1. Letter from Albert Pinkhasov.
2. Letter from GC James Morse.
3. Letter from Peter Nolan.
4. Letter from Neighbors.
5. Wall installation guide
6. Pictures in proses installation.
7. Original ISD plan (Exhibit B)
8. 78 Lovett rd original plot (Exhibit A).
9. As-Built (Exhibit C).
10. Original proposal cost.
11. Actual cost
12 Restore backyard cost.
13. Land scape design 2 and cost
14. Additional cost Fundales D
15. AffidAvit Spom STRUCTURAL LIGHTER.
14. Additional cost of from structural Engineer. 15. Affidavit from structural Engineer. 16. ISD proposal Wall special permit 17. Storm Water.
17. Storm WATER.

Albert Pinkshov 78 Lovett Rd. Newton, MA 02459

To Board of Alderman:

Chairman and honorable members of the board on February 11<sup>th</sup> 2014 I came upon the board unprepared to explain in detail the wall project located at 78 Lovett Rd. On October 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 I received a building permit from the town to build a single dwelling on parcel number 78. My engineers drew up a plan including a 4' retaining wall at the back of the property the complete width of the parcel. Attached to this letter is a couple plans first plan I will call Exhibit A which is the original plot plan before construction, exhibit B which is original engineered plan with proposed wall, and exhibit C as built plan. Taking a look at exhibit A you can see the hill starts at grade 188 and on exhibit B the new construction ends at 187.49. As per exhibit B the existing hill had to be cut back to 191.5 leaving an 18' back yard area and making wall 4' in height.

I hired AJT Projects to construct the wall and during construction we had a meeting with General Contractor Jim Morse and team members from AJT Projects. After the hill was cut back it was nearly impossible to build only a 4' retaining wall to hold back the hill at the angle it was cut; leaving us the options: 1) either build a near 5.5' retaining wall. 2) move the wall back almost 3' closer to the house, 3) build terraces with under 4' walls. I chose option number three because of the following: The original 18' backyard would have become a 12' foot yard because the wall would have to be moved back three feet and the stairs from the rear of the house would have taken three feet as well. At the same time to have the option to expand the backyard to have a more proportionate backyard -- which is what I did. Before any decision was made I immediately called my engineering team and my surveyor and he came out to property and told me it was ok to build the terraced walls without any special permits being required by the city.

After I was advised this we started constructing with the terrace design. During construction one day inspector Allen Gifford from the city came onto the property and was questioning wall and set back requirements. I told him that we were in line with setbacks as my surveyor had told me I was. The following day me and my General Contractor Jim Morse called the surveyor and told him about the questions and concerns Mr. Gifford had and yet again my surveyor told me not to worry that we were fine. After this we felt confident to proceed and completed the project as seen on exhibit C.

Original cost of wall was supposed to be around \$96,000.00 and my actual cost was almost triple. I was not happy when I found this out however it had to be done to make sure the hill was secure and there was no danger to the newly constructed home.

This was not intentionally done and I do realize I may have made a mistake by not seeking the help of the city. I do ask the board again for forgiveness of this mistake.

Albert Pinkhasov

210 north main street

Sharon, MA. 02067

### To Board of Alderman;

Chairman and honorable members of the board, I James Morse, construction supervisor license #cs-072337 contractor working for Albert Pinkshov at 78n Lovett Rd. have read his letter addressed to the chairman and honorable members of the board concerning the retaining wall at the back of his property, and agree with Mr. Pinkshov in that he has described the entire process of building the retaining wall in his letter to be true and accurate.

James Morse

Som Man

2014 FEB 28 PM 12:

Newton City Cla

Phone: 857-891-7478/617-782-1533 Fax: 617-202-5691

February 26, 2014

Board of Aldermen, 1000 Commonwealth Ave. Newton, MA 02459

RE:

Wall Special Permit Application,

78 Lovett Rd. Newton, MA

Dear Mr. Chairman,

Please be advised that we, Peter Nolan & Associates, LLC, carried out the civil site plan for 78 Lovett Road for Mr. Pinkshov. This civil plan showed a single retaining wall at the rear of the building and was approved by ISD, City of Newton, During the course of construction and when Mr. Pinkoshov saw the proposed location of the wall in real life, he decided his back yard area was too small and not in proportion with the house he was building, so he called Edmond at our office and discussed the possibility of moving back the wall and creating terraces. Edmond informed Mr. Pinkhosov at that time that he could move back and potentially terrace the wall as he was not close to the rear yard setback. Edmond was under the assumption that the second terrace on the side walls would be built outside of the setback and would not cause a violation and was under that assumption until Mr. Gifford, building inspector, City of Newton raised the issue when Mr. Pinkshov was attempting to collect his certificate of occupancy.

We assure you that this incident occurred due to a breakdown of communication between Edmond and Mr. Pinkshov. He certainly did not intentionally create a violation in constructing the walls and he was bitterly disappointed when he realized that a violation had been created.

We have also learned about the potential for a breakdown in communication due to verbal instruction during this process and we assure the board, with future clients and projects where we learn of the potential, for the client, to deviate from the approved plans, we will be strongly recommending them to have their plans revised, thus reviewd by ourselves, by the client, and most importantly reviewed by the City of Newton, ISD thus virtually eliminating the potential for zoning violation.

We thank you very much for your time on this matter.

If you have any questions or desire additional information please feel free to call.

Peter Nolan

wo sugg

Raviv and Gil Chalamish

70 Lovett Rd

Newton, MA 02459

To: City of Newton

Date: 12/11/2013

**RE: Zoning Department** 

2014 FEB 28 PM 12: 25

David A. Olson, CRAC

David A. Olson, CRAC

MA 02459

We have come to understand that our neighbor, Albert Pinkhasov (78 Lovett Rd), has an issue with the zoning department regarding the retaining wall which is next to our property. We have no issue with the current structure of the wall and find the wall is pleasing aesthetically. We would like you to know that Mr. Pinkhasov replaced our fence as a courtesy during the building process.

Thank you,

Raviv & Gil Chalamish



12/15/14

OUR NEIGHBOR ALBERT PINKHASON IS A
HARD WORKING RESPONSIBLE PERSON.

I BELIEVE HE + HIS FAMILY WILL
BE A WONDERFULL ADDITION TO

OUR NEIGHBOR HOOD.

YOURS TRULY
HAWK ABBOTT

108 LOVETT FO

NEWTON, MA 02459

Newton City Clars

2014 FEB 28 PN 12: 25

David A. Olson, CMC







# AB® Collection

The **AB Collection** gives a smooth fluid finish to any outdoor living space. Use the blocks individually or blend them together to create patterned walls that will define your space for years to come. Enjoy the beauty and durability of this collection's classic cut stone look that adds distinguished style to any landscape.



### AB Ashlar Blend™ Pattern

From the AB Collection, blend the AB Classic, AB Lite Stone, AB Jumbo Junior and the AB Junior Lite (if available) together to create patterned walls.

~	h	حا	2

AB® Collectio	'n				
Classic Cut Stone	Name	Sełback	Coverage	Weight	Approximate Dimensions
	AB Stones Best Single Block Choice	12°	1 sq ft. approx. 11 blk per m²	75 lbs 34 kg	8 in. H x 12 in. D x 18 in. L 200mm#4 \$4300mm/D x 460mm/d
	AB Jumbo Jr	6°	0.5 sq ft. approx. 22 blk per m²	35 lbs 16 kg	8 in. H x 9.5 in. D x 9 in. L 200707 H x 2 200700 DX 2 200700 L
	AB Lite Stone	6°	0.5 sq ft. approx. 22 blik per m²	35 lbs 16 kg	4 in. H x 12 in. D x 18 in. L
	AB Junior Lite	6°	0.25 sq ft. approx. 45 blk per m²	18 lbs 8 kg	4 in. H x 12 in. D x 9 in. L
	AB Classic.	6°	1 sq ff. approx. 11 blk per m²	75 lbs 34 kg	8 ln. H x 12 in. D x 18 in. L

David A. Olson Newton, MA 0

Mewton City C

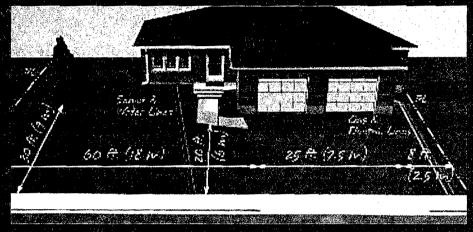
Actual directions weights and setbacks will vary by manufacturer. Check will your local Allan Block Dealer for exact specifications and color availability. Caps and corner blocks are also available.



# Plan



allanblock.com



A detailed site plan drawn to scale will help foresee design and construction challenges and provide an accurate reference for estimating. This will become your working or approved plans for the project.

# dob title Considerations

### Lot Lines

Your city will have a copy of your lot survey on file. The survey will not only identify property lines, but will provide an accurate scaled template of your site to help with planning.

### **Utilities**

Buried utility lines are not only dangerous, they may prevent you from locating your landscape project where you want. Call the local utility companies and have these lines marked.

#### **Permits**

Building permits may be required if the wall is above a certain height. Check to see what your local city code requires. An approved engineered wall design or an Allan Block pre-engineered solution may be needed in order to get a building permit. Contact your local AB Dealer for more details.

# Neighbors

It's always nice (and smart too) to let your neighbors know about your project before you begin.

### Soils

Clay soils put more pressure on a wall than sandy soils because they hold moisture. Identify the soils at your site.

To identify the soils, a good test is to pick up a small handful of the soil in the palm of your hand and squeeze it to form a ball. Take a sample from at least 12 in. (300 mm) below the surface.



# Clay Soils

Clay soil will stick together to form a ball. Clay soils retain moisture which will add pressure behind the walls. Typically most soils will be classified as clay and can be used in your project. However, they may require additional reinforcement.



# Sandy Soils

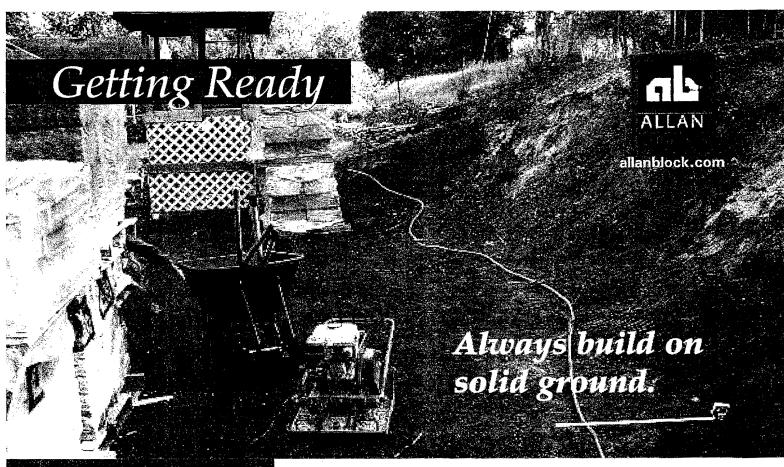
Sandy soil, will not stick together because they are granular with no sitty fine particles. These soils allow for good drainage and are ideal for building walls.



### Organic Soils

Organic soils will stick together but will not hold once the pressure is released. They should only be used to finish off the top 8 in. (200 mm) of a wall.

NEVER use organic soils to build the wall.



# Remember

Safety always comes first.

# Tools & Equipment you may need

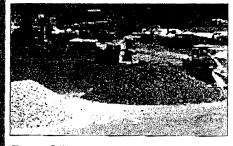
HAND TOOLS Safety glasses, gloves, dust mask, ear protection, knee pads, 4' level, torpedo level, tape measure, string line, chisel, hand tamper, dead blow hammer, shims, broom, round and square shovel.

**POWER TOOLS** Plate compactor, concrete saw with diamond blade, skid loader, transit/site level.

# **Job Site Considerations**

#### Site Access

When planning your project, make sure you can access your wall site with construction equipment and materials. For sites with restricted access, plan out where you will stage and store your block, wall rock and other materials.



# Rental Equipment

Plate compactors, concrete saws, skid loaders and transit levels are very useful

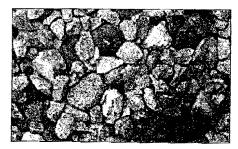


when building a landscape wall. These are available at most equipment rental centers.

### Wall Rock

To build a quality wall, use a clean, granular rock underneath the base course to create a firm foundation for your project. Good drainage and compaction will add to the quality and performance of your finished wall.

We refer to the material used for the base, within and behind the block as "Wall Rock". Wall Rock is a gravel in varying sizes, ideally from 0.25 in. to 1.5 in. (6 to 38 mm), of angular or smooth compactible aggregates with no sands, silts or clay material that would limit the free draining nature of the aggregate. Your AB Dealer will have what you need.



## Working with Soils

The soils used below and behind the wall are a critical part of the total wall structure. A reinforced landscape wall contains four basic building materials - the AB blocks, wall rock, geogrid reinforcement, and the infill soils surrounding the geogrid layers.

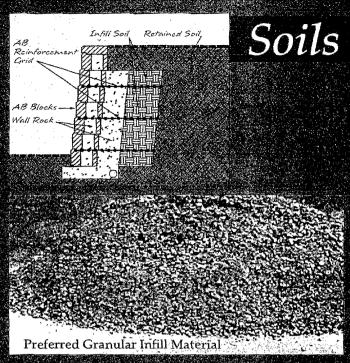
### Soils

Understanding the properties and characteristics of soils is key to building better walls. Different soil types will dictate the amount of time needed for compaction, the amount of reinforcement required, and potentially the cost of the wall.

Granular soils are better to build with than clay soils. Sand and gravel will compact better, drain better, and often will need less reinforcement. Soils are typically defined by a friction angle or measurement of the internal strength of the soil. This angle is approximately the natural angle of repose. As soil falls off a conveyor to make a pile, the angle it creates represents the natural angle of repose. Check with a qualified geotechnical engineer to obtain an accurate soil classification.

### Soil Selection

If the on-site soils are of a very low quality under or behind the wall, you should remove and replace them with stronger soils. Using stronger soils will reduce reinforcement, allow faster compaction and have better long-term performance. Heavy clays and organic soils are both unsuitable in the reinforced zone and should be removed and replaced. Silty sands and sand with clay will require additional care, and attention to water management when placed and compacted.



## Natural Angle of Repose

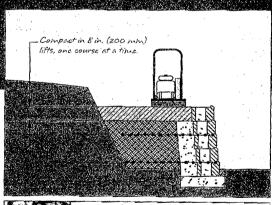


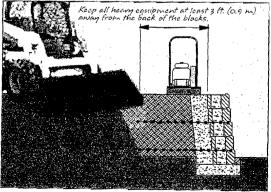
Clay Soils

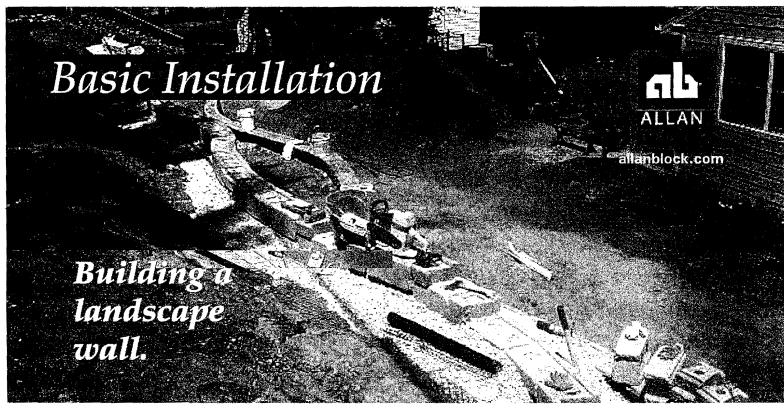
# Compaction

Proper placement and compaction of the infill soils is critical. The most important step in getting proper compaction is the placement of the soil in "lifts". Compacting in lifts, or layers, of less than 8 in. [200 mm] will facilitate quality compaction. Placement and compaction in lifts that exceed 8 in. (200 mm) will result in less than adequate soil strength. Compaction equipment must be sized according to the type of material being compacted. Always backfill and compact after each course of block is placed. Consult with a local equipment supplier to ensure that proper compaction equipment is used.

The consolidation zone runs from the back of the block back 3 ft. (0.9 m) into the infill soil. Only walk behind plate compaction equipment is allowed within the consolidation zone. A minimum of two passes with a walk behind plate compactor is required, starting on top of the block and compacting in paths that run parallel with the wall to the back of the excavated area.







(150 mm) plus 1 in. (25 mm)

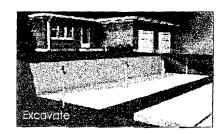
## Base Preparation

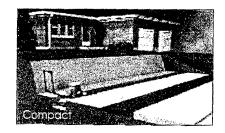
- To start your layout, place stakes to represent the location of the front of the wall.
   Using a string line or paint, mark out the entire length. A garden hose is an excellent tool to use when laying out curved walls.
- Excavate the area by removing all surface vegetation and organic materials from the area. These cannot be used as backfill material.
- If reinforcement is needed excavate behind the wall to accommodate the design length of the geogrid. Refer to your approved plans for exact length.
- Starting at the lowest point, dig a base trench the length of the wall. For walls where the base trench steps up a slope see page 36 for more information.
- Dig a base trench 24 in. (600 mm) wide the length of the wall.\*\*
- The depth of the trench will be 6 in. (150 mm) plus an additional 1 in. (25 mm) for each 1 ft. (300 mm) of wall height for the amount of buried block that is needed.\*\*
- Compact the base trench making a minimum of two passes with a walk behind plate compactor.
- Foundation soils at the bottom of the base trench must be firm and solid. If the
  soils are made up of heavy clay or wet soils, or the areas have been previously
  excavated, remove this material and replace with a granular material, compacting in 8 in. (200 mm) lifts or less.
- \*\* For walls under 4 ft. (1.2 m) dig the base trench 18 in, wide (460 mm) and 4 in, deep (100 mm) plus additional to account for the amount of buried block needed.

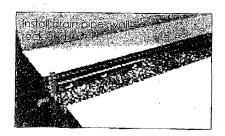
### Base Material

- A drain pipe is required for any reinforced wall, gravity walls over 4 ft. (1.2 m) tall or sites with poor drainage. Place the drain pipe at the lowest possible point toward the back of the trench and vent to daylight every 50 ft. (15 m). See approved plans for location and specifications. See page 17 for more information.
- Place a minimum of 6 in. (150 mm) of wall rock in the base trench and rake smooth.
- Compact the wall rock making a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor.
- Check the entire length for level, and adjust as needed.





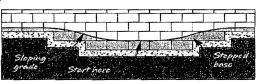




### Install Base Course - AB and AB Europa Collection

See page 27 for AB Fieldstone walls.

 Begin the base course at the lowest wall elevation. For more information on stepping up the base course see page 36.



- Place all blocks with the raised front lip facing up and forward
  - on the base material near the front of the base trench.
- Check and adjust each block for level and alignment as it is installed. Check
  the blocks for level frequently from side-to-side and front-to-back. Verify the
  proper position of all the AB blocks by examining a string line across the back of
  the blocks or by sighting down the back of the raised front lip.
- Make minor adjustments by tapping the AB blocks with a dead blow hammer or by placing up to 0.5 in. (13 mm) of coarse sand under the blocks.
- Irregularities in the base course become larger as the wall stacks up. Careful attention to a straight and level base course will ensure a quality finished wall.

# Backfilling and Compaction

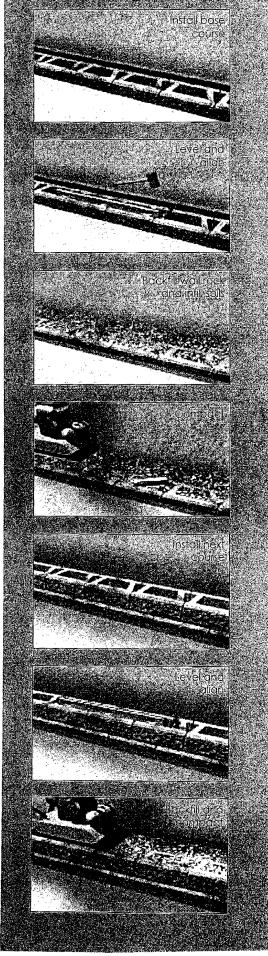
- Fill in the area in front of the blocks with on-site soils. This will keep the base course blocks from shifting while filling and compacting.
- Fill the hollow cores of the base course and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block.
- Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock in lifts of no more than 8 in. (200 mm).
- Use a plate compactor to consolidate the wall rock directly behind the block then compact in a path parallel to the wall, working from the back of the block to the back of the excavated area with a minimum of 2 passes. See page 19 for additional details on compaction.
- Check the base course for level and adjust as necessary.
- Every course after the first course requires compaction starting on the block.

### Additional Courses

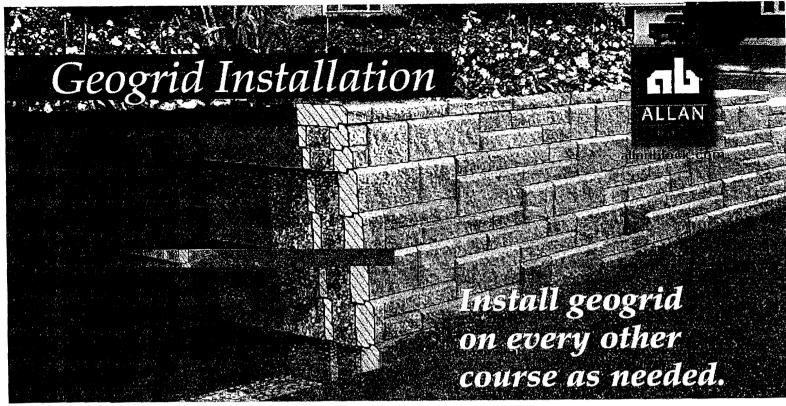
See page 24 for building patterned walls.

- Remove all excess material from the top surface of all blocks. This can be done
  when installing the next course of block, by sliding the block into place.
- If reinforcement is needed go to page 22 to continue the installation process.
- Stack the next course of blocks so that the vertical seams are offset from the blocks below by at least 1/4 the length of the block.
- Check each block for level and alignment and make adjustments as needed.
- Fill the hollow cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block with wall rock to the height of the block.
- Use infill or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock in lifts of no more than 8 in. (200 mm).
- From the 2nd course and above use a plate compactor to compact directly on the blocks as well as the area behind the blocks. Compact in lifts of 8 in. (200 mm) or less.
- Repeating these steps, complete the wall to the desired height. On the last course, fill behind the blocks with organic soils in place of infill or approved on-site soils. This will assist in any plantings above the wall and also to direct water from running behind the blocks. See page 48 for information on finishing wall options.

Stack the blocks in running bond or offset by at least 1/4 of the block

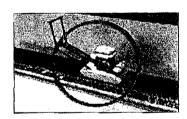


Visit allanblock.com for more information.



# Install Reinforcement

- Once the base course is complete, begin installing the first layer of AB Reinforcement Grid. When using the AB or AB Europa Collection begin by placing the edge of the geogrid against the back of the raised front lip and rolling it out along the wall. For AB Fieldstone, place the edge of the geogrid in the middle of the facing unit. Refer to your approved plans for exact size and location.
- Stack the next course of blocks so that the vertical seams are offset from the blocks below by at least 1/4 the length of the block.
- Sight down the wall line to check for alignment. Blocks may be adjusted slightly to form straight lines or smooth flowing curves.
- Pull on the back of the geogrid to remove any slack. If necessary, stake it in place. Never drive or compact directly on the geogrid. This will cause damage to the geogrid.

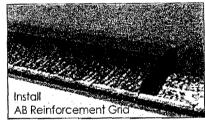


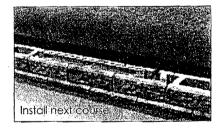
# Backfilling and Compaction

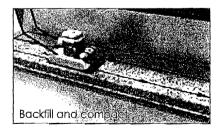
- Install wall rock in the block cores and 12 in. (300 mm) behind the block. Use infill
  or approved on-site soils to backfill behind the wall rock to the height of the block.
- The wall rock and infill soils behind the wall must be properly compacted using a
  plate compactor. Compact in lifts of 8 in. (200 mm) or less, this time starting on the
  block and working in a path that runs parallel to the block and towards the back
  of the excavated area. Always make a minimum of two passes with a plate compactor. Compaction should be continued to achieve solid, movement-free soil.
- Remove all excess material from the top surface of all blocks. This prepares a clean, smooth surface for placement of the next course.



- Continue installing your next courses of block using the steps shown above. Per your approved plans, install geogrid on every other course of the wall.
- Using these steps complete the wall to the desired height. On the last course, fill
  behind the blocks with organic soils in place of infill or approved on-site soils. This
  will assist in any plantings above the wall and also to direct water from running
  behind the blocks. See page 48 for information on finishing wall options.







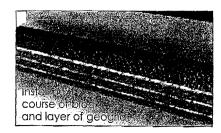


Table 5 is based on Clay soil having an internal friction angle of 27° (Ref) or better and a Sandy soil having an internal friction angle of 32° (Ref) or better. Soil reinforcement increases the strenath of the wall by creating a reinforced mass of soil behind the blocks. The weight of the reinforced soil mass combines with the blocks for a heavier, stronger wall. Table 5 is for estimating geogrid quantities only. For walls in the Surcharge loading category above, on the last (top) layer of geogrid, it is typical to lengthen this grid by an additional 2 ft (600mm). To achieve these longer grid lengths, the Allan Block reinforcing grid must be installed perpendicular to the wall (rolled out from the front of the block to the back of the excavated area), \* The Surcharge loading category above assumes a solid surface such as concrete, asphalt or pavers having a suitable supporting subgrade.

## Reinforcement Chart ---

Match your wall to the conditions below to find which width and the number of layers of AB Reinforcement Grid you will need. To determine the number of rolls needed, multiply the length of your wall (in feet) by the number of layers needed, and then divide by 50 (the length of a roll of AB Reinforcement Grid). Typically most soils will be considered clay, for sandy conditions outlined in the table the soil must be a clean, granular material. See page 8 for information on soil types and descriptions.

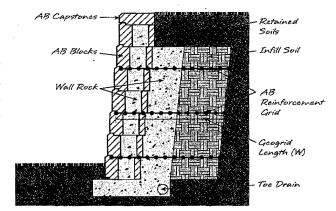


Table 5

Soil Reinforcement Chart for Residential Wall Applications										
		AB Stones of the AB Collection only			AB Collection (exclavas somes) AB Europa = Collection and AB Fieldstone Collection					
CONDITION	8		CLAY SOIL		SANDY SOIL		CLAY SOIL		SANDY SOIL	
ABOVE WALL	HEIGHT**	No. of Layers	Width (W)	No. of Layers	Width (W)	No. of Layers	Width (W)	No. of Layers	Width (W)	
Level	<b>3ft</b> (0.9 m)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	4ff (1.2 m)	2	3 ft	0	0	2	3 ft	0	0	
	<b>5ff</b> (1.5 m)	3	3 ft	0	0	3	4 ft	3	3 ft 🔫	
100	<b>6ff</b> (1.8 m)	4	4 ff	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	
Surcharge*	2ff (0.6 m)	1	3 ft	0	0	1	3 ff	0	0	
100 psf	3ft (0.9 m)	2	3 ft	0	0	2	3 ft	0 -	0	
	4ff (1.2 m)	2	3 ft	0	0	2	3 ft	2	3 ft	
	<b>5ff</b> (1.5 m)	3	3 ft	3	3 ft	3	3 ff	3	3 ft	
	<b>6ff</b> (1.8 m)	4	4 ft .	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	
Slope	3ft (0.9 m)	2	3 ft	0	0	2	3 ft	0	. 0	
3:1	4ff (1.2 m)	2	3 ft	0	0	2	3 ft	2	3 ft	
	<b>5ff</b> (1.5 m)	3	4 ft	0	0	3	4 ft	3	3 ff	
	<b>6ff</b> (1.8 m)	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	4	4 ft	

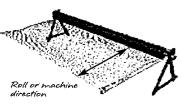
\*\* Wall heights are for reference only.

#### Example

Using a block from the AB Collection, a 5 ft high wall (1.5 m) built in sandy soil with a level surface above the wall requires three layers of geogrid, 3 ft wide (0.9 m), but will require review by a local professional engineer.

# Larger Geogrid Rolls

Large roll geogrids are strongest along the roll or machine direction and are cut to the design length. They are best suited for walls over 6 ft. (1.8 m) high.



## AB Reinforcement Grid™

AB Reinforcement Grid is biaxial which means it has the same strength in both directions and can be simply rolled out along the wall. It is available in 3 ft. and 4 ft. rolls and is 50 ft. long (0.9 m and 1.2 m by 15 m) and is best used for residential walls under 6 ft. (1.8 m) tall as outlined in the table above.



When placing geogrid along curving walls, the geogrid should follow the back of the lip. Simply slit the geogrid with a utility knife and either feather out or overlap to follow the curve. See page 34 for more information.

Outside

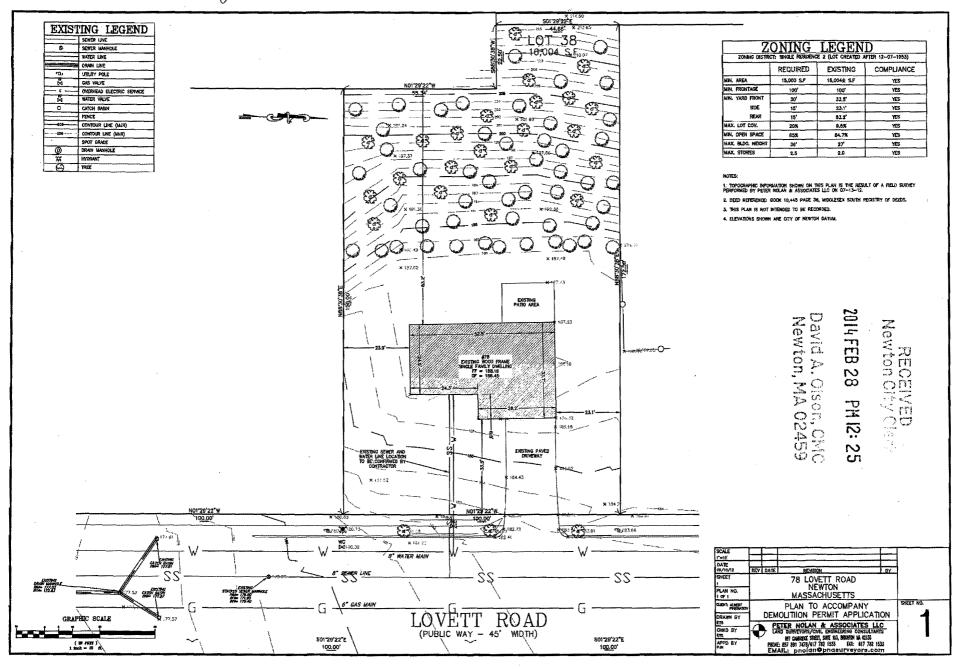
Inside Curves When placing geogrid at corners, simply lay the geogrid into the corner and cut to fit with a utility knife. See page 35 for more information.

Inside Corners

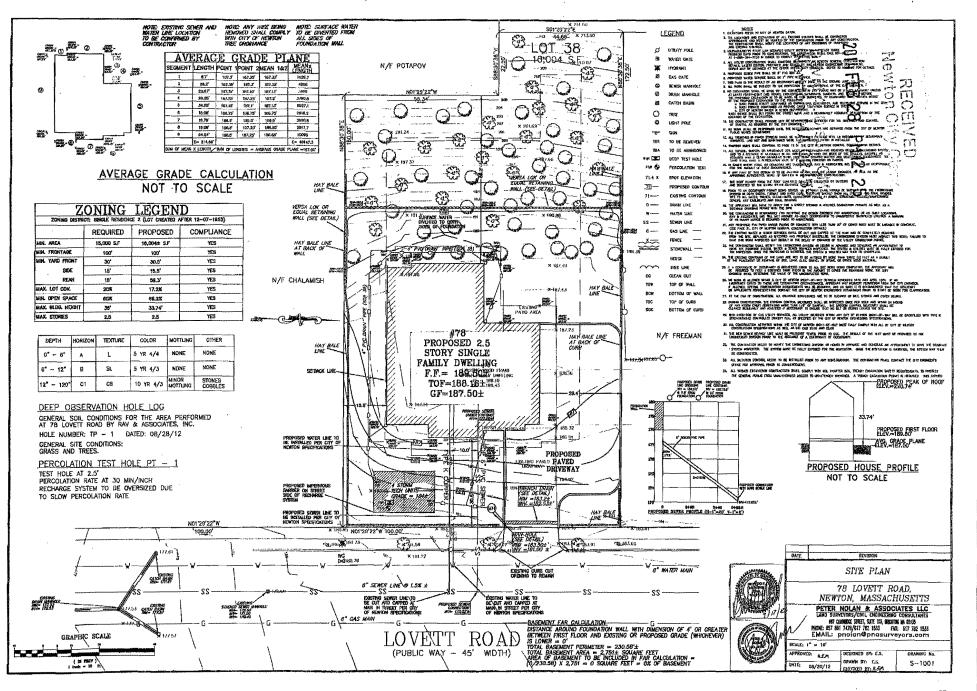
**Outside Corners** 



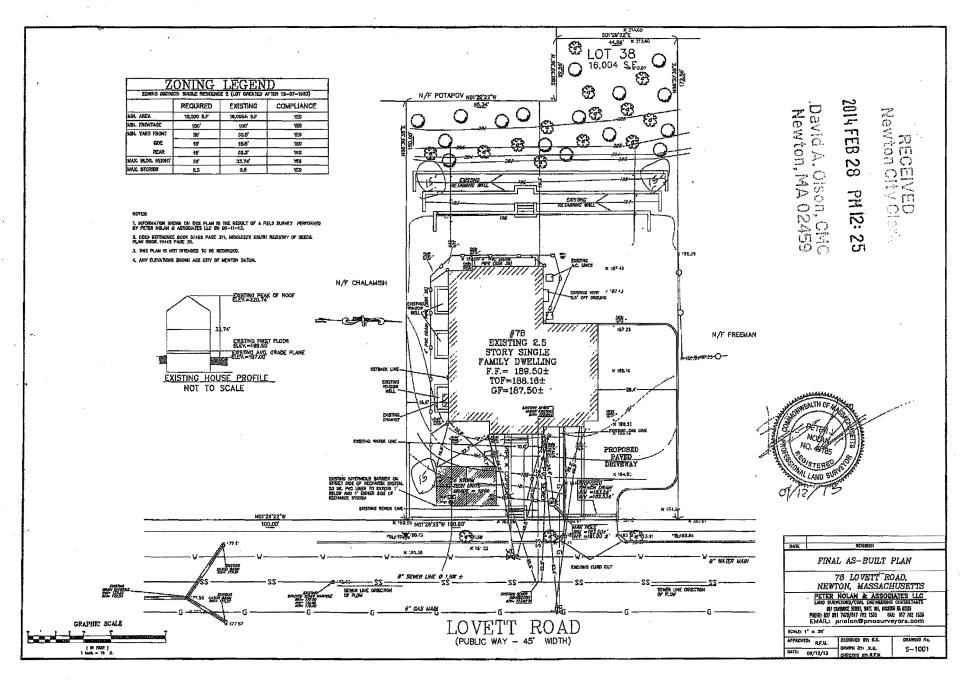
# Original Lot (Exhibit A)



# DaigiNA ISD (EXHIBIT O)



# As-Built (Exhibit C)



ZUTT

# **AJT Projects**

67 Neponset Avenue, Foxborough, MA02035 ~ 508-203-5945

# **PROPOSAL**

#### **Proposal Submitted To:**

Albert Pinksov 78 Lovett Road Newton, MA02459

Date: May 10, 2013

Invoice # 051013

### Work Completed:

## **Back Yard Retaining Wall & Landscaping:**

A: Dig out aprox 800 yards of clay fill.

B: Dig 1' trench for base of wall and place ¼ stone for base.

C: Install aprox 1000 sq ft of Allen Block (Rose Color) tying back with geogrid at every 2 1/2' as speed by engineer.

D: Backfill wall with aprox 80 tons of ¾ stone compacting at every 1" and wrap with mesh fiber fabric.

E: Install aprox 140 in ft of Rose Allen Block Cap

F: Install 120 yards of screened loam and underground irrigation system

Total Cost \$66,430.00

### Concrete Paver Driveway and Patio:

A: Remove aprox. 12" of clay fill and place 6-8" of crusher run.

B: Place 1" of fine mason sand

C: Install aprox 2000 sq ft of Cambridge Ledgestone 3 Pc Kit (T/O Color)

Total Cost \$30,000.00

Total Cost for Entire Project \$96,430.00

Contractor: Home Owner:
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Newton City Ci

<del>20 11</del>

# **AJT Projects**

67 Neponset Avenue, Foxborough, MA02035 ~ 508-203-5945

## **PROPOSAL**

#### **Proposal Submitted To:**

Albert Pinksov 78 Lovett Road Newton, MA02459 Date: July 9, 2013 Invoice # 070913

Work Completed:

### Back Yard Retaining Wall & Landscaping:

- A: Dig out aprox 3,400 yards of clay fill.
- B: Dig 1' trench for base of wall and place ¼ stone for base.
- C: Install aprox 2,8000 sq ft of Allen Block (Rose Color) tying back with geogrid at every 2 1/2' as speed by engineer.
- D: Backfill wall with aprox 350 tons of ¾ stone compacting at every 1" and wrap with mesh fiber fabric.
- E: Install aprox 370 in ft of Rose Allen Block Cap
- F: Install 250 yards of screened loam and underground irrigation system

Total Cost \$204,710.00

### Concrete Paver Driveway and Patio:

- A: Remove aprox. 12" of clay fill and place 6-8" of crusher run.
- B: Place 1" of fine mason sand
- C: Install aprox 3200 sq ft of Cambridge Ledgestone 3 Pc Kit (T/O Color)

Total Cost \$45,000.00

Total Cost for Entire Project \$249,710.00

Contractor: Home Owner:	Contractor:	Home Owner:	
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Newton City Or

GOT MULCH? ™



GOT STONE? ™

Office: 877-4-MULCH-1 · Fax: 800-693-4147 ajtsupplies.com

2/24/14

### To whom it may Concern:

This letter is in response to a request made by Albert Pinkshov owner of a certain residential parcel located at 78 Lovett Rd. Newton MA 02459. The cost to restore the backyard of this parcel and make the wall fit inside of the set back requirements from the town will cost approximately \$95,000.00 at a minimum. The reason for the high cost to make the adjustment in the wall is because the retaining wall is an interlocking system and in order to bring in the sides of the wall we actually will have to go aprox. 25' in and in order to do that aprox 40% of the wall will have to be taken down and re-built so it interlocks correctly. Also we have to keep in mind there is now a newly placed 3,200 square foot driveway and patio that will most likely be damaged in the process.

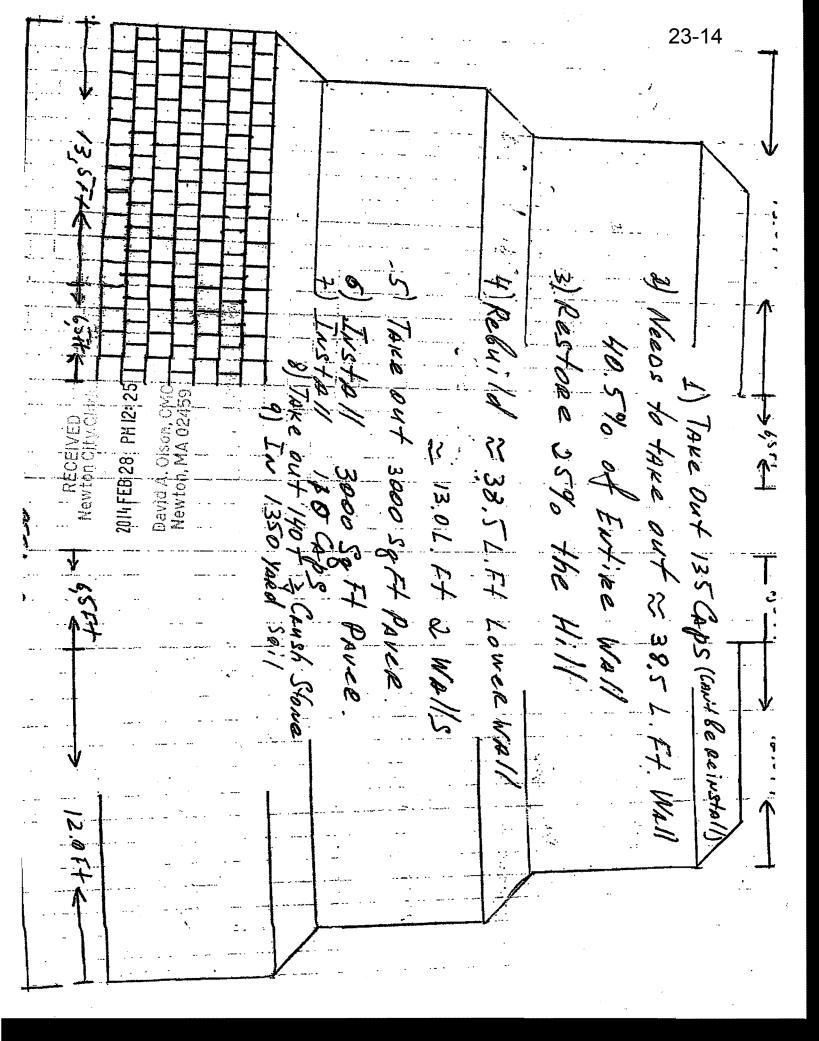
If you have any questions you can contact us at the number mentioned above.

Albert Todesca

Mewton City Cist.

2014 FEB 28 PM 12: 25

David A. Olson, CMC
Newton, MA 02459



**20 11** 

# **AJT Projects**

67 Neponset Avenue, Foxborough, MA 02035 ~ 508-203-5945

# **Proposal**

#### **Proposal Submitted To:**

Albert Pinksov 78 Lovett Road Newton, MA 02459

Date: February 9, 2014

Proposal # 010914

### We hereby submit specifications and estimates for:

### Complete Property Landscape Design:

**A:** Install (16) GGA 5-6' @ \$246 = \$3,936.00

**B:** Install (17) RYTD #3 @ \$54.75 = \$930.75

**C:** Install (17) CB 18-24" @ \$132.75 = \$2,256.75

**D:** Install (6) CWR 2.5-3' @ \$180.00 = \$1,080.00

E: Install (16) GWY 24-30" @ \$138.75 = \$2,220.00

**F:** Install (4) HRB 12-14' @ \$765.00 = \$3,060.00

**G:** Install (2) NSH 7-8' @ \$945.00 = \$1,890.00

**H:** Install (7) CBR 2.5-3' @ \$180.00 = \$1,260.00

I: Install (1) CSP 3-3.5' Cal @ \$1,080.00 = \$1,080.0

**J:** Install (7) SFV #7 @ \$139.50 = \$976.50

**K:** Install (7) WLC #3 @ \$62.25 = \$435.75

**L:** Install (4) VB 18-24" @ \$202.50 = \$810.00

M: Install assorted grasses and perennials @ \$1,800.00 = \$3,000.00

N: Install 3 Large Landscape Boulders @ \$250.00 = \$750.00

O: Miscellaneous Soils, Mulches, and Fertilizer = \$2,500.00

Total Estimate for Design \$26,185.75

To accept this Proposal sign here:

2014 FEB 28 PM 12: 25
David A. Olson, CMC
Newton, MA 02459

Section of the sectio

**GOT MULCH?** ™



GOT STONE? ™

# Office: 877-4-MULCH-1 · Fax: 800-693-4147 ajtsupplies.com

2/25/14

To whom it may Concern:

This letter is in response to a request made by Albert Pinkshov owner of a certain residential parcel located at 78 Lovett Rd. Newton MA 02459 at the request of the city of Newton to add more screening to drawing 0001 to impede any visibility of the retaining wall in the back of his property. The additional screening is as follows:

P). Install (8) GGA 4-5' @ \$180.00 EA = \$1,440.00 Q). Install (1) CEH 2.5-3" cal @ \$900 EA = \$900.0

Total Additional Cost to Proposal#010914 is \$2,340.00

After looking at many alternative screening options for this property we believe a solid fence would not work at a screen due to the height of the wall in the rear of the property.

Albert Todesca

David A. Olson, CMC

# RAV & ASSOCIATES, INC.

PO BOX 359 CANTON, MA 02021 21 HIGHLAND AVENUE NEEDHAM, MA 02494

TEL: (781) 449-8200

FAX: (781) 449-8205

February 7, 2014

### CIVIL/STRUCTURAL AFFIDAVIT

I hereby certify that I, Richard A. Volkin, a Commonwealth of Massachusetts Registered Professional Engineer, Number 22282, that the civil/structural rear walls were reviewed by me at:

### 78 Lovett Road Newton Center, Massachusetts

I further certify that I made inspections of the wall structure on August 13, 2013 and February 6, 2014 and found that the rear wall was completed in accordance with the the manufacturer's specifications and stability.

All the structural work satisfies the structural requirements of the 780 CMR Massachusetts State Building Code, 8<sup>th</sup> edition, International Residential Code (2009) with Massachusetts Amendments and City of Newton Zoning By-laws

February 7, 2014

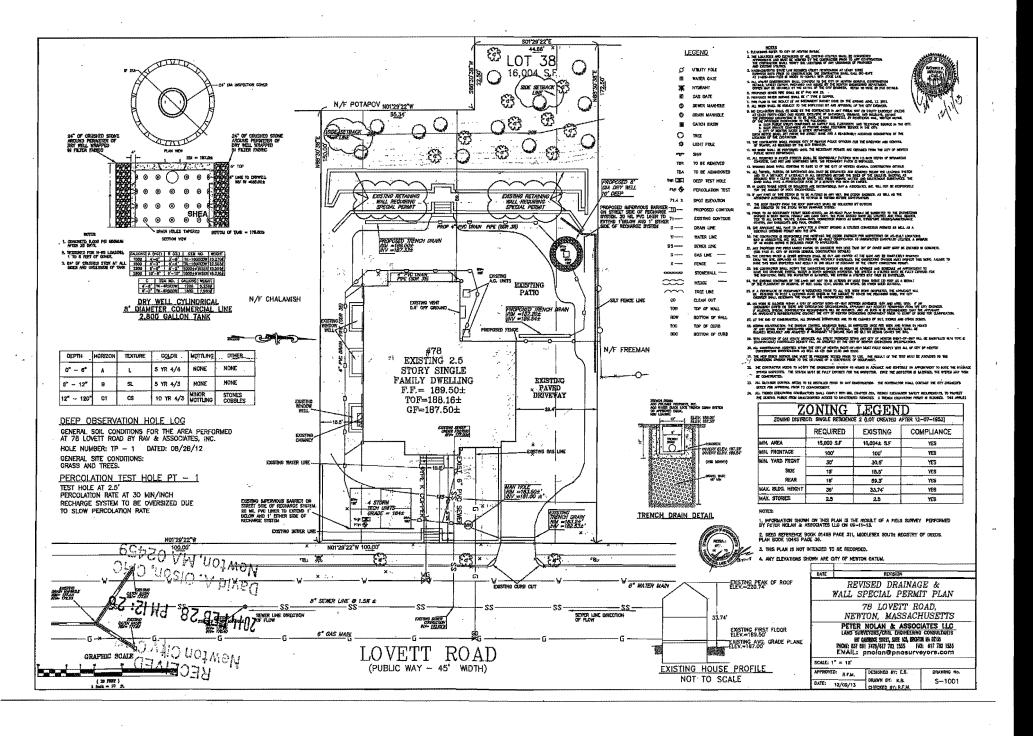
Date

Onginal Signature and Seal

Newton Dry Clerk

2014 FEB 28 PM 12: 26

David A. Olson, CMC
Newton M.



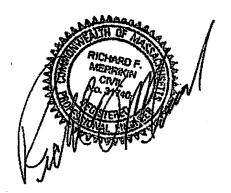
# STORM WATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM (VOLUME BASED)

78 LOVETT ROAD,
NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

**FEBRUARY 26, 2014** 

PETER NOLAN & ASSOCIATES, LLC.

**REVISION B** 



2014 FEB 28 PM 12: 26

Newton City Cless

# Peter Nolan & Associates, LLC.

Telephone:

(617) 816-(0722) (857) 891-(7478)

e-mail: espruhan@gmail.com

Project: 78 LOVETT ROAD, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS.

Calculations by: ES Date: February 26, 2014,

### STORMWATER MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Lot = 16,004 SF

.367Acres

Proposed Roof- Original Roof = 2,752 - 1560 = 1,192 SF = .027Acres

Proposed Pavement - Original Pavement = 3455 - 936 = 2519 SF = -0.57 Acres

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT REPORT UTILIZING RATIONALE METHOD FOR 78 LOVETT ROAD, NEWTON, MASSACHUSETTS – 100 YEAR STORM.

### Runoff Coefficients:

Roof

0.95 0.90

Pavement

Q = CIA

Q = Quantity, CFS

C = Runoff Coefficient

I = Rainfall Intensity (7")

A = Area, Acres

Roof:

Q = CiA

Q = (0.95) (0.583 F) (1,192SF) = 660 CF

Pavement:

Q = CiA

Q = (0.9) (0.583 F) (2519 SF) = 1322 CF

# TOTAL PROPOSED DESIGN RUNOFF FROM 78 LOVETT ROAD, NEWTON, MA

660 + 1322 = 1982 CF

#### CAPACITY OF STORM TECH SYSTEM

Capacity of single STORMTECH UNIT = 49 CF

Quantity of storage in crushed stone =  $(11 \times 7 \times 4_{units} \times 8) \times 4_{depth}$ 

Capacity of 8' crushed stone below 4 STORMTECH UNIT'S = 985.6 CF

Total Capacity for 4 STORMTECH UNITS = 196CF

### PERCOLATION CREDIT OF STORM TECH SYSTEM

Available area for percolation (bottom & 3 sides of system) = 700SF

Using 30 min/inch:

700SF x 0.16'/H = 112CF/H Percolated

Volume Percolated in one hour = 112CF/H

Total capacity needed for storage = 1982 -112 = 1870 CF/H

# TOTAL QUANTITY OF STORAGE PROVIDED BY STORMTECH SYSTEM = 1181 CF < TOTAL QUANTITY OF STORAGE REQUIRED = 1870 CF

Therefore additional volume required due to increase in impervious area = 689CF

# TOTAL QUANTITY OF STORAGE PROVIDED BY PROPOSED DRYWELL & SURROUNDING CRUSHED STONE

Volume of drywell =  $\Pi \times 4^2 \times 10 = 502 \text{ CF}$ 

Volume of crushed stone =  $((\prod x 6^2 x 10) - (\prod x 4^2 x 10)) x 0.4 = 251 \text{ CF}$ 

Total Capacity for drywell and crushed stone = 753CF

#### <del>20-11</del>

### PERCOLATION CREDIT FOR DRYWELL

Available area for percolation (bottom & sides of system)

$$(\prod \times 12 \times 10) + (\prod \times 6^2) = 490SF$$

Using 30 min/inch:

 $490SF \times 0.16$ '/H = 78 CF/H Percolated

Volume Percolated in one hour = 78CF/H

# TOTAL QUANTITY OF STORAGE PROVIDED BY COMBINED SYSTEMS = 1934 CF > TOTAL QUANTITY OF STORAGE REQUIRED = 1870 CF

Note: Proposed additional design based on 8' diameter & 10' deep dry well with 2' of crushed stone around full perimeter. It is also based on the percolation results from August of 2012 which were carried out for the initial recharge system.

There is a city requirement for proposed recharge systems to be within 20' of the test pit and for the proposed concrete drywell this is not the case. We suggest carrying out an additional test pit directly over the area the proposed drywell is supposed to go, prior to any work being carried out and witnessed by a City of Newton official, to ensure the soil properties there are as good as, or better than designed for.

John Daghlian, of the City of Newton, Engineering Department has been notified of our intention and has no objection.