

ECR

Environmental Consulting & Restoration, LLC



RESTORATION PROPOSAL

TO: Hingham Conservation Commission
FROM: Brad Holmes, Professional Wetland Scientist #1464, Massachusetts Certified Arborist #2130
DATE: October 24, 2025
RE: 10 Village Lane, Hingham

INTRODUCTION

Environmental Consulting & Restoration, LLC (ECR) is pleased to present the Hingham Conservation Commission (the Commission) with this Restoration Proposal and accompanying Restoration Plan to restore the wetland located at 10 Village Lane in Hingham (the site). More specifically, the proposed restoration activities have been designed to restore a portion of the Bordering Vegetated Wetland (BVW) and associated buffer zone located to the rear of the existing home at the site. ECR has reviewed available online databases, historical aerial imagery of the site, reviewed an as-built plan from 2007, and completed a site review on June 12, 2025 in order to prepare this restoration proposal.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The property at 10 Village Lane consists of a single-family home with associated paved driveway, deck to the rear, maintained lawn, landscaped areas, etc. To the rear of the home exists a USGS perennial stream and associated BVW. The as-built plan from 2007 shows the BVW delineation to the rear of the home. In comparing the 2007 wetland delineation to today's site conditions (shown on the existing conditions plan and as observed during ECR's site visit), it is evident that the existing lawn has encroached into the BVW. Based on ECR's research and review of the site, it has been approximated that 7,180 square feet of BVW has been impacted at the site. Native vegetation has been removed from this area and turf lawn installed with the exception of four mature Weeping Willows that remain within the area. The attached Conservation Plan shows the limit of maintained lawn as a yellow line and the historic wetland limit as a solid red line. The historic wetland limit was scaled onto current aerial imagery and compared to the GPS data collected during the June 12th wetland survey to determine the full extent of alteration.

For more information, please see the 2007 as-built plan and the Conservation Plan attached.

ECR confirms that the site contains the following wetland resource areas and areas of Conservation Commission jurisdiction:

- Bordering Vegetated Wetland
- 100-foot Buffer Zone to BVW
- Inland Bank of a Perennial Stream
- 200-foot Riverfront Area
- Bordering Land Subject to Flooding

Also, a review of the MassMapper database reveals the following:

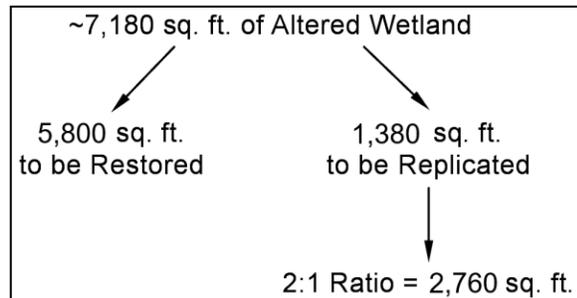
1. The site is not located within Estimated/Priority Habitat for Rare Species according to the Massachusetts Natural Heritage & Endangered Species Program (MaNHESP).
2. The site does not contain mapped Certified or Potential Vernal Pools according to the MaNHESP.
3. The site is not located within an Area of Critical Environmental Concern.



PROPOSED RESTORATION & REPLICATION

In order to remedy past activities and bring the site into compliance with the Hingham Wetlands Bylaw and its Regulations, ECR has designed a plan to restore 5,800 square feet of BVW, 1,620 square feet of buffer zone, and replicate 2,760 square feet of BVW.

Figure 1 – Summary of Replication/Restoration



Section 23.6 of the Hingham Wetland Bylaw Regulations allows for wetland alteration of 2,500 square feet, provided that replication be provided at a 2:1 ratio. To comply with the Town's regulations, 1,380 square feet of altered wetland is proposed to be replicated at a 2:1 ratio, which totals 2,760 square feet of replication. The wetland replication is being proposed within the buffer zone to the "B" series flags.

The methodology for wetland restoration and replication is detailed below.

ECR proposes the following restoration tasks:

- 1.) Prior to the start of restoration activities, an erosion control line (mulch sock or strawwattle) will be installed along the limit of the restoration area and the adjacent undisturbed vegetated wetland.
- 2.) Remove the existing lawn within the proposed planting area. The intent of removing the lawn is to expose the native topsoil. It does not appear that any fill was placed within the altered BVW as saturated soil conditions and organic topsoil was observed during ECR's field work. If necessary, a light layer of clean loam/compost mix (topdressing) should be spread over the restoration area by hand to supplement the existing soil.
- 3.) Once the restoration area has been prepared, the area will be hand planted with a mix of native shrubs and saplings. The restoration plan has been designed to provide a diverse wetland habitat by utilizing clusters of shrubs with interplanted saplings to create pockets of wet meadow habitat within the restoration area. The wet meadow pockets will be maintained by an annual mowing event (using a handheld string trimmer) at the end of each growing season to maintain the meadow habitat, which is an important diverse habitat for a variety of wildlife species. The design has also considered the mature Weeping Willows that remain within the area. For more information regarding the importance of wet meadow habitat, see the fact sheet attached.

The entire wetland restoration area (highlighted by green on the Conservation Plan) will be hand planted with native shrubs. Following DEP guidance for shrub and sapling spacing a total of 67 shrubs and 16 saplings would typically be proposed to revegetate the area. To incorporate pockets of wet meadow, the area will be planted using 50% of the typical quantity – 33 shrubs and 8 saplings are proposed throughout the restoration area. An overseeing wetland scientist



will place the plantings prior to installation. The shrubs will be clustered into groups of three to leave small open areas to establish as wet meadow habitat. The saplings will be spaced randomly throughout the restoration area. See the table below for more information.

Table 1 – Proposed Wetland Restoration Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	5-6 ft.	4
Swamp Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	5-6 ft.	4
Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Northern Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Total		8 saplings 33 shrubs

All plantings to be spaced at the direction of an overseeing botanist/wetland scientist. Upon completion of planting, only the root zones of the plants will be mulched with a 1 to 2-inch-thick layer of leaf litter or other natural organic mulch. The intent is to only mulch the root zones of the plants, not the entire restoration area.

- 4.) Following the installation of all the proposed plantings, the exposed soils will be stabilized with a native seed mix to establish an herbaceous layer and the wet meadow habitat. The seed mix has been specified on the attached Restoration Plan.

ECR proposes the following replication tasks:

- 1) A survey crew will stake out the limits of the proposed 2,760 square foot wetland replication area (highlighted by red on the Conservation Plan).
- 2) The supervising wetland scientist will flag any existing healthy trees to be saved within the wetland replication area. Only native wetland indicator trees such as Red Maples, Tupelos, etc. shall be flagged for saving
- 3) Prior to all earthwork activities, erosion control barriers will be installed along the downgradient edge of the wetland replication area.
- 4) Currently, most of the replication area is occupied by a compost pile and yard waste. All this material will be removed from the site prior to implementation of the replication work. Some vegetation will be required to be removed within the replication area. Care will be taken to avoid excavation over the root zone of the trees flagged to be saved.
- 5) Following the removal of material and existing vegetation, the area will be excavated. The area will be excavated to a depth of approximately 6 to 8 inches below the designed level of the wetland replication area. Several test pits within the excavation area will be performed and overseen by the supervising wetland scientist to determine the elevation of existing subsurface



hydric soils so that the appropriate construction elevation can be coordinated with the excavator operator. The excavated sediment will be removed from the site. The supervising wetland scientist will inspect the sub-grade of the replication area to ensure that the proper hydrology has been established.

- 6) The replication area will then be backfilled with 6 to 8 inches of wetland soils appropriate for the site. A high organic soil will be spread over the entire wetland replication area. Clean leaf or commercially available compost may amend the soils to achieve a high organic content. These soils will then be graded to achieve a slight hummock and hollow micro-topography, similar to that of a natural wetland substrate. Please note that the supervising wetland scientist shall evaluate these soils prior to placement.
- 7) Fallen logs, branches, and other natural debris existing with the upland areas will be relocated to the replication area to provide beneficial habitat features for wildlife. Where possible, fallen logs should be of varying sizes and in varying degrees of decomposition.
- 8) An erosion control barrier will be placed along the upgradient edge of the wetland replication area.
- 9) Replication area plantings will take place once the above listed tasks have been completed. The species, size, and quantity of the plantings will follow the Replication Planting Palette found in Table 2 below. The spacing of trees and shrubs are in accordance with the guidelines established in DEP's Massachusetts Inland Wetland Replication Guidelines, which are 15 feet apart for trees and 10 feet apart for shrubs. Using trees spaced 15 feet on center and shrubs spaced 10 feet on center requires 14 trees and 32 shrubs to vegetate the 2,760 square foot replication area. Prior to delivery to the site, the supervising wetland scientist will visit the nursery providing the planting stock to ensure that the specimens are healthy, free from pests, and suitable for use with the replication area. Any planting substitutions must be approved by the wetland scientist. Planting within the wetland replication area will conform to the plans or will be completed in accordance with directions provided in the field. Only plant materials native and indigenous to the region shall be used. Species not specified in the replication plan shall not be used without written approval from the permitting agency. Please note that due to Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, Hemlock trees are not proposed for planting within the replication area.

Table 2 – Proposed Wetland Replication Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	5-6 ft.	6
Swamp Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	5-6 ft.	5
American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	5-6 ft.	5
Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Northern Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Total		14 saplings 32 shrubs



- 10) The remaining wetland replication area to be scratched and seeded with the FACW Wet Meadow Mix provided by Ernst Seeds at the rates specified by the supplier. The side slope from the wetland replication area to the buffer zone (buffer zone area) to be scratched and seeded with the Native Upland Wildlife Forage Mix provided by Ernst Seed at the rate specified by the supplier. Please refer to the attached seed mix profiles for more information.
- 11) All plantings to be spaced randomly at the direction of the wetland scientist to simulate natural growth patterns.
- 12) Upon completion of planting, the root zones of the plants will be mulched with a 1 to 2 inch thick layer of leaf litter or other natural organic mulch.
- 13) The erosion control barriers will be disassembled and properly disposed of after the three fill growing season after the planting of the wetland replication areas. Sediment collected by these devices will be removed and disposed of in a manner that prevents erosion and transport to a waterway of wetland.

In addition to the wetland replication and restoration work detailed above, a 10-foot-wide buffer strip is proposed to be restored along the landward limit of the wetland (highlighted by orange on the Conservation Plan). In order to restore the buffer, the existing lawn will be removed to expose the native topsoil. The area will then be hand planted with a mix of native shrubs – in total, 19 shrubs will be planted 10 feet on center to vegetate the 1,620 square foot buffer restoration area. Once installed, the area will be stabilized with natural wood chips. The area will remain as a natural buffer to the wetlands in perpetuity. Table 3 below includes the proposed species for the wetland buffer restoration area.

Table 3 – Proposed Buffer Restoration Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Witch Hazel (<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Black Chokeberry (<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	4
Total		19 shrubs

At the completion of the restoration & replication work, a report with photographs will be prepared by the overseeing specialist and submitted to the Conservation Commission documenting the compliance with the approved restoration plan.

The restoration & replication areas will be monitored for two full growing seasons following the completion of work. Monitoring should include two site inspections each year, the first should be early in the growing season (mid April) in order to determine if any plantings need to be replaced, determine if overseeding is required, and to inspect/remove any new growth of non-native invasives. The second inspection should be completed near the end of the growing season (October) to document the success of the restoration & replication efforts. During the inspections, the botanist should hand pull and place into trash bags for disposal any non-native invasive plant growth found in the restoration area, if any. A report will be prepared and submitted to the Conservation Commission following the inspection at the end of the

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growing season summarizing the success of the restoration project. This report will also include recommendations for additional restoration/replication efforts.

ATTACHMENTS

Included with this proposal are the following attachments:

1. Wet Meadow Fact Sheet
2. Conservation Plan (2 sheets)
3. 2007 As-Built Plan

We look forward to presenting this proposal to the Commission. If there are questions or requests for additional information, please contact us at (617) 529 – 3792 or brad@ecrwetlands.com.



Wet Meadow in a river backwater, dominated by rice cut-grass. Photo: P. Swain, NHESP.

Description: Wet Meadows occur in lake basins, wet depressions, along slow moving streams, and in sloughs and other areas with impeded drainage along rivers. The mucky mineral soils are permanently saturated and flood occasionally but standing water is not present throughout the growing season as in Deep and Shallow Emergent Marshes. As Wet Meadows flood only temporarily, woody plants could become established: many sites are managed using other forms of repeated disturbance, including grazing or mowing, to prevent succession to shrub- or woodland.

Characteristic Species: Wet Meadows are often uniform appearing communities dominated by a single species from the sedge family or sometimes a rush or a grass. Tussock-forming sedges, such as tussock-sedge or lakeside sedge, often have over 50% cover, with variable proportions of other graminoids and herbaceous species. Canada bluejoint, wool-grass, woolly-fruited sedge, slender spike-sedge, stalked wool-grass, rice cut-grass, and brown beak-sedge are typical of wet meadows

Wet Meadows are graminoid wetland communities that occur in lake basins, wet depressions, along streams, and in sloughs and backwaters in river basins. The soil is saturated during the growing season but not generally inundated.

and may occasionally be dominant. Characteristic herbaceous associates include water smartweed, river-horsetail, nodding bur-marigold, spotted Joe-Pye-weed, and northern blue flag. Calcareous wet meadows have additional lime-loving species, including red-footed spike-sedge, delicate sedge, and fen-sedge. Wet meadows are called "sedge meadows" in many other states, but "wet meadow" is used in Massachusetts because of known occurrences of meadows dominated by rice cut-grass, Canada bluejoint, and other non-sedge species.

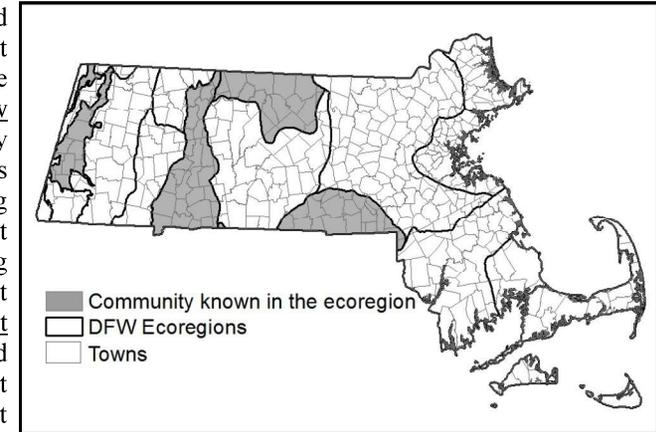


A Wet Meadow that is mowed to limit tree and shrub encroachment. Photo: Tom Lautzenheiser.

Differentiating from Related Communities: The physical and biological characteristics of wet meadow, emergent marsh, and shoreline communities overlap and intergrade. Wet

Meadows are graminoid wetland communities that can be considered to be subtypes of Shallow Emergent Marshes, typically with a single sedge or grass species dominating. Standing water is not present throughout the growing season as in emergent marshes. Kettlehole Wet Meadows are a specialized type of Shallow Emergent Marsh in small basins that have dense graminoid marshes on mucky peat. Shallow Emergent Marshes are graminoid wetlands in broad, flat areas bordering rivers or along lake margins, are seasonally flooded, and usually have surface water all year. Coastal Plain Pondshore Communities and Coastal Plain Pondshore Communities – Inland Variant are generally on sand around ponds in closed basins that intersect groundwater that set pond levels. By late summer an exposed shoreline supports herbaceous species that is not generally dominated by tall dense graminoids. Sediments are sandy or mucky, but not peaty. Acidic Pondshores/Lakeshore Communities are broadly defined, variable shorelines around open water not explicitly included in calcareous or coastal plain pondshores. The shore line is often not distinct, merging into marsh or other wetlands.

Habitat for Associated Fauna: Many animals, vertebrates and invertebrates, common and rare, use wet meadows and marshes for feeding,



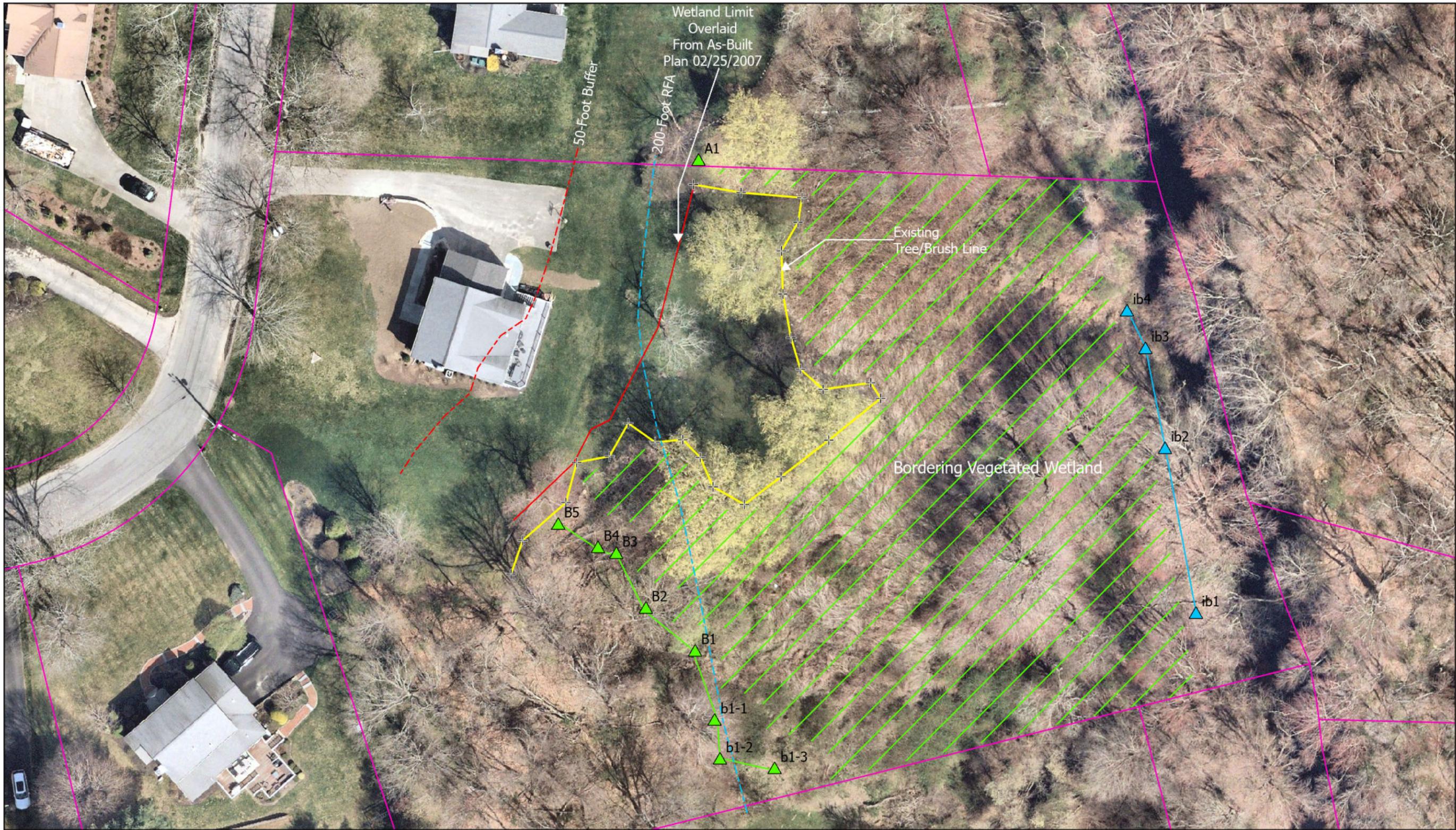
nesting, roosting, cover, and movement corridors. The sedges, bulrushes and grasses of Wet Meadows provide a food resource for a variety of marsh birds. Inconspicuous ("secretive") water birds, such as rails and bitterns, nest in extensive wet meadows and marshes that lack human disturbance.

Examples with Public Access: Hop Brook WMA, Lee; Ashburnham SF, Ashburnham.



Large sedge dominated Wet Meadow. Photo: Tom Lautzenheiser.



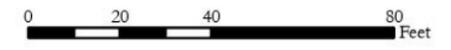


Conservation Plan

10 Village Lane, Hingham, MA

Sheet 1 of 2: Existing Conditions

Prepared By: C. Larson



1 inch = 40 feet



Date: 10/14/2025

Environmental Consulting & Restoration, LLC



Notes:

- 1.) Wetland delineation and GPS survey completed by ECR, LLC on 6/12/25 and 8/26/25.
- 2.) Aerial Image Source: NearMap - April 10, 2025
- 3.) Parcel Boundary Source: MassGIS Data

Seed Mix for Wetland Restoration & Replication:

FACW Meadow Mix

Mix Composition

- 33.2% *Carex vulpinoidea*, PA Ecotype (Fox Sedge, PA Ecotype)
- 20.0% *Elymus virginicus*, PA Ecotype (Virginia Wildrye, PA Ecotype)
- 8.0% *Carex lupulina*, PA Ecotype (Hop Sedge, PA Ecotype)
- 8.0% *Carex lurida*, PA Ecotype (Lurid (Shallow) Sedge, PA Ecotype)
- 8.0% *Carex scoparia*, PA Ecotype (Blunt Broom Sedge, PA Ecotype)
- 4.0% *Verbena hastata*, PA Ecotype (Blue Vervain, PA Ecotype)
- 3.0% *Cinna arundinacea*, PA Ecotype (Wood Reedgrass, PA Ecotype)
- 3.0% *Juncus effusus* (Soft Rush)
- 2.5% *Asclepias incarnata*, PA Ecotype (Swamp Milkweed, PA Ecotype)
- 2.0% *Heliopsis helianthoides*, PA Ecotype (Oxeye Sunflower, PA Ecotype)
- 1.2% *Aster puniceus*, PA Ecotype (Purplestem Aster, PA Ecotype)
- 1.2% *Aster umbellatus*, PA Ecotype (Flat Topped White Aster, PA Ecotype)
- 1.0% *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, PA Ecotype (Boneset, PA Ecotype)
- 1.0% *Helenium autumnale*, PA Ecotype (Common Sneezeweed, PA Ecotype)
- 0.6% *Aster novae-angliae* (*Symphotrichum n.*), PA Ecotype (New England Aster, PA Ecotype)
- 0.5% *Alisma subcordatum*, PA Ecotype (Mud Plantain (Water Plantain), PA Ecotype)
- 0.5% *Lobelia siphilitica*, PA Ecotype (Great Blue Lobelia, PA Ecotype)
- 0.5% *Penthorum sedoides*, PA Ecotype (Ditch Stonecrop, PA Ecotype)
- 0.5% *Scirpus atrovirens*, PA Ecotype (Green Bulrush, PA Ecotype)
- 0.5% *Scirpus cyperinus*, PA Ecotype (Woolgrass, PA Ecotype)
- 0.3% *Eupatorium fistulosum*, PA Ecotype (Joe Pye Weed, PA Ecotype)
- 0.3% *Onoclea sensibilis* (Sensitive Fern)
- 0.1% *Chelone glabra*, PA Ecotype (Turtlehead, PA Ecotype)
- 0.1% *Mimulus ringens*, PA Ecotype (Square Stemmed Monkeyflower, PA Ecotype)

Seed Mix for Side Slope of Replication Area:

Native Upland Wildlife Forage & Cover Meadow Mix

Mix Composition

- 54.9% *Andropogon gerardii*, 'Niagara' (Big Bluestem, 'Niagara')
- 27.0% *Panicum virgatum*, 'Cave-In-Rock' (Switchgrass, 'Cave-In-Rock')
- 21.0% *Elymus virginicus*, PA Ecotype (Virginia Wildrye, PA Ecotype)
- 9.0% *Sorghastrum nutans*, NY4 Ecotype (Indiangrass, NY4 Ecotype)
- 3.0% *Rudbeckia hirta*, Coastal Plain NC Ecotype (Blackeyed Susan, Coastal Plain NC Ecotype)
- 2.0% *Chamaecrista fasciculata*, PA Ecotype (Partridge Pea, PA Ecotype)
- 1.5% *Heliopsis helianthoides*, PA Ecotype (Oxeye Sunflower, PA Ecotype)
- 1.0% *Coreopsis tinctoria* (Plains Coreopsis)
- 0.4% *Desmodium canadense*, PA Ecotype (Showy Ticktrefoil, PA Ecotype)
- 0.1% *Monarda fistulosa*, Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype (Wild Bergamot, Fort Indiantown Gap-PA Ecotype)

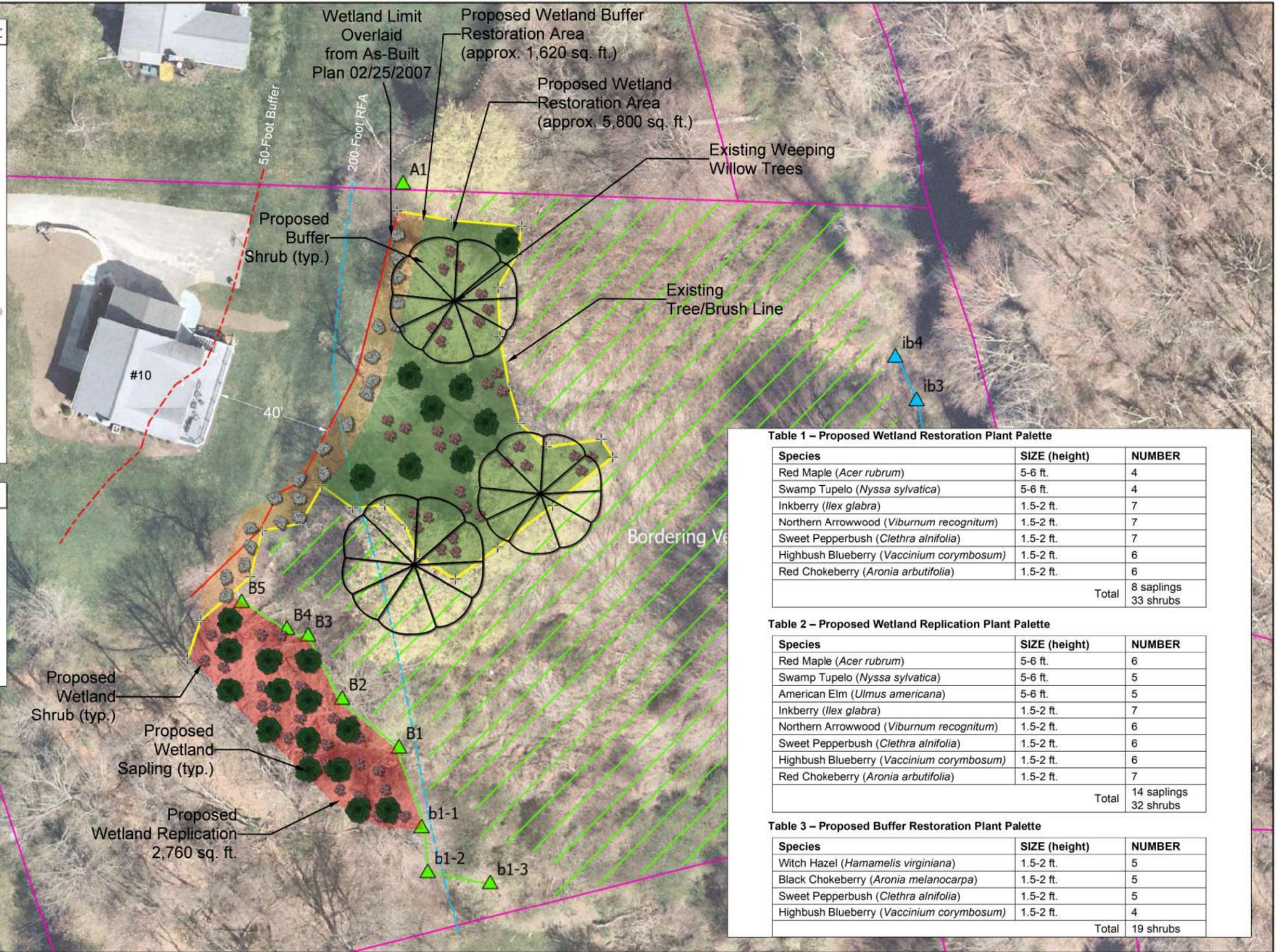


Table 1 – Proposed Wetland Restoration Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	5-6 ft.	4
Swamp Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	5-6 ft.	4
Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Northern Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Total		8 saplings 33 shrubs

Table 2 – Proposed Wetland Replication Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Red Maple (<i>Acer rubrum</i>)	5-6 ft.	6
Swamp Tupelo (<i>Nyssa sylvatica</i>)	5-6 ft.	5
American Elm (<i>Ulmus americana</i>)	5-6 ft.	5
Inkberry (<i>Ilex glabra</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Northern Arrowwood (<i>Viburnum recognitum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	6
Red Chokeberry (<i>Aronia arbutifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	7
Total		14 saplings 32 shrubs

Table 3 – Proposed Buffer Restoration Plant Palette

Species	SIZE (height)	NUMBER
Witch Hazel (<i>Hamamelis virginiana</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Black Chokeberry (<i>Aronia melanocarpa</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Sweet Pepperbush (<i>Clethra alnifolia</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	5
Highbush Blueberry (<i>Vaccinium corymbosum</i>)	1.5-2 ft.	4
Total		19 shrubs

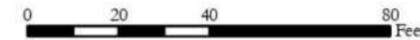


Conservation Plan

10 Village Lane, Hingham, MA

Sheet 2 of 2: Proposed Restoration & Replication

Prepared By: C. Larson



1 inch = 40 feet



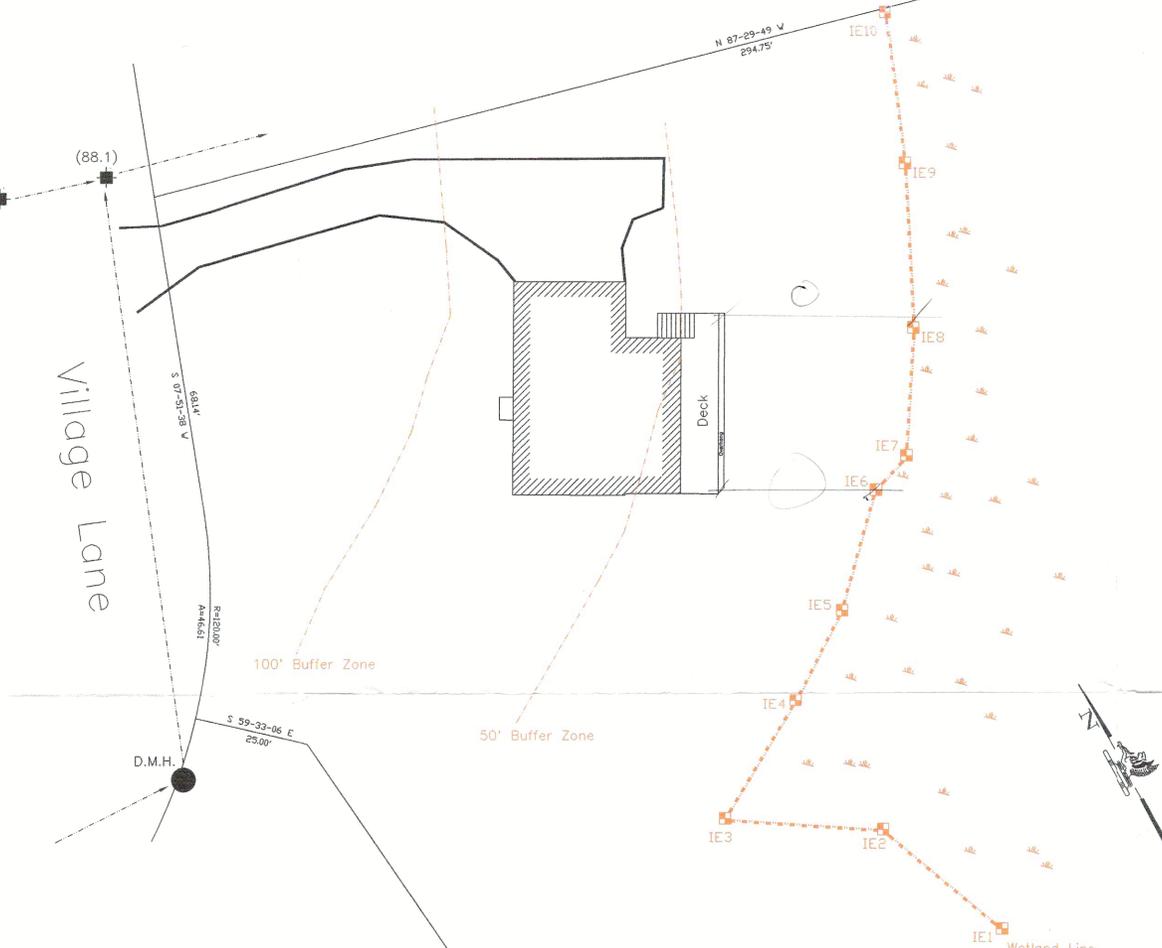
Date: 10/14/2025

Environmental Consulting & Restoration, LLC

Notes:

- 1.) Wetland delineation and GPS survey completed by ECR, LLC on 6/12/25 and 8/26/25.
- 2.) Aerial Image Source: NearMap - April 10, 2025
- 3.) Parcel Boundary Source: MassGIS Data

Assessors 82/63
8 Village Lane
N/F C. & K. Testa



LOCUS

Assessors 82/61
10 Village Lane
66,066 s.f.

Village Lane

100' Buffer Zone

50' Buffer Zone

Wetland Line

KEY

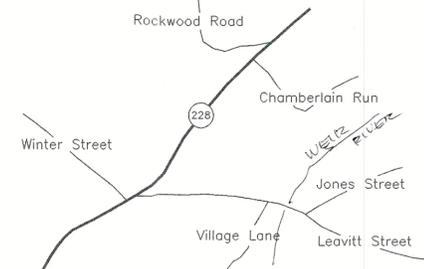
- IE6 = Wetland Flag, Ivas Environmental
- ▲ = Wetland resource area (BWV)

Assessors 82/60
12 Village Lane
N/F M. & R. Kerrigan

Assessors 82/52
11 Riverview Road
N/F P. & S. Casey

Assessors 82/51
10 Riverview Road
N/F G. & M. Smith

Locus Map



Lot Data:
Deed: LCC #99354 - 5/31/01
Hingham Assessors Map 82/61 - 66,066 s.f.
Reference Plan:
L.W. Perkins and Sons, 3/3/1969
Plan Book 15/192 (Plymouth ROD)



1" = 20'-0"



Revisions:	OK CP 3/29/07

<p>McSweeney Associates, Inc.</p> <p>McS</p> <p>Environmental Engineering Services</p>	<p>Deck "As-Built" Plan</p> <p>10 Village Lane</p> <p>Hingham, Massachusetts</p>	<p>Job Reference: FordVill</p> <p>Scale: As Noted</p> <p>Date: 2/25/07</p>
	<p>Brian McSweeney 150 Union Street Hingham, MA (781) 749-2859</p>	<p>Terence McSweeney 745 Winter Street Hanson, MA (781) 826-4571</p>