Each of these outfalls was visited during a period of dry weather to check for any illicit discharges. The field investigation also included walking along Two Mile Branch from its headwaters in the Joree Spring neighborhood down to Gonwood Circle to search for additional outfalls.

The field investigation revealed that a ditch has been excavated from the headwater region, across a number of properties and then crosses under Randolph Street and Orland Drive. There was some standing water in the channel although it has no stream features or habitat. It serves primarily as a stormwater channel and draws down the groundwater level in the immediate area. Roadside ditches outfall into the channel at Orlando Drive. Downstream, just before Bemiss Road, the channel enters a small community park. On the south side of the channel a pond receives stormwater from the adjacent neighborhood and then discharges into the stream. This pond most likely also serves to lower the groundwater level in the area. A building next to the pond has two PVC pipes that discharge into the stream. There was no evidence of discharge during the field investigation. A conversation with one of the occupants revealed that the building often has water underneath it. It is likely that the two pipes are part of a tile drain system designed to drain this water. The building sits on an area of Johnston loam soils, which is a poorly drained soil. Roadside ditches discharge into the channel at Bemiss Road. These ditches drain the majority of the properties along Bemiss Road.

Downstream of Bemiss Road the channel is paved for a small portion and there is an unmapped outfall on the northern streambank. This outfall carries stormwater from a few commercial parking lots. There was more trash in the stream from this point on, and the stream becomes more incised and very unstable in this area. Downstream of Seymour Street the stream has cut down to the clay soil layer resulting in approximately six feet of incision. The amount of trash was also greater here than the upstream portion. Two outfalls in this area, both on the northern streambank, carry stormwater from the commercial areas on Connell Road and Northside Drive. One of these outfalls, an 18” reinforced concrete pipe, has not been mapped. Further downstream, a small one-inch PVC pipe is located on the northern bank. The pipe did not have discharge and it was unclear where it originated. By now the channel is considered an intermittent or perennial stream. Three more outfalls carry stormwater into the stream before University Drive. A corrugated plastic pipe that appears to serve as an underdrain from a house was found just before University Drive. Roadside ditches discharge into the stream here as well. Downstream of University Drive, the streambanks consist of retaining walls, one of which is falling in towards the stream. Downstream of this point, the channel is surrounded by woods. A brief investigation revealed a likely wetland area on the north side of the channel although it could be cut off from the stream.

Roadside ditches discharge stormwater into the stream at N. Ashley Street. On the northern side of the stream there is a large amount of organic debris piled up in the floodplain. Seven outfalls drain stormwater from the surrounding Valdosta State University parcels. All were dry although three of them had failing headwalls. The stream then crosses under N. Patterson Street, where there are roadside ditch stormwater outfalls, and then flows into McKey Park. Two channels discharge into the stream from the south. The first channel originates near the hospital although it is fed by a large network of pipes and stormwater inlets that extend throughout the southeastern portion of the watershed. This channel has groundwater flow although previous studies have indicated it is not a jurisdictional stream. The second channel is a short grass-lined ditch, fed by a number of stormwater inlets, which appears to remain dry except during storm events.

Roadside ditches discharge into the stream at N. Oak Street and Berkley Drive. Between these two streets the channel is well buffered. Spot checks along the channel revealed the stream was incised, there were large trees toppled into the stream, and many exposed roots. Privet, an invasive