



Coastal Archaeology & History Research, Inc.

Cultural Resource Consultants

Tuesday, September 08, 2020

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Re: 12509 Temporary Fire Station No. 13.
Review of A Phase I Cultural Resource Assessment Survey of Temporary Fire Station #13,
Broward County, Fort Lauderdale, Florida. Environmental Services, Inc. Jacksonville, Florida.

Trisha Logan,

In capacity as archaeological consultant to the City of Fort Lauderdale I have reviewed the referenced survey report in accordance with Chapters 267, *Florida Statutes* and Section 47-25.2.P, *Fort Lauderdale U.L.D.R* for possible effects to historic properties listed, or eligible for listing, on the *National Register of Historic Places* (NRHP) and/or designated, or eligible for designation, as City historical landmarks or sites, or otherwise of historical, architectural or archaeological value.

The subject property consists of .4+/- acres of vacant, previously developed land located in the Fort Lauderdale Beach Barrier Island Archaeological Zone (ZONE) and the Birch Estates Historical District / BD4462 (CAHR 2019; FLDHR 2020). The parcel was determined to have a moderate to high potential to contain significant archaeological deposits and was recommended for archaeological survey in coordination with development (CAHR 2019). In July 2020, Environmental Services, Inc. (ESI) performed a cultural resource survey of the parcel in accordance with Chapters 267, *Florida Statutes* in fulfillment of Section 47-25.2.P of the *Fort Lauderdale U.L.D.R.* (ESI 1-1).

Survey Findings

ESI's survey included 4 shovel test excavations conducted at approximately 30-meter intervals to depths of 20 centimeters (ESI 6-1, 6-2). Test were placed located in the central of the property and placed judgmentally between paved areas and surface features and were terminated either by water-table or spodic soils. Brent Handley, supervisory archaeologist, of ESI indicated the survey field methods were influenced by the presence of surface and subsurface obstructions including concrete paving, rock, and misc. construction debris (Pers.comm Sept 3, 2020). No intact soils were recorded, and no archaeological materials were encountered. The consultant recommends no further archaeological investigations.

Review Findings

As the City's archaeological consultant, I find the phase I survey inconclusive and consider the testing strategy and resulting sample-size do not provide the data required to determine the presence or absence of significant archaeological resources within the subject property. State guidelines recommend minimum shovel test intervals of 25 meters for surveys in High Probability Zones (HPZ) and 50 meters in Moderate Probability Zone (MPZ); these intervals may be adjusted as necessary to avoid obstructions (concrete, trees, etc.) (FLDHR 1993:15-20). Shovel tests are recommended to be a minimum of .5 meters wide and 1 meter deep, or less when stopped by water-table or obstruction (FLDHR 1993:15-20). Tests should be photo-documentation and recorded in a field-log and should evidence the soil stratigraphy (FLDHR 1993:15-20). ESI's survey conducted one (1) east/west transect in the center of the parcel, approximately 25-30 meters

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from the north and south parcel limits. The transect was comprised of four (4) shovel tests spaced at approximately 30-meter intervals and conducted to a maximum of 20 centimeters (ESI 6-1, 6-2).

Nearby archaeological deposits, specifically site BD1102 located adjacent to the subject property at the Bartlett Estate (a.k.a. BD1099) as well as recently identified archaeological sites 8BD5880 / Alhambra, BD6785 / Bayshore demonstrate that intact archaeological deposits may exist at depths beyond 20 cm within the Birch Estates neighborhood of the Beach Barrier Island Archaeological Zone (FLDHR 2020). Further south, in vicinity of Las Olas Boulevard and the Swimming Hall of Fame, recent archaeological excavations have yielded intact prehistoric deposits at depth up to, and possibly beyond, 130 cm (AHC 2020).

Recommendations

In my capacity as the City's archaeological consultant, it is my opinion that additional archaeological testing and archaeological monitoring should be conducted during development and recommend:

1. A professional archaeologist who meets the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Standards (36 CFR part 61 *as amended*) shall monitor all ground disturbance activities within the subject property. The purpose of the archaeological monitor will be to observe, record, and collect discoveries as they deem appropriate and to identify significant archaeological deposits. The archaeologist shall be empowered by the developer/owner to halt excavation / demolition activity to assess any discoveries that may be uncovered during development.
2. During monitoring of ground disturbance activities, the professional archaeologist should conduct judgmental shovel tests, to be located at the archaeologist's discretion - tests should meet the Florida Division of Historical Resources guidelines. The purpose of the tests will be to determine the presence/absence of subsurface archaeological deposits in the area not previously evaluated during the phase I assessment survey. The findings of these tests will be reported in the final report.
3. In the event that significant archaeological materials are encountered during the course of development, the archaeologist shall be empowered to direct the project site manager to halt excavation in the vicinity of the find and to alert the City's historic preservation staff to coordinate the discovery and determine what, if any, additional archaeological work is necessary.
4. In the event that unmarked human remains are encountered during the course of development, the archaeologist shall be empowered to direct the project site manager to halt excavation in the vicinity of the find and to alert the City's historic preservation staff to coordinate the discovery and take measures to implement Chapter 872.05 *Florida Statutes* as it pertains to the discovery of unmarked human remains.
5. If, upon visual observation of ground-disturbances, the professional archaeologist deems the subject property does not contain archaeological deposits and that archaeological monitoring is not necessary, the archaeologist may provide a letter to the Historic Preservation Planner requesting to change these requirements.
6. Upon completion of monitoring work, a final monitoring report shall be submitted to the City's historic Preservation Planner, Trisha Logan (tlogan@fortlauderdale.gov / 954-828-7107) for review, determination of significance, and additional actions. The report should detail the dates and activities of monitoring, discoveries, additional recommendations, and identify the disposition of the archaeological collection. conform to the professional *Standards* set forth in Chapter 1A-46 *Florida Administrative Code*.

Please contact me if you have any questions regarding these comments.

Regards,



Matthew DeFelice, M.A.
President / Archaeologist, CAHR, Inc.

Ref.:

AHC, Inc.

2020 "Phase III Archaeological Mitigation of Site 8BD6451 on the Dunes Hotel Parcel, Fort Lauderdale, Broward County, Florida. AHC, Inc. technical Report 1277. April 2020.

CAHR, Inc.

2019 Letter review of "Fort Lauderdale Beach Boulevard / Vistamar Street – Lot Improvements." Letter from CAHR, Inc. to Trisha Logan, Planner, City of Fort Lauderdale, Florida. November 4, 2019.

Handley, Brent

2020 Pers. Comm. Sept.1, 2020

Florida Division of Historical Resources

1993 Module Three: Guidelines for Use by Historical Preservation Professionals. Florida Division of Historical Resources, Tallahassee, Florida.

2020 Florida Master Site File. Tallahassee, Florida.