ArcGIS using the flag locations; geographic coordinates and area quantities were calculated using ArcGIS "area" function.

4.2 Wetland Findings

The delineation area contains one wetland area (WA) consisting of approximately 3.604 acres. The boundaries of the wetland area and data point locations are depicted on Figure 6. Selected site photographs of our field observations are provided in Appendix B. Wetland Determination Data Forms are included in Appendix C. Table 3 summarizes the wetland findings below.

Table 3: Wetland Summary

Wetland ID	Cowardin Habitat Description	Area (acres)
WA	Palustrine; Forested; Broad-leaved Deciduous; Needle-Leaved Evergreen, Seasonally Flooded	3.604

Wetland WA is located on the northwestern portion of the delineation area. The soil textures within Wetland WA are sandy and meet hydric soil indicator S8 – Stripped Matrix. The hydrology for this area is supported by localized stormwater and a shallow water table. The wetland vegetation communities within the delineation area vary from large areas of bedded, planted pine habitat [dominated by slash pine (*Pinus elliottii*) whose growth has been stunted due to hydric conditions, inkberry (*Ilex glabra*), red maple (Acer rubrum), Carolina redroot (*Lachnanthes caroliniana*), loblolly bay (*Gordonia* lasianthus), broomsedge (*Andropogon virginicus*) and Virginia chain fern (*Woodwardia virginica*)], to forested pocosin habitat that exhibited few signs of silvicultural activities [dominated by pond cypress (*Taxodium ascendens*), swamp tupelo (*Nyssa biflora*), large gallberry (*Ilex coriacea*), myrtle leaf holly (Ilex myrtifolia), manyhead rush (*Juncus polycephalus*) and Virginia chain fern.

4.3 Streams Identification and Methodology

TTL used the *North Carolina Division of Water Quality – Methodology for Identification of Intermittent and Perennial Streams and Their Origins v. 4.11, September 1, 2010 (NC Method)* technical guideline to determine the most appropriate classification of each subject stream. This technical guideline for stream identification is the preferred methodology for distinguishing between intermittent and perennial streams in the southeast United States and requires evaluation of 26 attributes of the stream and assigning a numeric score to each on the *NC DWQ Stream Identification Form Version 4.11*. A four-tiered, weighted scale is utilized for evaluating and scoring the features categorized in sets of geomorphic, hydrologic, and biological attributes. Additionally, TTL utilized the