02
Retail, Restaurants, Bars, and Cafes	0.00% 0	2.13% 1	21.28% 10	12.77% 6	21.28% 10	17.02% 8	14.89% 7	6.38% 3	4.26% 2	47	4.79
Wharfs & Marinas	0.00% 0	2.17% 1	4.35% 2	6.52% 3	10.87% 5	21.74% 10	23.91% 11	15.22% 7	15.22% 7	46	3.46
Houses of Worship	0.00% 0	2.13% 1	0.00% 0	10.64% 5	14.89% 7	17.02% 8	25.53% 12	12.77% 6	17.02% 8	47	3.43
Hotels	0.00% 0	4.35% 2	2.17% 1	8.70% 4	13.04% 6	13.04% 6	19.57% 9	17.39% 8	21.74% 10	46	3.35
Museums and Cultural Institutions	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	0.00% 0	2.17% 1	0.00% 0	4.35% 2	8.70% 4	45.65% 21	39.13% 18	46	1.87

Q15 What actions have you taken to protect your property against flooding? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 56 Skipped: 3

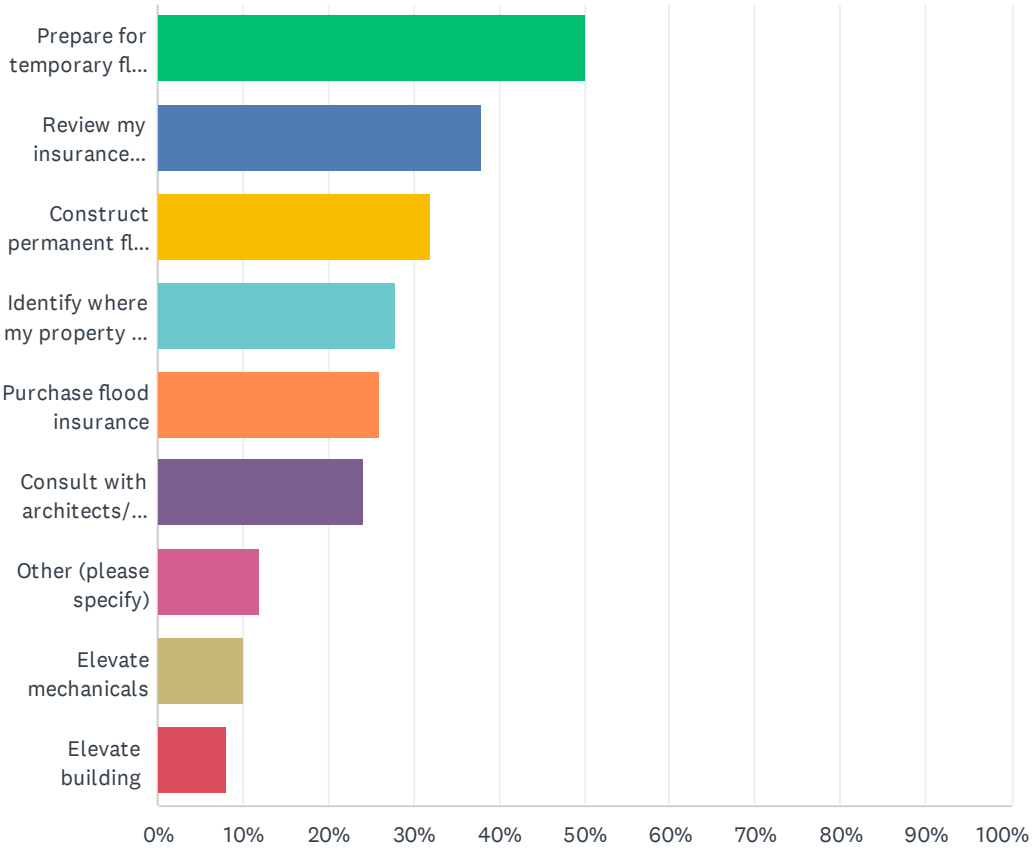


ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Identified where my property is located relative to the flood hazard zones	44.64%	25
Reviewed my insurance coverage	39.29%	22
Purchased flood insurance	28.57%	16
I've not taken any actions, yet.	25.00%	14
Prepared for temporary flood protection	21.43%	12
Elevated mechanicals	8.93%	5
Other (please specify)	8.93%	5
Elevated building	7.14%	4
Consulted with architects/contractors on flood adaptation methods	3.57%	2
Constructed permanent flood barriers	3.57%	2
Total Respondents: 56		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	na	3/30/2022 11:38 AM
2	was double slabbed, pond cleanout, drain cleanout (perm barriers)	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
3	na	3/30/2022 10:37 AM
4	sand bags	2/5/2022 1:05 AM
5	N/A - my property is 26 feet above sea level	2/2/2022 8:42 AM

Q16 What future actions would you consider to protect your property against flooding? (Select all that apply)

Answered: 50 Skipped: 9



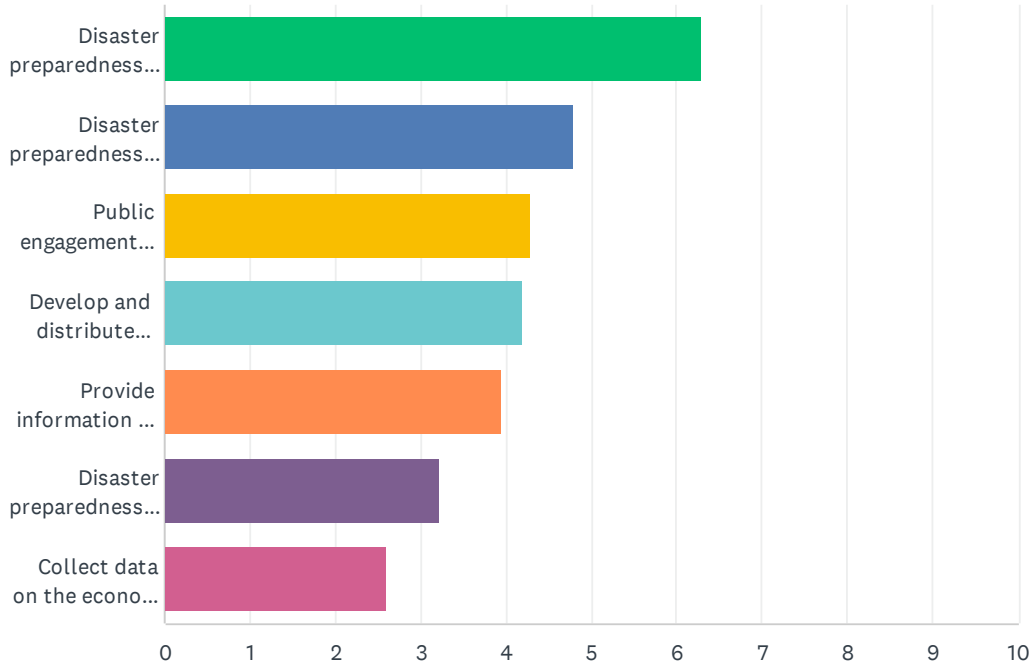
ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Prepare for temporary flood protection	50.00%	25
Review my insurance coverage	38.00%	19
Construct permanent flood barriers	32.00%	16
Identify where my property is located relative to the flood hazard zones	28.00%	14
Purchase flood insurance	26.00%	13
Consult with architects/ contractors on flood adaptation methods	24.00%	12
Other (please specify)	12.00%	6
Elevate mechanicals	10.00%	5
Elevate building	8.00%	4
Total Respondents: 50		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE

1	na	3/30/2022 11:38 AM
2	nothing	3/30/2022 11:32 AM
3	I live in a villa and they have reroofed for wind integration	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
4	na	3/30/2022 10:37 AM
5	None	2/4/2022 9:32 PM
6	Ensure that redevelopment does not create a problem with flooding in the future	2/1/2022 9:10 PM

Q17 What informational tools or programs would you want from the City regarding disaster preparedness? (Please rank in order of importance)

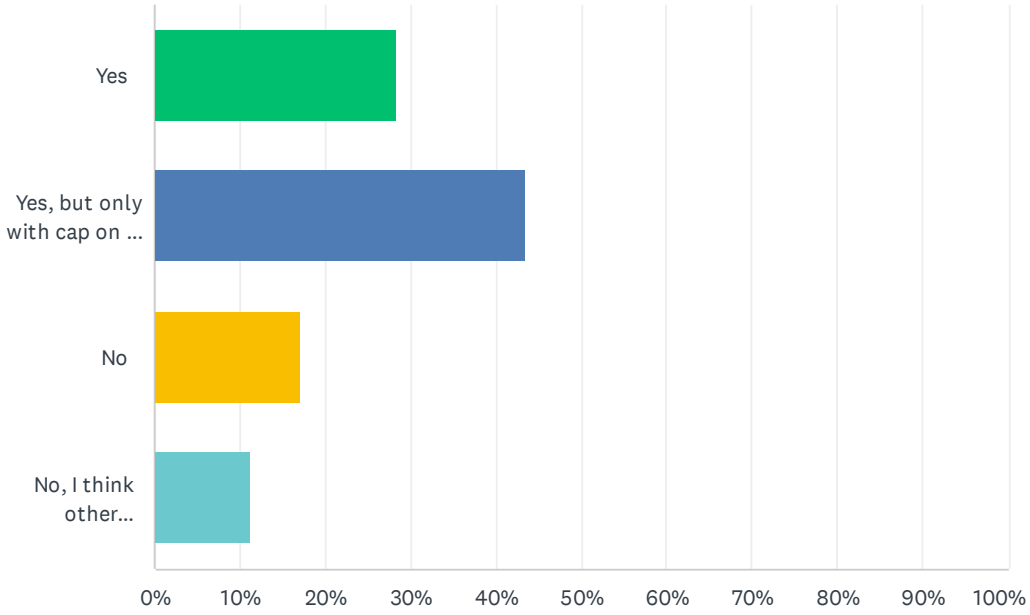
Answered: 51 Skipped: 8



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	SCORE
Disaster preparedness and recovery toolkits for property owners and residents	67.39% 31	13.04% 6	8.70% 4	6.52% 3	0.00% 0	4.35% 2	0.00% 0	46	6.28
Disaster preparedness and recovery toolkits for businesses	9.30% 4	37.21% 16	13.95% 6	18.60% 8	9.30% 4	6.98% 3	4.65% 2	43	4.79
Public engagement events or activities (e.g. informational signage, preparedness workshops)	9.76% 4	24.39% 10	21.95% 9	12.20% 5	7.32% 3	9.76% 4	14.63% 6	41	4.29
Develop and distribute design guidelines for adapting properties to minimize disaster risk	9.09% 4	13.64% 6	22.73% 10	18.18% 8	20.45% 9	11.36% 5	4.55% 2	44	4.20
Provide information on risk, insurance, and preparedness for residents, real estate professionals, and businesses	17.07% 7	14.63% 6	7.32% 3	19.51% 8	9.76% 4	12.20% 5	19.51% 8	41	3.95
Disaster preparedness and recovery toolkits for historic and cultural institutions (e.g. museums, library, archives)	0.00% 0	5.13% 2	28.21% 11	10.26% 4	12.82% 5	28.21% 11	15.38% 6	39	3.23
Collect data on the economic impact of disasters on city and business revenues	0.00% 0	5.26% 2	7.89% 3	7.89% 3	31.58% 12	15.79% 6	31.58% 12	38	2.61

Q18 Should the City of Tarpon Springs offer financial incentives to historic building property owners for flood improvements?

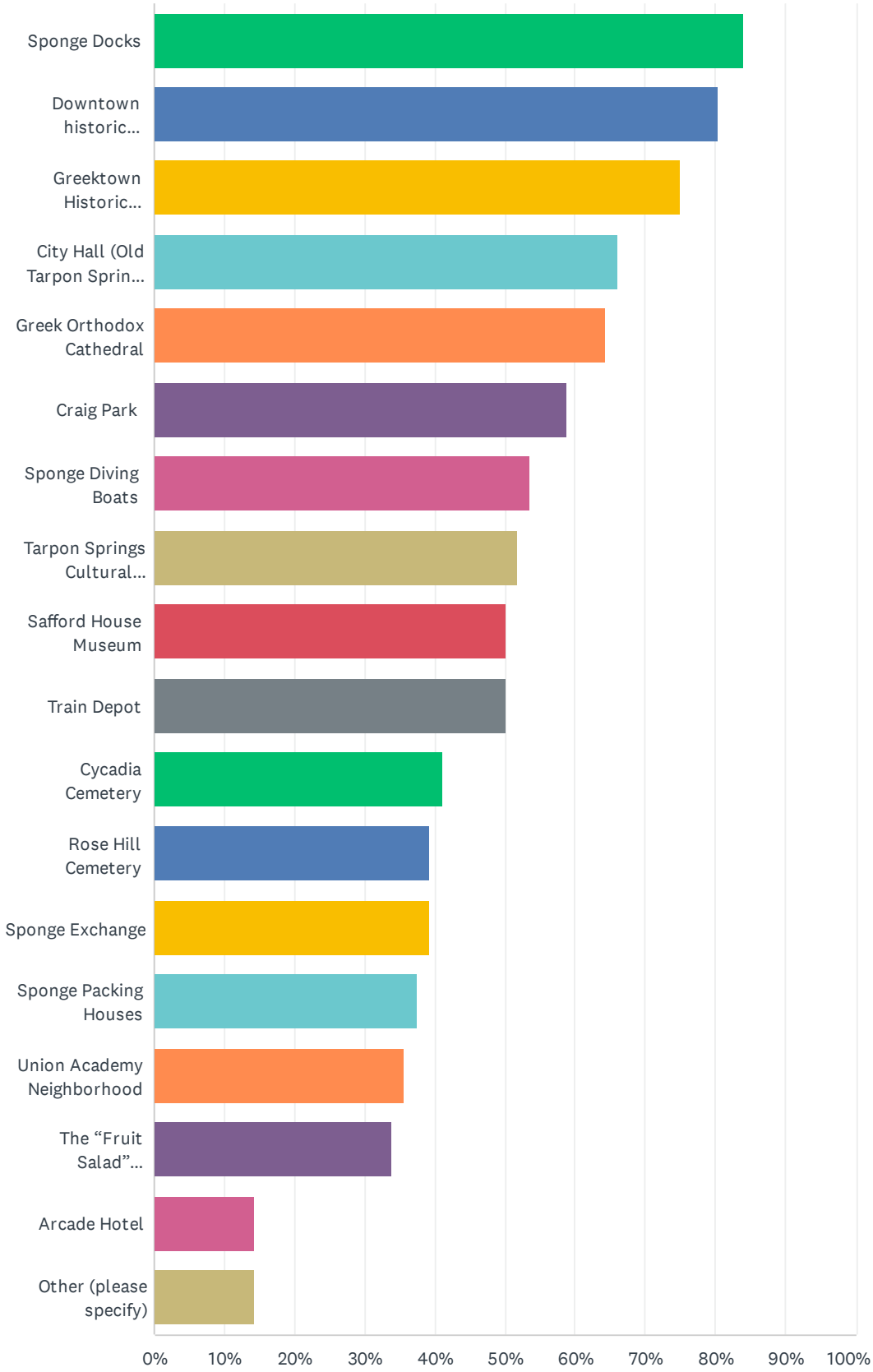
Answered: 53 Skipped: 6



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Yes	28.30%	15
Yes, but only with cap on how much is given per year	43.40%	23
No	16.98%	9
No, I think other non-financial incentives should be explored	11.32%	6
TOTAL		53

Q19 Besides your own property, select from below the buildings, sites, neighborhoods, or resources that you'd like to see better protected or prioritized against disaster loss. (Only select 10 please)

Answered: 56 Skipped: 3


Sponge Docks
Downtown historic...
Greektown Historic...
City Hall (Old Tarpon Sprin...
Greek Orthodox Cathedral
Craig Park
Sponge Diving Boats
Tarpon Springs Cultural...
Safford House Museum
Train Depot
Cycadia Cemetery
Rose Hill Cemetery
Sponge Exchange
Sponge Packing Houses
Union Academy Neighborhood
The “Fruit Salad”...
Arcade Hotel
Other (please specify)
0%
10%
20%
30%
40%
50%
60%
70%
80%
90%
100%

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Sponge Docks	83.93%	47
Downtown historic district	80.36%	45
Greektown Historic District	75.00%	42
City Hall (Old Tarpon Springs High School)	66.07%	37
Greek Orthodox Cathedral	64.29%	36
Craig Park	58.93%	33
Sponge Diving Boats	53.57%	30
Tarpon Springs Cultural Center	51.79%	29
Safford House Museum	50.00%	28
Train Depot	50.00%	28
Cycadia Cemetery	41.07%	23
Rose Hill Cemetery	39.29%	22
Sponge Exchange	39.29%	22
Sponge Packing Houses	37.50%	21
Union Academy Neighborhood	35.71%	20
The “Fruit Salad” neighborhood	33.93%	19
Arcade Hotel	14.29%	8
Other (please specify)	14.29%	8
Total Respondents: 56		

#	OTHER (PLEASE SPECIFY)	DATE
1	Heritage Museum	3/30/2022 12:07 PM
2	Fred Howard Park	3/30/2022 10:52 AM
3	Heritage Museum	3/30/2022 10:46 AM
4	Alt 19 in front of ace	2/15/2022 6:41 PM
5	Library	2/7/2022 7:49 AM
6	Annie Dabbs Black History Satellite location with Dr. Carter G. Woodson Museum in St. Petersburg	2/4/2022 11:05 PM
7	Sunset beach	2/4/2022 9:32 PM
8	Fruit stand near ace hardware. Riverside drive west of the draw bridge keeps flooding	2/1/2022 7:52 AM

Q20 What additional comments would you like to make regarding your value for Tarpon Springs' heritage and the need to protect historic places from flooding disasters?

Answered: 28 Skipped: 31

#	RESPONSES	DATE
1	Stop the shoreline and wetland encroachments. Put setbacks back in place.	8/1/2022 11:33 AM
2	Need to have all buildings brought up to fire and safety codes. At times the restuarants and stores appear to be fire hazards with no fire exits. A friend visitng who is a boat captain said one of the tour boats going out was overloaded. I am not an experienced boater but it certainly looked crowded and I would not have felt safe on the boat. Too often the sponge docks do not appear safe from fire, crowding of stores and limited emergency exits. Flooding would have to come after fire and building code upgrades e.g. is the electrical all updated in the stores?	7/25/2022 3:23 PM
3	Make it easier for people to have input. Too many people do not have tech skills, computers, etc. to participate in the pro.	5/12/2022 1:15 PM
4	It is the property owners responsibility to protect THEIR property	3/30/2022 12:04 PM
5	Participant used checkmarks on both ranking questions.	3/30/2022 12:02 PM
6	Question 17: I want none of these	3/30/2022 11:32 AM
7	Question 14 had the same rankings for multiple categories. 1:transportation. grocery, government, schools. 2: hotels. 3: houses of worship. 5: wharfs,retail, museums	3/30/2022 11:29 AM
8	The sponge docks needs a good flood plan to move forward. (ranking questions were just checkmarks)	3/30/2022 11:25 AM
9	Question 14 rankings: Multiple selections were ranked the same number. 1: Transportation, grocery, government, hotels; 2: schools, houses of worship; 5: museums Question 17: all were ranked at a 1	3/30/2022 11:20 AM
10	Question 17: only had check marks.	3/30/2022 11:07 AM
11	The sponge docks are the worst for flooding	3/30/2022 11:03 AM
12	Our historic district is also a prime source of tourism. The docks provide tourist venues that drive the Greek community	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
13	input note: rankings were just checkmarks on paper.	3/30/2022 10:49 AM
14	Question 17: Unclear what is in a "toolkit" Clorox? garbage bags? tarps? Also first ranking: location of closest shelters, their rules, how to get there	3/30/2022 10:46 AM
15	There needs to be better outflow for waters to recede after flooding events in low lying areas. Solid construction which replaced wood at the sponge docks for example hinders outflow and prolongs and exacerbates flooding. There needs to be a plan for low lying areas like this to prevent extended flooding.	3/30/2022 8:26 AM
16	Tarpon Springs is a well known area for the sponge docks and its Greek heritage. With evolving technology, there should be ways to preserve the heritage of buildings while considering the rising oceans. Look at Venice, Italy and other places that have alot of water. What are the precautions they are taking?	3/26/2022 4:29 PM
17	The sponge docks have received funds in the past and been presented with building alternatives--those business owners need to take some personal responsibility for fixing the area if they resist change and not rely on government funds every time there is a storm	3/19/2022 11:32 AM
18	I'd like to see a resiliency plan such as Annapolis MD	2/26/2022 5:19 PM
19	N/A	2/22/2022 4:55 PM

20	Get the check valves installed!	2/18/2022 8:56 AM
21	Hard to answer many of these questions without a cost and tax estimate.	2/14/2022 3:18 PM
22	None	2/13/2022 12:17 PM
23	N/a	2/12/2022 2:05 PM
24	none	2/7/2022 7:49 AM
25	Many ideas are coming in via Facebook newsfeed with some posted in Turn the Tide	2/4/2022 11:05 PM
26	Thanks for your concern	2/2/2022 8:42 AM
27	Provide property owners of historic properties, low interest loans and find out what government programs can assist them and let them know. Investing & upgrading this historic district will contribute to the economic development of the town and have business owners wanting to stay in town which in turn will animate and densify the town and help businesses however, a transportation study must be done to ensure the roads can handle the added visitors. You don't want to create gridlock and lack of movement within town or in neighboring communities as a result. The reason the sponge docks is a must see town is because it is similar to the streets of Greece we all remember years ago. Remove Dodecanese Blvd, have better arterial roads behind the building with a designated parking garage. Make dodecanese blvd a walking plaza where you can host special greek events through out the year to commemorate the heritage.	2/1/2022 9:10 PM
28	I think the #1 priority is to prevent street flooding during high tide and heavy rain. The sponge docks need to be protected to encourage tourism, and residents need to rely on streets being open and safe. Flooding streets during high tide shows a lack of effort to maintain the city.	2/1/2022 7:52 AM

Q21 Finally, thank you for your participation! If you would like to discuss your answers in more detail or receive more information please include your contact information below.

Answered: 28 Skipped: 31

ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES	
Name	89.29%	25
Company	0.00%	0
Address	0.00%	0
Address 2	0.00%	0
City/Town	0.00%	0
State/Province	0.00%	0
ZIP/Postal Code	0.00%	0
Country	0.00%	0
Email Address	100.00%	28
Phone Number	0.00%	0

#	NAME	DATE
1	Laura Lialios-Johnson	8/1/2022 11:33 AM
2	Peggy Kern	7/25/2022 3:23 PM
3	Donna DeReno	7/19/2022 11:18 PM
4	Nickollet Henderson	5/12/2022 1:15 PM
5	Diane Wood	3/30/2022 12:07 PM
6	Cyndi Tarapani	3/30/2022 11:38 AM
7	John Hoffman	3/30/2022 11:25 AM
8	Annie Samarkos	3/30/2022 11:22 AM
9	Ed Hoffman	3/30/2022 11:16 AM
10	JoAnne Telker	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
11	Lambros Touris	3/30/2022 10:49 AM
12	Chris Christopoulos	3/30/2022 8:26 AM
13	Nomikos S. Kouskoutis	3/29/2022 4:29 PM
14	Carmen Speros	3/26/2022 4:29 PM
15	Ted Wisniewski	2/26/2022 5:19 PM
16	Caroline Lanford	2/22/2022 4:55 PM
17	Ken Saiya	2/18/2022 8:56 AM
18	Jonathan Tharin	2/15/2022 6:41 PM

19	Georgii Billiris	2/15/2022 3:03 PM
20	Carlos Colon	2/13/2022 12:17 PM
21	Carrie Page	2/12/2022 3:15 PM
22	SHANNON WRIGHT	2/10/2022 8:46 AM
23	Catherine Protopapas	2/4/2022 11:05 PM
24	N	2/2/2022 8:42 AM
25	Chris	2/1/2022 7:52 AM
#	**COMPANY**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**ADDRESS**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**ADDRESS 2**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**CITY/TOWN**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**STATE/PROVINCE**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**ZIP/POSTAL CODE**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**COUNTRY**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	
#	**EMAIL ADDRESS**	**DATE**
1	Lauralia5357@gmail.com	8/1/2022 11:33 AM
2	murphykern@gmail.com	7/25/2022 3:23 PM
3	cdonered57@yahoo.com	7/19/2022 11:18 PM
4	hendersonn@yahoo.com	5/12/2022 1:15 PM
5	dwood@ctsfl.us	3/30/2022 12:07 PM
6	c.tarapani@tarapaniplanning.com	3/30/2022 11:38 AM
7	hoffmandesign99@gmail.com	3/30/2022 11:25 AM
8	the1910inn@aol.com	3/30/2022 11:22 AM
9	ed@whanc.com	3/30/2022 11:16 AM
10	dwvatikiotis@hotmail.com	3/30/2022 11:08 AM
11	Jeandinoff@yahoo.com	3/30/2022 11:07 AM
12	joannetelker@gmail.com	3/30/2022 11:00 AM
13	Ltouris45@gmail.com	3/30/2022 10:49 AM
14	the1midge@aol.com	3/30/2022 10:46 AM
15	christoschristopoulos@yahoo.com	3/30/2022 8:26 AM
16	nmk@nmklaw.com	3/29/2022 4:29 PM
17	carmensellsrealestate@gmail.com	3/26/2022 4:29 PM

18	tedwis@yahoo.com	2/26/2022 5:19 PM
19	clanford@ctsfl.us	2/22/2022 4:55 PM
20	ken.saiya@me.com	2/18/2022 8:56 AM
21	Jtharin3@gmail.com	2/15/2022 6:41 PM
22	georgiix@hotmail.com	2/15/2022 3:03 PM
23	hdcarlosmcolon@gmail.com	2/13/2022 12:17 PM
24	paeudopage@gmail.com	2/12/2022 3:15 PM
25	shannon.wright@yahoo.com	2/10/2022 8:46 AM
26	cathy.protopapas@yahoo.com	2/4/2022 11:05 PM
27	A	2/2/2022 8:42 AM
28	blazingfun@gmail.com	2/1/2022 7:52 AM
#	**PHONE NUMBER**	**DATE**
	There are no responses.	

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ENDNOTES

[1] Chris Landsea and Tom Knutson. 2022. "Can we expect Atlantic hurricanes to change over the coming century due to global warming?" National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Climate.gov Beyond the Data Blog post, June 6, 2022. https://www.climate.gov/news-features/blogs/can-we-expect-atlantic-hurricanes-change-over-coming-century-due-global-warming

[2] Florida Division of Historical Resources (FDHR) Small Matching Grant 22.h.sm.100.071

[3] Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). 2005. *Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning. FEMA Publication 386-6. May 2005,* *https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi6wdee3bf3AhURnWoFHYROAjsQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.fema.gov%2Fpdf%2Ffima%2F386-6_Book.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2nsk_kuXt3Yd1yfoWSaThO*

[4] National Park Service National Register of Historic Places. 2014. Tarpon Springs Greektown Historic District, 14000321

[5] National Park Service, National Register Bulletin #38 (1992) defines a Traditional Cultural Property as "one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community."

[6] Janus Research. 2009. *Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs. Final report*. July 2009, p. 142

[7] Janus Research. 2009. *Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs. Final report*. July 2009

[8] The recreation center was recorded on the 2009 Tarpons Springs Historic District survey as FMSF# 8PI11873

[9] Bucuvalas, Tina. 2014. "The African American Community of Tarpon Springs," p.1. Manuscript text for exhibit panels

[10] Pinellas County Local Mitigation Strategy Report 2020, p. 4-29

[11] City of Tarpon Springs. 2022. Stormwater Action Plan. January 2022, 183 pp

[12] Ross, M.S., J. O'Brien and L. Sternberg. 1994. Sea-level rise and the reduction in pine forests in the Florida Keys. Ecological Applications. 4. 144.10.2307/1942124

[13] Pinellas County Flood Map Service Homepage, Sea Level Rise Map App https://floodmaps.pinellascounty.org/pages/sea-level-rise

[14] National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. 2022. 2022 Sea Level Rise Technical Report. https://oceanservice.noaa.gov/hazards/sealevelrise/sealevelrise-tech-report-sections.html#application-guide

[15] Florida Building Code, 7th edition (2020). Section 1609.1.2. WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGION. Areas within hurricane-prone regions located: Within 1 mile (1.61 km) of the coastal mean high water line where the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult}, is 130 mph (58 m/s) or greater; or 2.In areas where the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult}, is 140 mph (63.6 m/s) or greater.

[16] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2005. Integrating historic property and cultural resource considerations into hazard mitigation planning: A state and local mitigation planning how-to guide. FEMA 386-6, May 2005

[17] US Census data Dec 2021, land area of city approx. 9.1 square miles (5,824 acres). Area of the Local Historic District (including the NRHP district) contains about 700 acres, and the Greektown Historic TCP District, about 140 acres. (NRHP nomination form)

[18] Pinellas County Local Mitigation Strategy Report 2020, Table 4-21, p. 4-64. The 100-year floodplain (preliminary). A number of parcels have ancillary structures or multiple main structures.

[19] Janus Research. *Historic Resources Survey of Tarpon Springs*, 2009. This study used the recommended criteria for including structures 50 years of age or older at the time of the study.

[20] Pinellas County has identified over 202,000 parcels with structures that date from the period 1945-1975.

[21] *City of Tarpon Springs Historic Resources Element, Section II.B., p.7*

[22] Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King, *Guidelines for evaluating and documenting traditional cultural properties*. National Register Bulletin #38. Washington DC, US Dept of the Interior, National Park Service, 1990, p. 3

[23] The NRHP nomination identified 282 buildings, 1 site, and 13 structures as contributing resources. Of these, 5 resources were previously listed on the NRHP. An additional 82 structures were considered as non-contributing resources. After surveying the current conditions in Greektown, we found a number of the listed structures along Dodecanese Blvd. especially along the north side by the Anclote River, have been demolished.

[24] City of Tarpon Springs Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual, Chapter 3: Architectural Style Guide. February, 2021

[25] Florida Building Code, 7th edition (2020). Section 1609.1.2. WIND-BORNE DEBRIS REGION. Areas within hurricane-prone regions located: Within 1 mile (1.61 km) of the coastal mean high water line where the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult}, is 130 mph (58 m/s) or greater; or 2.In areas where the ultimate design wind speed, V_{ult}, is 140 mph (63.6 m/s) or greater.

[26] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2008. National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Floodplain Management Bulletin: Historic Structures. FEMA P-467-2

[27] Process described in the Pinellas County Local Mitigation Strategy Plan, 2020

[28] Pinellas County Sustainability and Resiliency Office, 2023: https://pinellas.gov/department/sustainability/

[29] Adaptation Planning for Historic Properties. Florida Department of Economic Opportunity. May 2015

[30] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2005. Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning: State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide. FEMA 386-6. May 2005

[31] Federal Emergency Management Agency. 2005. Integrating Historic Property and Cultural Resource Considerations into Hazard Mitigation Planning: State and Local Mitigation Planning How-To Guide. FEMA 386-6. May 2005

[32] Eggleston, J., J. Parker and J. Wellock. 2021. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Technical Preservation Services, 2021

[33] Eggleston, J., J. Parker and J. Wellock. 2021. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Technical Preservation Services, 2021

[34] Florida Building Commission. 2020. Florida Building Code – Existing Building, 7th edition. Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, Florida Building Commission

[35] Florida Building Commission. 2020. Florida Building Code – Existing Building, 7th edition. Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, Florida Building Commission

[36] Florida Building Commission. 2020. Florida Building Code – Existing Building, 7th edition. Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, Florida Building Commission

[37] Florida Building Commission. 2020. Florida Building Code – Existing Building, 7th edition. Florida Department of Business & Professional Regulation, Florida Building Commission

[38] Eggleston, J., J. Parker and J. Wellock. 2021. The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation & Guidelines on Flood Adaptation for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings. U.S. Department of the Interior National Park Service Technical Preservation Services, 2021

[39] City of Tarpon Springs. *Historic District Design Review Guidelines Manual*, February 2021, p. 120

[40] City of Tarpon Springs. 2022. Stormwater Action Plan. January 2022, 183 pp