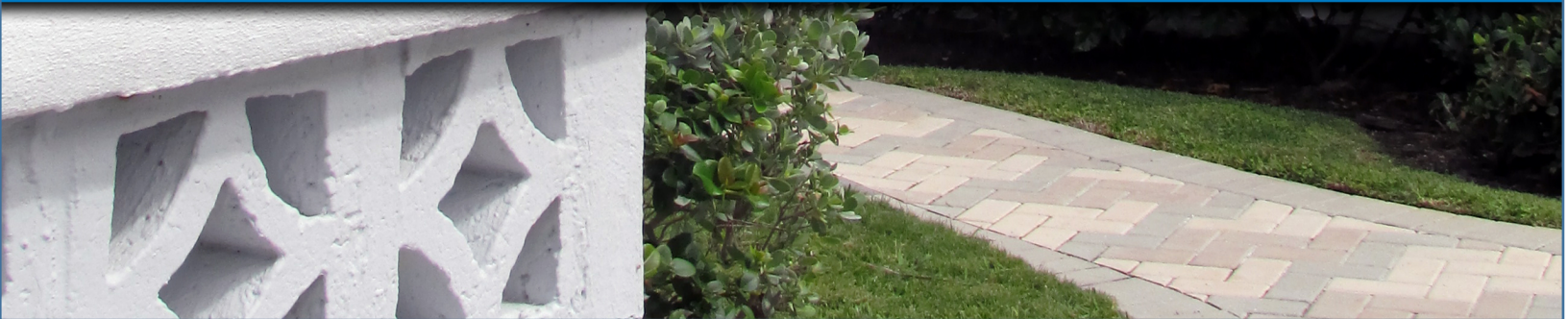




Historic Preservation Component Support Document



The associated BrowardNEXT2.0 Comprehensive Plan was adopted on March 28, 2019 (Ordinance No. 2019-11) by the Board of County Commissioners.

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List of Definitions

Addition – shall mean any new construction that adds mass to an existing historic resource.

Alteration – shall mean any act or process that alters any of the following aspects of a historic resource:

- 1) The exterior architectural appearance;
- 2) Any interior or exterior feature that has been designated as a historic resource;
- 3) Any interior structural feature that is visible from a public right-of-way or a navigable waterway;
or
- 4) When located within a non-residentially zoned designated historic district, the introduction, placement, or replacement of accessories or other personal property, including, but not limited to, furniture placed outdoors, pushcarts, and mobile or nonmobile vending machines or trolley cars placed on private property.

Archaeological materials cargo – shall mean human skeletal materials or human-manufactured objects, or natural objects altered by human activity, found on or beneath the surface of the ground and shall include, but not be limited to, pottery, basketry, bottles, weapons, weapon projectiles, tools, structural and building ruins, graves, any earthen mounds, middens or landscape features of human manufacture, or any portion or piece of any of the foregoing items. Unmarked human remains and associated burial artifacts and materials that are seventy-five (75) years of age or more are considered

archaeological materials for the purpose of this article. Structures, and non-fossilized and fossilized paleontological resources, or any portion or piece thereof, shall not be considered archaeological materials under this article, unless found within an archaeological site, archaeological zone, or during an archaeological salvage excavation. Except as specified in this paragraph, no item shall be treated as a historic resource under this article unless such item is at least one hundred (100) years of age.

Archaeological salvage excavation – shall mean a process designed to prevent activity causing adverse impact on cultural resources by systematic removal of prehistoric or historical cultural remains, in order to acquire the fundamental information necessary for understanding the site within its proper historic context. This process requires an appropriate field survey, excavation, artifact analysis, and curation reports.

Archaeological site – shall mean a location that has yielded or is likely to yield the presence of archaeological materials on or below the ground and information indicating the past use of the site by humans. An archaeological site may be identified using onsite investigations or site-predictive models pursuant to the criteria set forth in Section 5-533 of this Code.

Archaeological zone – shall mean an area that has yielded or is likely to yield largely subsurface information on the prehistory or history of the County based on prehistoric or historic settlement and land use patterns within the County, as determined in consultation with the Broward County Archaeologist and the State of Florida Division of Historical Resources. These zones will tend to conform to certain natural physiographic features that were the focal points for prehistoric and historic activities. Archaeological zones shall be recorded on a Map of Broward County Archaeological Zones to be maintained and amended as necessary by the Historic Preservation Officer.

Board – shall mean the Broward County Board of County Commissioners.

Building – shall mean a structure created to shelter any form of human activity. This may refer to a house, barn, garage, church, hotel, or similar structure. Building may also refer to a historically-related or architecturally-related complex.

Certificate of Appropriateness – (COA) shall mean a permit certificate for plans for specified alteration, rehabilitation, construction, reconstruction, removal, relocation, or demolition of a historic resource submitted by an applicant for historic preservation review. This certificate shall be issued by the Historic Preservation Board.

Certified to Dig – (CTD) shall mean a permit certificate of plans for specific digging projects that are anticipated to yield known or as yet unknown archaeological or paleontological materials in an archaeological or paleontological zone or site designated as a historic resource. This certificate shall be issued by the Historic Preservation Officer.

Certified Local Government – (CLG) shall mean a local historic preservation program which has been certified by the National Park Service and the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Construction – shall mean the erection of an onsite improvement to a designated site or to a building, parcel, or grounds located within a historic resource site, whether the resource is presently improved or unimproved, or hereafter becomes unimproved by demolition or as a result of destruction of an improvement located thereon by fire, windstorm or other casualty, or otherwise.

Contributing resources – shall mean a building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic, architectural, archaeological, or paleontological significance of a historic district.

Demolition – shall mean any act that destroys in whole or in part a historic resource.

Demolition by neglect – shall mean improper or inadequate maintenance of a historic resource that results in its substantial deterioration and threatens the continued preservation of the historic resource.

DHR – shall mean Division of Historical Resources, a State agency under Florida’s Department of State.

Exterior – shall mean all outside surfaces or elements of a building or structure.

Florida Master Site File – (FMSF) shall mean an archive and database of all known archaeological and historical sites and districts recorded within the State of Florida, as maintained by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources.

Historic District – shall mean an area designated by the Board, located within defined geographic boundaries, which contains two (2) or more contributing resources and which may contain noncontributing resources and vacant land within its boundaries.

Historic Preservation Board – (HPB) shall mean the group of professional individuals appointed by the Broward County Commission (BCC) who possess demonstrated knowledge, experience, and commitment to historic preservation and are charged with performing the duties outlined in BC Ordinance 2014-32 as well as other duties assigned by the BCC. The actions of the HPB shall be complementary to the responsibilities of the State Historic Preservation Office.

Historic Preservation Officer – (HPO) shall mean the staff person appointed by the County Administrator, who is directly responsible for administering this article and for carrying out the duties and responsibilities delegated by the State of Florida CLG Program. Responsibilities and duties of the HPO, as provided in this article, shall include those of the HPO or the HPO’s authorized representative. The HPO shall meet the professional qualifications standards of the guidelines and standards of the United States Secretary of the Interior as published in the Code of Federal Regulations, 36 C.F.R. Part 61.

Historic Resource – shall mean a building, structure, object, feature, site, or other real or personal property, excluding living things, of historic, architectural, archaeological, or paleontological value, including an individual resource, contributing resource, or noncontributing resource, or vacant land within a historic district that is individually designated by the Board as a historic resource. Any building, structure, object, site, or other real or personal property previously designated as an Archaeological Cultural Resource Site or Historical Cultural Resource Site under the Broward County Code of Ordinances is hereby defined as a historic resource.

Historic Survey – shall mean a comprehensive listing or inventory of buildings, sites, and structures of any historical, cultural, archaeological, paleontological, or architectural importance in Broward County, Florida.

Integrity – shall mean the authenticity of a resource's historic identity, evidenced by the survival of physical characteristics that existed during the resource's historic or prehistoric period

Mass – shall mean the envelope or cubic footage of the structure, including, but not limited to, all habitable space, garages, attics, storage areas, and porches.

National Register of Historic Places – shall mean 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 (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

New construction – shall mean any new building, structure, object, or addition to a historic resource.

Noncontributing resources – shall mean a resource within a historic district that is not historically or architecturally compatible with contributing resources within the district.

Ordinary Maintenance – shall mean minimal work conducted on a historic resource which specifically stems deterioration and exactly replicates the existing material of the resource in form and substance.

Paleontological resource – shall mean any vertebrate fossils, including bones, teeth, natural casts, molds, impressions, and other remains of prehistoric fauna, preserved in or on the earth's crust, that are of paleontological interest and that provide information about the history of life on earth, except that the term does not include:

- 1) any materials associated with an archaeological resource, as defined in Section 3(1) of the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, 16 U.S.C. 470bb(1); or
- 2) any cultural item, as defined in Section 2 of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3001.

Paleontological site – shall mean a location that has yielded or is likely to yield information important to the understanding and scientific study of paleontological resources. A paleontological site is

evidenced by the presence of paleontological materials on or below the ground surface indicating past use by humans.

Paleontological zone – shall mean an area likely to yield largely subsurface information on the prehistory and fossil history of the County based on prehistoric environmental patterns within the County, as determined in consultation with the Florida Museum of Natural History. Paleontological zones will tend to conform to certain geological features and deposits and shall be recorded on a Map of Broward County Paleontological Zones to be maintained and amended as necessary by the HPO

Period of significance – shall mean the period of time from which a historic resource's importance is derived.

Relocation – shall mean the movement of a historic resource, including movement on its own site. Relocation shall also include the introduction of a historic resource or previously non-designated resource onto the site of a historic resource.

Scale of a building – shall mean the ratio of the mass of the building to the total buildable area of the property, as defined by maximum setback, step-back, and height requirements.

SHPO – the State Historic Preservation Office or Officer.

Secretary of the Interior's Standards – shall mean the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, and Archaeological Documentation, codified at 36 C.F.R. Part 68, and the Archaeological Program, codified at 36 C.F.R. Part 79, published by the United States Department of the Interior, and those guidelines developed by the Secretary of the Interior to guide work undertaken on historic and archaeological resources.

Setting – shall mean the environment in which a historic resource is located, including, but not limited to, the viewshed, water frontage, or streetscape.

Streetscape – shall mean the appearance or view along the public right-of-way adjacent to a historic resource.

Structure – shall mean a man-made object built or constructed for a functional use that is not intended to shelter human activity, such as a fence or a windmill.

Viewshed – shall mean the views to and from a historic resource.

Support Document

Historic Preservation Component

The Historic Preservation Component support document provides the data and analysis which led to the development of the goals, objectives and policies provided in the component. The Historic Preservation Component is focused on setting a core vision for the protection, enhancement and preservation of resources, structures, districts and properties of historical, cultural, archaeological, and architectural merit within Broward County. The support document includes inventories of historic and archaeological resources within Broward County, and describes the current plans, programs, and systems in place to realize this vision.

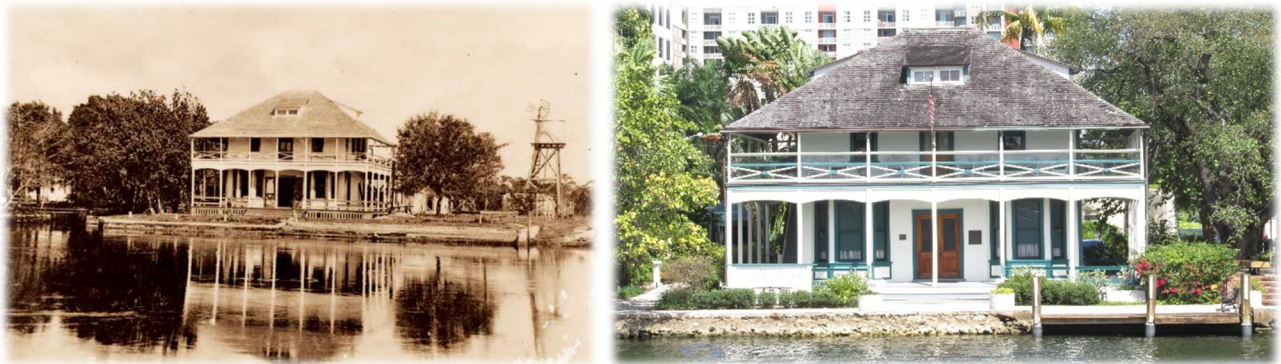


Figure HP-1: Historical (*left*) and contemporary (*right*) image of Stranahan House on the New River.
Source: Fort Lauderdale Historical Society; R. Ferrer.

Introduction

A. General Description

1. Historic Preservation

Historic preservation seeks to protect, conserve and preserve buildings and sites, artifacts, objects, features and cultural landscapes which tell our ongoing story, as we move from the past to the present and on to the future. Preservation serves as a reminder of the fact that we as a community do not exist in a vacuum; that we are the result of a past and that we are part of a continuum.

Preservation allows for re-use and sustainability by rehabilitation, restoration, conservation and adaptive reuse of what's old for new purposes and aims. Preservation also provides lasting economic benefits by way of investment dollars and employment and can be used as a planning strategy for site and neighborhood stabilization. Preservation also can promote tourism and business through the revitalization of historic commercial areas. Lastly, preservation is an important indicator that the past, as well as the present, have consequences and directly affect what's to come.

Florida, and Broward County, have a vitally significant archaeological, historical and developmental record unique to the nation. This is represented by resource sites and activities as diverse and significant as:

- Vero Man Ice Age Site – An archaeological and paleontological site approximately 2 hours to the north of Broward County where the largest collection of human bones dating to the Pleistocene Period (2.5 million years to 11,700 years Before Present) have been found in North America.
- Cutler Fossil Site – A Pleistocene Era sinkhole located in southern Miami-Dade County with prehistoric animal bones and cultural artifacts dating between 12,000 to 10,000 years ago.
- Council Oak – The site where meeting occurred resulting in the Federal recognition of the Seminole Tribe of Florida located within tribal lands in Hollywood, Florida.
- Chitto Tustenuggee (Snake Warrior) Island – The earliest Seminole settlement in South Florida, now a Broward County park, located in Miramar, Florida.
- World famous beaches, springs, wetlands, fishing, boating and flora & fauna that have been the catalyst for out-of-state and international visitors for centuries.
- Saint Augustine – The nation's oldest continuously inhabited city.
- Agricultural production including a world famous citrus industry, significant ranching operations and lands that were considered for decades America's winter fruit and vegetable basket.
- Reclaimed land from wetlands and coastal areas made habitable for farming, growth and development including hundreds of miles of man-made canals for water control, commerce and transportation and for waterfront living. Broward County is a primary example of this monumental undertaking.
- On-going settlement and migration patterns by people of diverse ethnicities, cultures, nationalities and backgrounds adding to a rich regional flavor.

The study, recognition, conservation and valuation of all the above and much more, constitutes the planning tool that is historic preservation in today's world.

2. Broward County Historic Preservation

Broward County's historic preservation program has its roots in the adoption of an early historic preservation ordinance and creation of the Broward County Historical Commission (BCHC) in 1974. The Commission and its program spanned a 40-year period serving community and County interests. The BCHC served multiple purposes as a center of historical research and information, collection agency, archive, publisher of historical articles, historical education center, organizer of special events and by working to recognize and protect sites of historical value. By the early 2010's, recommendations were made to move the County to a more regulatory, efficient and focused preservation program centered on regulatory functions, guided by a new preservation ordinance and professional board. State recognition for Broward's new program as a Certified Local Government was also prioritized.

In 2014, Broward County adopted a new historical resources ordinance following the recommendations made by the former Commission. In 2015, the County's new Historic Preservation Board (HPB) had its first meeting formally launching today's preservation program. In 2016, Broward County became Florida's 74th Certified Local Government and by 2017 the HPB completed its first historical resource designations.

B. Jurisdiction Areas

Broward is composed of 31 municipalities in addition to the Broward Municipal Services District or BMSD (unincorporated Broward County) and Seminole Tribal areas. Currently, the County's historic preservation ordinance is effective Countywide "effective within a municipality to the extent a municipality does not have an ordinance that preserves historical sites and structures and that prohibits ground disturbance of archaeological historic resources." (BC Ord. 2014-32). More specifically, areas served and not served by the County are as follows:

1. County Jurisdictions

For historic preservation: Broward Municipal Services District, Coconut Creek, Margate, Hillsboro Beach, Sea Ranch Lakes, Lazy Lake, North Lauderdale, Tamarac, Lauderdale, Sunrise, Southwest Ranches, Cooper City, Pembroke Pines, West Park and Pembroke Park (Figure HP-2).

For archaeological preservation: Broward Municipal Services District, Deerfield Beach, Hillsboro Beach, Coconut Creek, Coral Springs, Margate, Tamarac, North Lauderdale, Lauderdale, Sunrise, Sea Ranch Lakes, Lazy Lake, Cooper City, Pembroke Pines, West Park, Pembroke Park (Figure HP-3).

2. Municipal (non-County) Jurisdictions

For historic preservation: Deerfield Beach, Lighthouse Point, Pompano Beach, Parkland, Coral Springs, Oakland Park, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Wilton Manors, Fort Lauderdale,

Plantation, Davie, Weston, Dania Beach, Hollywood, Hallandale Beach, Miramar, Seminole Reservation Lands

For archaeological preservation: Parkland, Pompano Beach, Oakland Park, Lauderdale Lakes, Lauderdale-by-the-Sea, Wilton Manors, Fort Lauderdale, Plantation, Davie, Weston, Dania Beach, Hollywood, Southwest Ranches, Hallandale Beach, Miramar, Seminole Reservation Lands

Several municipalities have supported the own preservation ordinances and boards for many years. Municipalities that have been certified as 'Certified Local Governments' adhere to certain professional standards and representations in their local preservation boards, in addition to maintaining communication and reporting with the State Historic Preservation Office for work progress and activities. CLG communities also share information, workshops, education and have certain advantages in State grant applications. Thus, CLG communities tend to sustain more active, responsive and achievement orientated preservation programs. CLG communities tend to be more successful at preserving important sites from destruction.

3. Certified Local Government (CLG) Municipalities within Broward County

As of January 2018, there were 74 Certified Local Governments within Florida. Of the 74 Florida CLGs, 5 are within Broward County.

Locally certified historic preservation programs are:

1. City of Hollywood (certification date: 8-28-1995)
2. City of Pompano Beach (certification date: 3-12-2002)
3. City of Fort Lauderdale (certification date: 10-30-2010)
4. City of Oakland Park (certification date: 11-23-2015)
5. Broward County (certification date: 7-7-2016)

C. Planning Horizons

The short-term planning horizon is five years or 2023. The long-term planning horizon is ten years or 2028.

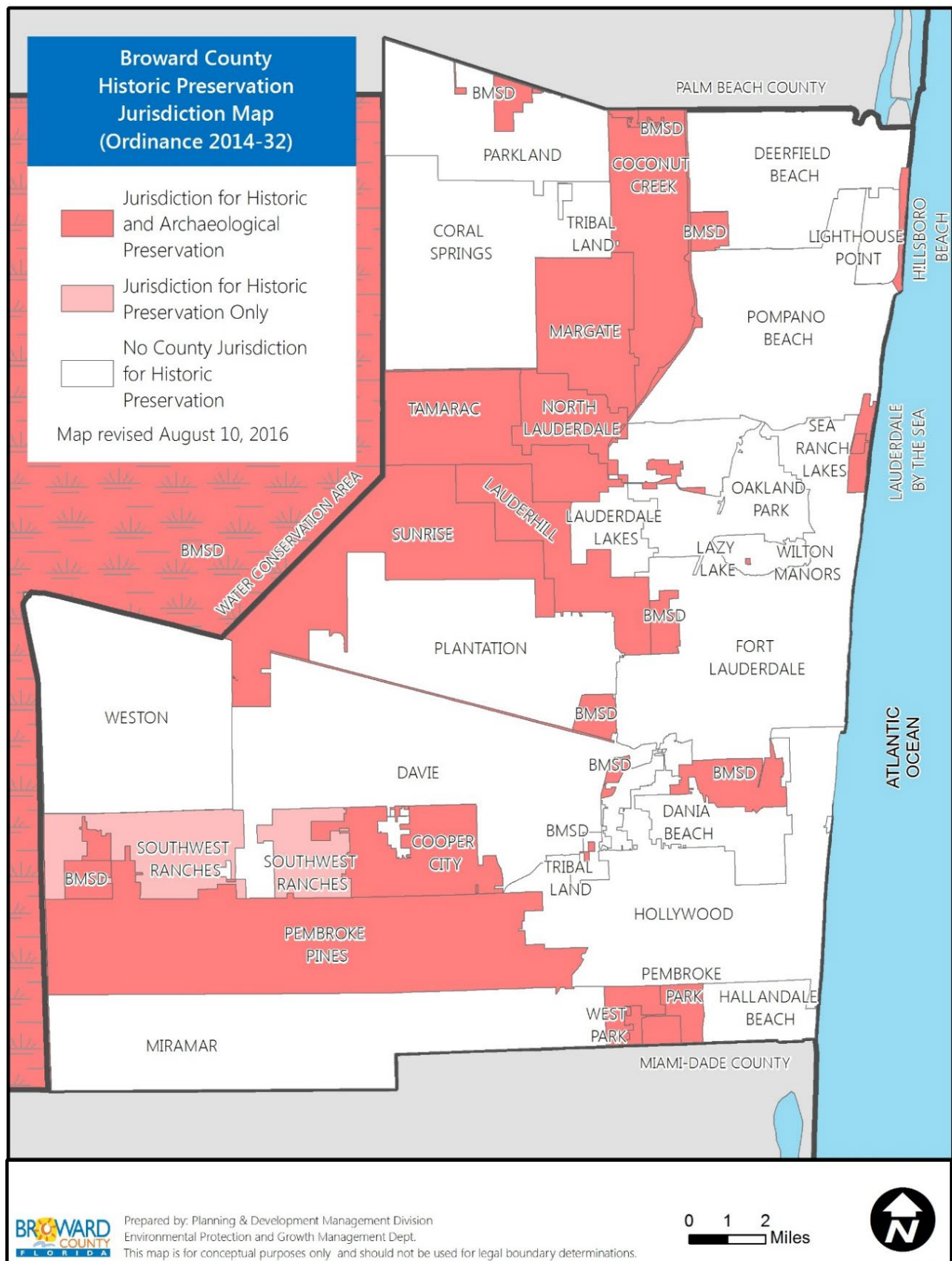


Figure HP-2: Map – Broward County Historic Preservation Jurisdiction

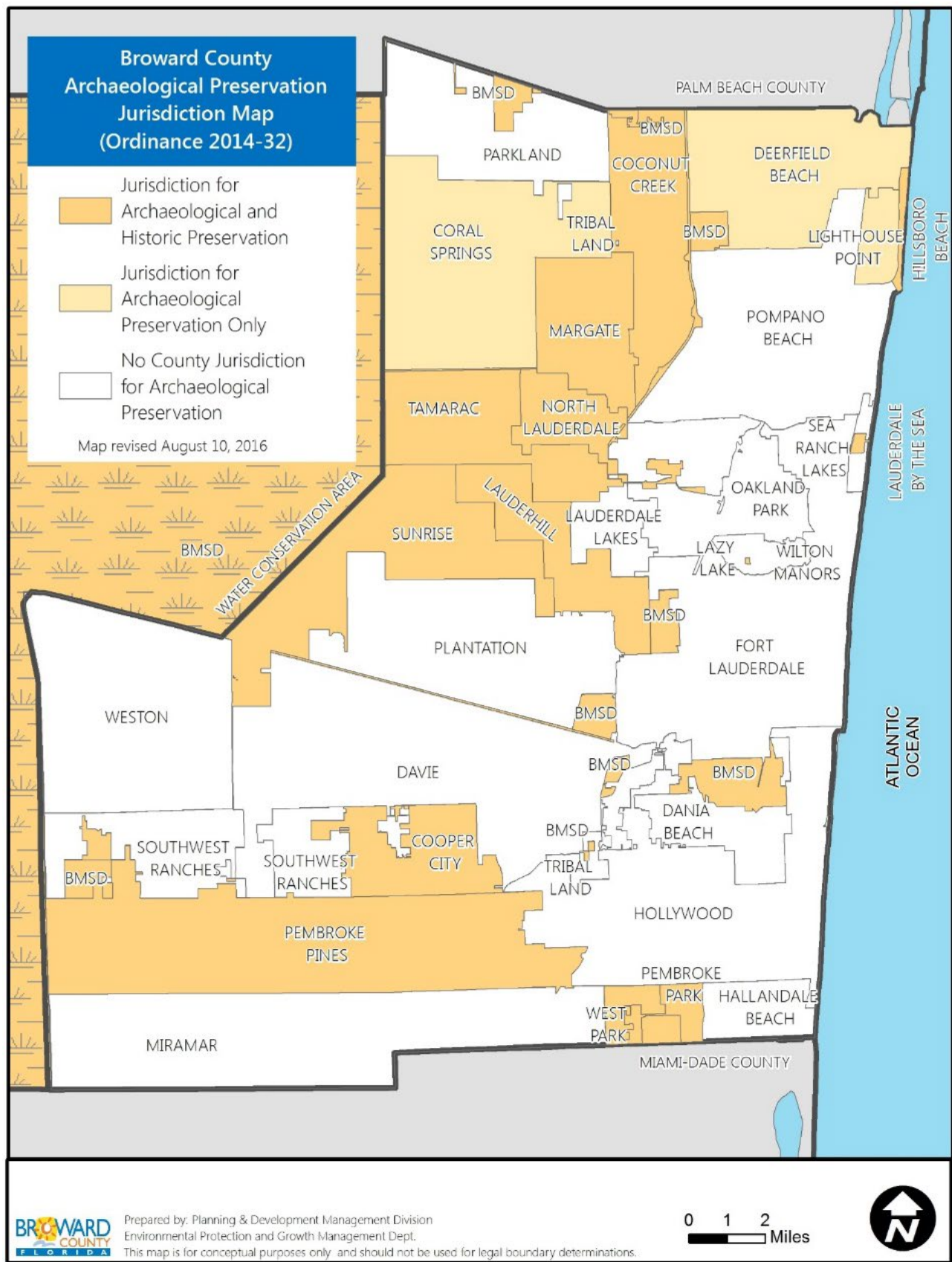


Figure HP-3: Map – Broward County Archaeological Preservation Jurisdiction

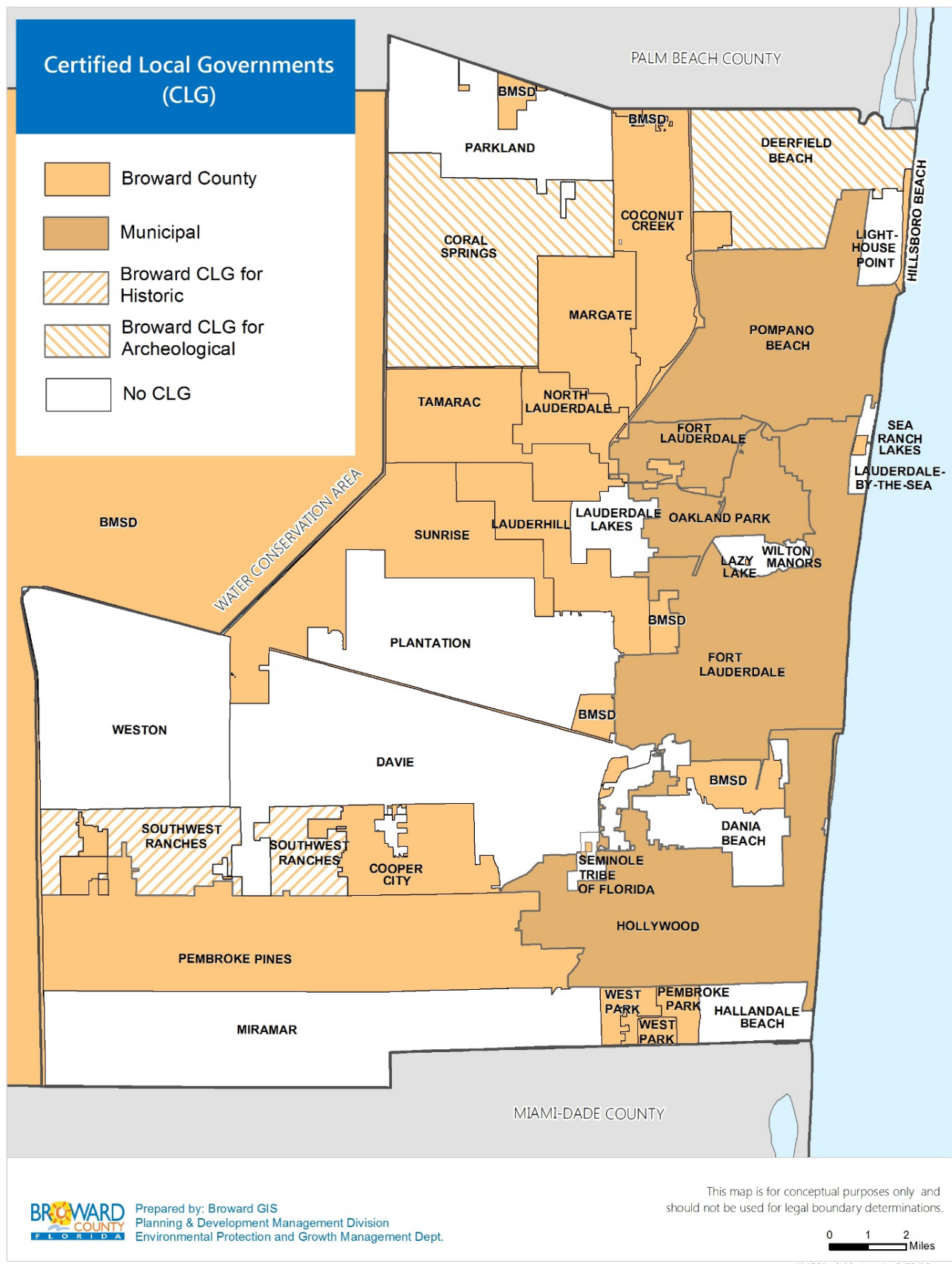
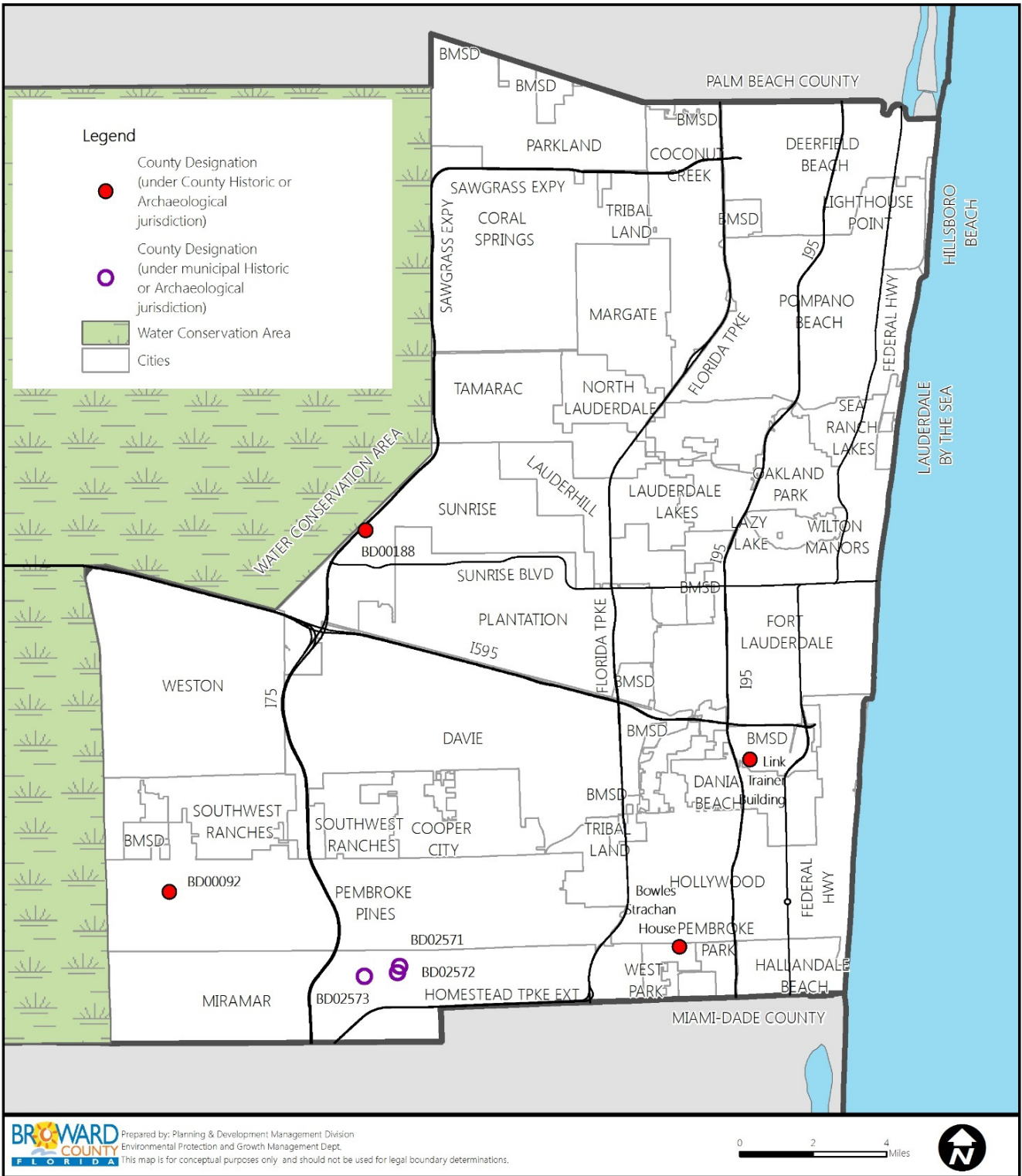


Figure HP-4: Map – Municipalities within Broward County Covered by CLG Historic Preservation Programs



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Figure HP-5: Map – Broward County Historic/Archaeological Resource Designations

Data and Analysis Requirements

A. A Bit of History on Historic Preservation in Broward County

1. Period 1972 – 2014

The Broward County Historical Commission was established in 1972 under Article VII, Broward County Code, and served Broward County from 1972 to 2014. Under article VII the duties and powers of the Historical Commission were:

- a) It shall be the duty of the commission to collect, arrange, record, preserve and maintain in its archives, museums and libraries, historical artifacts, materials and data, including, but not restricted to, books, pamphlets, maps, charts, manuscripts, family histories and genealogy, U.S. census records, papers, photographs, pictorial sketches, paintings and other objects and materials illustrative of and relating to the history and archaeology of Broward County and of Florida; to procure and preserve oral histories and narratives of the early pioneers, their exploits, perils, privations and achievements; to collect material of every description relative to the history of Indian tribes and wars, and relative to military, naval and maritime history, schools and churches, industry and public and private professions and occupations.
- b) The commission may, subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners, acquire, restore, protect and preserve properties, sites, locations and places relative and pertinent to the history of Broward County and Florida.
- c) The commission may, on its own initiative, on special occasions, or in conjunction with national, state, and local holidays, promote, arrange, produce, and conduct exhibits, expositions, celebrations, and educational programs concerning and touching upon the historical occasions, achievements, and pioneer days of the people, citizens, local governments of Broward County, the State of Florida, the United States of America, the colonists, and its founders.
- d) The commission may, with the approval of the board of county commissioners, co-sponsor, promote, assist and jointly conduct historic site surveys, expositions, commemorations and celebrations, in conjunction and in cooperation with local, state and national societies, organizations and governmental agencies.
- e) The commission may publish and distribute books, pamphlets, newsletters and other publications, concerning national, state, county and local history, archaeology, historical genealogy, government institutions and societies, and concerning the programs, work, duties and operation of the commission.
- f) The commission may promote and assist in the creation, program and work of local historical, archaeological and genealogical societies.

- g) The commission may, with the approval of the Board of County Commissioners, create, operate, and maintain museums for public displays of archives and artifacts for the education of the general public and citizens of Broward County, Florida.

The designation, protection, and preservation of archaeological sites and resources in Broward County were established and enforced under Article XVI "Archaeological Cultural Resource Sites".

2. Period 2014 to Present

In September 2014 the Broward County Board of County Commissioners enacted Ordinance No. 2014-32, revising Broward County historic preservation regulations to be consistent with federal and state requirements for a State of Florida Certified Local Government (CLG). This revision led to the repeal of Articles VII and XVI, the adoption of Article XVII. ('Preservation of Historical Cultural Resource Sites') as the guide to a new program and board. The new ordinance replaced the former Broward County Historical Commission with a new Historic Preservation Board. Ordinance 2014-32 "shall be effective countywide and shall be effective within a municipality to the extent a municipality does not have an ordinance that preserves local historical sites and structures and that prohibits ground disturbance of archaeological historic resources.

In July of 2015, the new Historic Preservation Board was installed and held its first meeting. A year later, in July of 2016, the County was awarded Certified Local Government certification. In 2017, the first historic resource designations were recommended by the HPB and approved by the Board of County Commissioners. Also in 2017, the process of necessary code improvements by amending Ordinance 2014-32 was also initiated for discussion and recommendations.

B. Functions of the Historic Preservation Board

The Historic Preservation Board designates or recommends for designation historic landmarks and districts, and then reviews applications to alter, add on to, demolish or move a landmark or properties within a historic district. Comprehensive plans, zoning, subdivision, and other land use laws can also be instrumental in supporting historic preservation and neighborhood conservation programs. Section 5-535 (e) of Article XVII (Preservation of Historical Cultural Resource Sites) defines the duties of the Historical Preservation Board as:

- 1) Developing and updating any forms necessary for the implementation of this article, including, but not limited to, historic designation, COA, and CTD applications.
- 2) Providing historical markers, plaques, and other recognition for individual historic resources, districts, archaeological sites, archaeological zones, and paleontological zones.
- 3) Recommending zoning and building code amendments to the proper authorities to assist in promoting historic preservation.
- 4) Developing and applying design guidelines.

- 5) Initiating, reviewing, and updating historic site surveys in the County.
- 6) Reviewing National Register nominations and providing comments to the appropriate entities.
- 7) Reviewing and making recommendations to County staff regarding grants and financial incentives that assist in promoting historic preservation within the County that are available to property owners and to the County.
- 8) Promoting the awareness of historic preservation and its community benefits.
- 9) Preparing and maintaining records of the Historic Preservation Board's actions and decisions.
- 10) Fulfilling all obligations and requirements associated with the CLG Program.
- 11) Promoting and assisting in the creation, program, and work of local historical, archaeological, and genealogical societies.

C. Historic Preservation Programs

1. National Register Program

The National Register of Historic Places is the nation's list of historic properties worthy of preservation. The program is administered by the National Park Service (NPS) and implemented by the various State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). The Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Historic Preservation is the State Historic Preservation Office for Florida.

The Survey and Registration Section of the Bureau of Historic Preservation is the office responsible with identifying and listing historic resources to the National Register.

The National Register (or NR) process consists of four major steps:

- a) Determine eligibility.
- b) The preparation of a National Register nomination form and documents.
- c) Presentation of the completed National Register nomination form and documents to the National Register Review Board.
- d) Final submission of the nomination to the National Park Service for review and listing.

The process is usually initiated by a property owner, preservation consultant or local government entity. Survey and Registration staff may begin the process for especially significant properties, or those properties that are a priority for the Bureau of Historic Preservation. Listing on the National Register of Historic Places takes approximately 3 to 4 months or longer, depending on the complexity and size of the property being nominated.

National Register nominations within Broward County shall be identified for public hearing to provide for public participation and input. However, final authority for recommendation for National Register nominations within the County shall rest with the Historic Preservation Board. Furthermore, the County

includes educational and locational information related to National Register sites within Broward through its website: www.broward.org/History/NationalRegister/Pages/default.aspx.

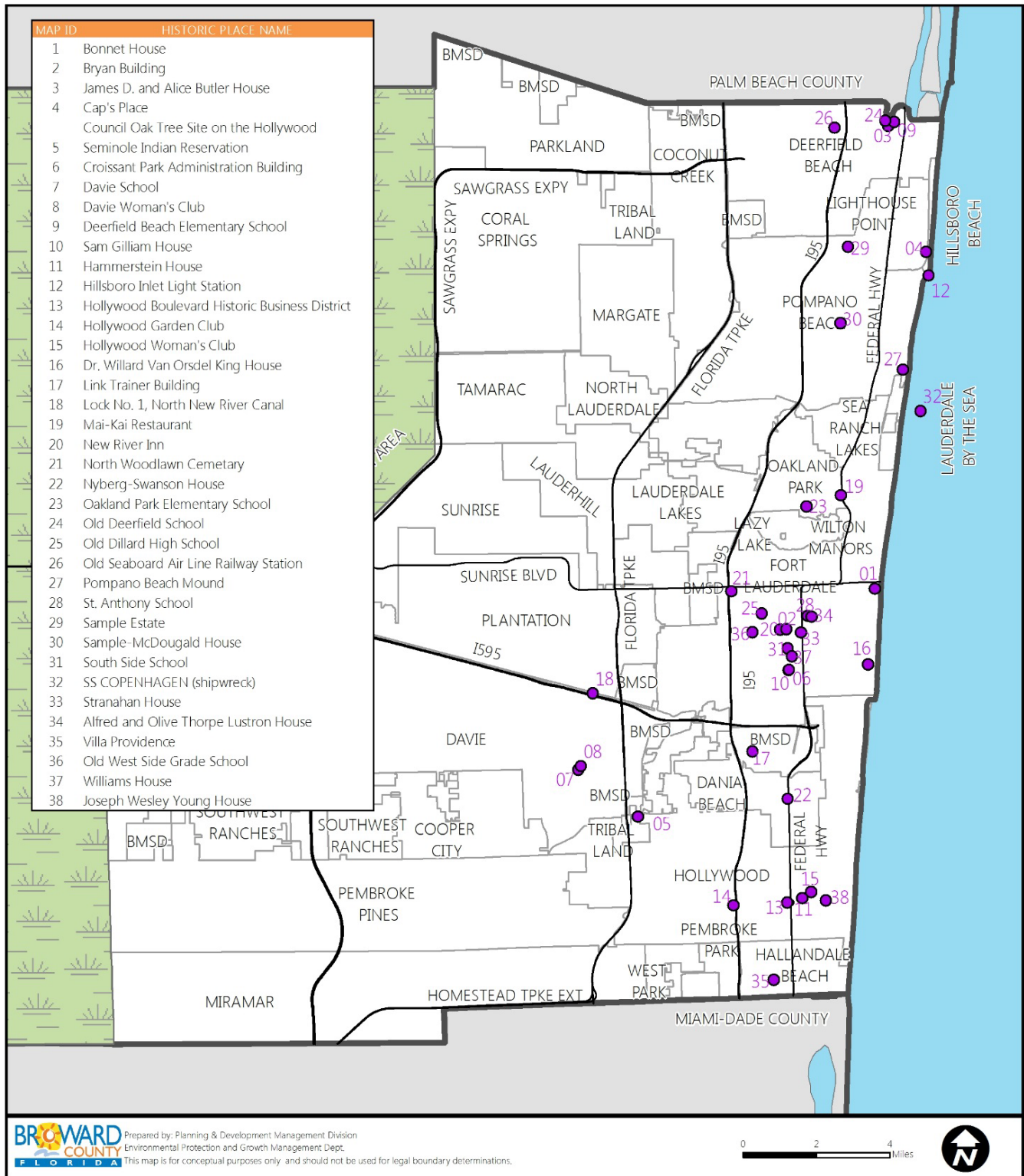


Figure HP-6: Map – National Register of Historic Places in Broward County

Table HP-1: List of National Register Sites in Broward County

Site Name	Date Listed	Location	City	Description
Bonnet House	1984	900 Birch Rd.	Ft Lauderdale	Residence converted to museum
Bryan Building	1997	220-230 Brickell Ave.	Ft Lauderdale	Commercial Building
Butler House	1995	380 E. Hillsboro Blvd.	Deerfield Beach	Residence
Cap's Place	1990	2980 NE 31 Ave.	Lighthouse Point	Commercial Building
Council Oak	2012	US 441 & Stirling Rd.	Hollywood	Landscape Feature
Croissant Park Administration Bldg.	2001	1421 South Andrews Avenue	Ft Lauderdale	Commercial
Davie School	1988	6650 Griffin Road	Davie	Institutional
Davie Woman's Club	2016	6551 SW 45 th Street	Davie	Institutional
Deerfield Beach Elem. School	1990	651 NE 1 st Street	Deerfield Beach	Institutional
Sam Gilliam House	2001	11 SW 15 th Street	Ft Lauderdale	Residence
Hammerstein House	2005	1520 Polk Street	Hollywood	Residence (museum)
Hillsboro Inlet Light Station	1974	907 Hillsboro Mile	Hillsboro Beach	Institutional
Hollywood Blvd Historic Business District	1999	Hollywood Blvd from 21 st Avenue to Young Circle	Hollywood	Commercial
Hollywood Garden Club	2005	2940 Hollywood Boulevard	Hollywood	Institutional
Hollywood Woman's Club	1995	501 North 14 th Avenue	Hollywood	Institutional
Dr. Willard Van Orsdel King House	2006	1336 Seabreeze Boulevard	Ft Lauderdale	Residence
Link Trainer Bldg.	1998	4000 West Perimeter Road	BMSD	Institutional (museum)
Lock No. 1, North New River Canal (Sewell Lock)	1978	6521 State Road 84	BMSD	Engineering Feature (park)
Mai Kai Restaurant	2014	3599 North Federal Highway	Oakland Park	Commercial
New River Inn	1972	229 SW 2 nd Avenue	Ft Lauderdale	Hotel (museum)
North Woodlawn Cemetery	2017	1936 NW 9 th Street	Ft Lauderdale	Cemetery
Nyberg-Swanson House	1999	102 West Dania Beach Boulevard	Dania Beach	Residence (offices)
Oakland Park Elementary School	1988	939 NE 33 rd Street	Oakland Park	Institutional
Old Deerfield School	1999	232 NE 2 nd Street	Deerfield Beach	Institutional
Old Dillard High School	1991	1001 NW 4 th Street	Ft Lauderdale	Institutional (museum)
Old Seaboard Air Line Railway Station	1990	1300 West Hillsboro Boulevard	Deerfield Beach	Train Station
Pompano Mound	2014	1232 SE 13 th Street	Pompano Beach	Archaeological feature (park)
St. Anthony School	1997	820 NE 3 rd Street	Ft Lauderdale	Institutional
Sample Estate	1984	3161 North Dixie Highway	Pompano Beach	
Sample-McDougald House	2004	450 NE 10 th Street	Pompano Beach	Residence (museum)
South Side School	2006	701 South Andrews Avenue	Ft Lauderdale	Institutional

Site Name	Date Listed	Location	City	Description
SS Copenhagen	2001	Atlantic Ocean (Drop off reef south of Hillsboro Inlet and east of LBTS)	Lauderdale-by-the-Sea	Offshore shipwreck
Stranahan House	1973	335 SE 6 th Avenue	Ft Lauderdale	House (museum)
Alfred & Olive Thorpe Lustron House	2007	1001 NE 2 nd Street	Ft Lauderdale	Residence (prefabricated enameled steel)
Villa Providence (Curci House)	2013	324 SW 2 nd Avenue	Hallandale Beach	Residence (museum)
West Side School	2012	301Harmond Avenue	Ft Lauderdale	Institutional
Williams House	2005	119 Rose Drive	Ft Lauderdale	Residence
Joseph Wesley Young House	1989	1055 Hollywood Boulevard	Hollywood	Residence

2. State Historic Preservation and the Florida Master Site File

Since 1967, when Florida’s historic preservation program formally began with the passage of the Florida Archives and History Act (Chapter 267, Florida Statutes), the Florida Department of State has been the home to the state government’s historic preservation programs. The Department of State’s Office of Cultural, Historical and Information Programs (OCHIP) is responsible for promoting the historical, archaeological, museum, arts, and folk culture resources in Florida. Within OCHIP, the Director of the Division of Historical Resources (DHR) serves as Florida’s State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO). The SHPO acts as the liaison with the national historic preservation program conducted by the National Park Service. The DHR is headquartered in Tallahassee, the state capital. There are two bureaus within the Division of Historical Resources:

- 1) Bureau of Historic Preservation
- 2) Bureau of Archaeological Research

The Compliance Review Section staff evaluates and comments on the impact of federal, state and (some) local projects on historical and archaeological resources in compliance with federal and state preservation laws.

The Florida Master Site File (FMSF) maintains a federally mandated inventory of Florida’s historic resources. The Site File contains approximately 200,000 entries. The FMSF provides a centralized records location for all of Florida’s historic and archaeological site information. The Site File was begun with records collected from universities and museums. Today, its inventory includes computerized and paper records, including survey results and publications of historical and archaeological sites, recorded though out the state. The Division of Historical Resources estimates that approximately 7,000 new sites are added each year. At the time of research and writing of this document (Spring, 2018) the breakdown of Broward County FMSF records were:

Broward historical (standing) structures	4,808
Broward archaeological sites	309
Broward resource groups (i.e., districts, linear resources such as roads, canals, etc.)	81
Broward historic bridges	58
Broward historic cemeteries	9
Total Broward County resources list in FMSF (date: 5/8/2018):	5,265

The foundation of Broward County’s historic and archaeological sites inventory is an on-going body of work that seeks to identify and document our local resources. Broward’s inventory also can assist by identifying the best sites that represent our communities for preservation.

3. Certified Local Government (CLG) Program

In 1980, the National Historic Preservation Act was amended to include a new program, the Certified Local Government Program. The main purpose of the program is to encourage direct local government participation in Federal and State historic preservation programs. The National Park Service requires that 10% of the annual Federal apportionment of funds to each state be awarded to Certified Local Governments. Local governments wishing to participate in this federal program must demonstrate a commitment to historic preservation by fulfilling five criteria, which are:

- The local government must develop and enact a local historic preservation ordinance that provides for the identification and protection of historical resources and identifies criteria for designation and evaluation of alterations to historic properties, including demolitions.
- The local government must establish an adequate and professional historic preservation review commission based upon the ordinance’s authorization.
- The local government must initiate an active and ongoing survey or inventory of its historic resources.
- The local government must provide for adequate public participation in its preservation activities.
- Each CLG must participate in State Historic Preservation Office and Federal programs in an effort to establish a strong local-state-federal partnership.

Recognizing the importance of support and participation in historic preservation policy and programs at the community level, Florida’s CLGs throughout the state benefit from being part of a community of CLGs with the aid of state consultation, encouragement and support. Broward County’s Historic Preservation program was designated a Certified Local Government on July 7, 2016 by the U.S Department of the Interior and the Florida Department of State’s Division of Historical Resources. Designation as a Florida CLG affirms the County’s commitment to historic preservation and solidifies the partnership with the state’s Bureau of Historic Preservation and National Park Service.

4. Local Preservation

Local preservation is accomplished in a variety of ways and can be conducted by a host of entities including local governments, agencies, institutions (i.e., museums, churches, schools, etc.), foundations, non-profit groups, investors, homeowner or neighborhood groups, and private individuals. Preservation is often accomplished at the grass roots level without fanfare, intervention or obligation by individuals and businesses who believe it makes economic sense to take an older structure and re-use or adapt it. Preservation is accomplished every time a local old gas station is turned into a restaurant or other form of business; an former house of worship is turned into a performing arts center, theater or movie house; an old residence is turned into an office or specialty store and an old warehouse is turned into a nightclub, bar or residential lofts. There are numerous examples of this happening in our own communities and the County at large.

Broward County’s preservation program, under the support of the Department of Environmental Protection and Growth Management - Planning and Development Management Division, is relatively new. Many cities maintain their own preservation programs, ordinances and boards which help serve their own community’s needs. Broward currently serves 14 municipalities and the BMSD for both historic and archaeological preservation; 3 municipalities for archaeological preservation only; and, 1 municipality for historic preservation only. Broward’s program is centered on serving the municipalities it is charged to provide service to. A cornerstone of Broward’s work is to maintain its program in compliance with CLG requirements and therefore, abide by federal and state standards. Another equally important cornerstone is to identify and recognize each area’s historical and archaeological assets and offer protection for significant sites through designation and historic preservation permitting review.

Table HP-2: Properties Historically Designated by Broward County

Site Name	Year Built	Address	Designation	Notes
FMSF No. 8BD2571	Archaic	Township: 51S; Range: 40E; Section: 26	1994	Within City of Miramar. As of 2014 under municipal archaeological jurisdiction.
FMSF No. 8BD2572	Archaic	Township: 51S; Range: 40E; Section: 26	1994	Within City of Miramar. As of 2014 under municipal archaeological jurisdiction.
FMSF No. 8BD2573	Archaic	Township: 51S; Range: 40E; Section: 27	1994	Within City of Miramar. As of 2014 under municipal archaeological jurisdiction.
Bowles Strachan House	1930	4651 SW 19th Street, West Park	2012	
FMSF No.8BD188 (Goodman Site)	Glades I, II & III	Township: 49S; Range: 40E; Sec.: 26	2017	
Link Trainer Building (Ft. Lauderdale USNAS Building No. 8)	1942	4000 West Perimeter Road, Ft Lauderdale	2017	
FMSF No. 8BD92 (Buzzards’ Roost)	Late Archaic; Glades III	Township: 51S; Range: 39E; Section: 11	2017	Approved by HPB in July 2017. County Commission final action: December 2017.

D. Partners in Preservation

The preservation of Broward’s historical, archaeological, architectural and cultural resources can only be achieved through cooperation between federal, state and local governments and with the outreach, participation and support of organizations, societies and private individuals. Equally important is the education and self-identification of county residents with their area’s local history. Both the state and county have a historical narrative and unique historical and archaeological resources that many residents and visitors may not be aware of. The purpose of preservation is not only to preserve what’s important but to also acknowledge and educate on past accomplishments. Preservation cannot be accomplished in isolation. Preservation is a shared enterprise that requires cross-institutional support, working together and the sharing of information between many groups and entities.

The following is a partial list of partners in local preservation:

AIA Florida Chapter	AIA Fort Lauderdale
Broward County Historic Preservation Board	NASFTL Museum
Broward County Libraries Division	Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
Broward County Cultural Division	History Miami Museum
Broward County Parks and Recreation Division	Palm Beach County History Museum
Broward Trust for Historic Preservation	Florida Atlantic University
Fort Lauderdale Historical Society and Museum	Florida International University
African American Research Library and Cultural Center	Broward Community College
Stonewall National Museum & Archives	Hillsboro Lighthouse Preservation Society
Old Davie School Museum	Flamingo Gardens – Historic Wray Home
Bonnet House Museum & Gardens	Seminole Tribe of Florida – Hollywood
Historic Stranahan House Museum	Municipal Historical Societies (various)
Florida Division of Historical Resources	National Park Service
Florida Certified Local Governments	National Trust for Historic Preservation
Genealogical Society of Broward County	Old Dillard Museum
South Florida Railway Museum	Florida Division of Historical Resources
Florida Public Archaeology Network	Broward Archaeological Society
Florida Memory	Museum of Florida History
Fort Lauderdale Fire and Safety Museum	Fort Lauderdale Antique Car Museum
Dade Heritage Trust	Miami-Dade Office of Historic Preservation
Palm Beach County Historic Preservation	West Palm Beach Historic Preservation
Broward CLG municipalities	

Implementation

A. Statutory Authority of the Historic Preservation Component

The State of Florida legislature approved the Omnibus Growth Management Act (Chapter 163, F.S.) in 1985. This statute provides for a process of integrated and mandatory planning and plan implementation and a series of substantive requirements. Under the Growth Management Act, the state set goals for a wide variety of planning components including education, health, hazardous and nonhazardous materials and waste, downtown revitalization, public facilities, cultural and historic resources, transportation, and coastal management. The Growth Management Act provides for both mandatory and optional plan elements. Under Chapter 163.3177(7)(i), Florida Statutes, historical and scenic preservation is an optional plan element. If a local government chooses to include historic preservation in its comprehensive plan, the statute provides that the element set out "plans and programs for those structures or lands in the area having historical, archaeological, architectural, scenic, or similar significance."

Requirements specific to historic preservation are outlined in Chapter 163.3177 for adoption by some mandatory elements of the comprehensive plan and may be incorporated into the vision of the optional historic preservation element.

- Section (6)(a)3.f, Florida Statutes, requires that the Future Land Use Element of a local government's comprehensive plan include criteria to be used to ensure the protection of natural and historic resources.
- Section (6)(f)1.e, Florida Statutes, requires that the Housing Element provide identification of historically significant housing for purposes of conservation and rehabilitation.
- Section (6)(g)9, Florida Statutes, requires that the Coastal Management Element include criteria to preserve historic and archaeological resources, which include the sensitive adaptive use of these resources.

At the County level, regulatory historic preservation is codified, implemented and conducted through the County's historic preservation ordinance (i.e., Ordinance No. 2014-32) which was adopted on September 23, 2014. The County's ordinance provides for participation as a Florida Certified Local Government, a professional Historic Preservation Board, Preservation Officer, criteria for the designation of historical and archaeological resources, procedures for reviewing work that may affect designated resources, review of nominations for proposed National Registers sites, public involvement in historic preservation, educational outreach through special workshops, conferences and events, and economic incentives for preservation. The County's Land Development Code also provides for preservation review and comments for development projects.

Non-regulatory historic preservation (such as the acceptance, preservation, curation and interpretation of artifacts, documents, papers and publications) is conducted by Broward's Libraries Division through the Broward County Historical Archives and the Historical Library.

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