

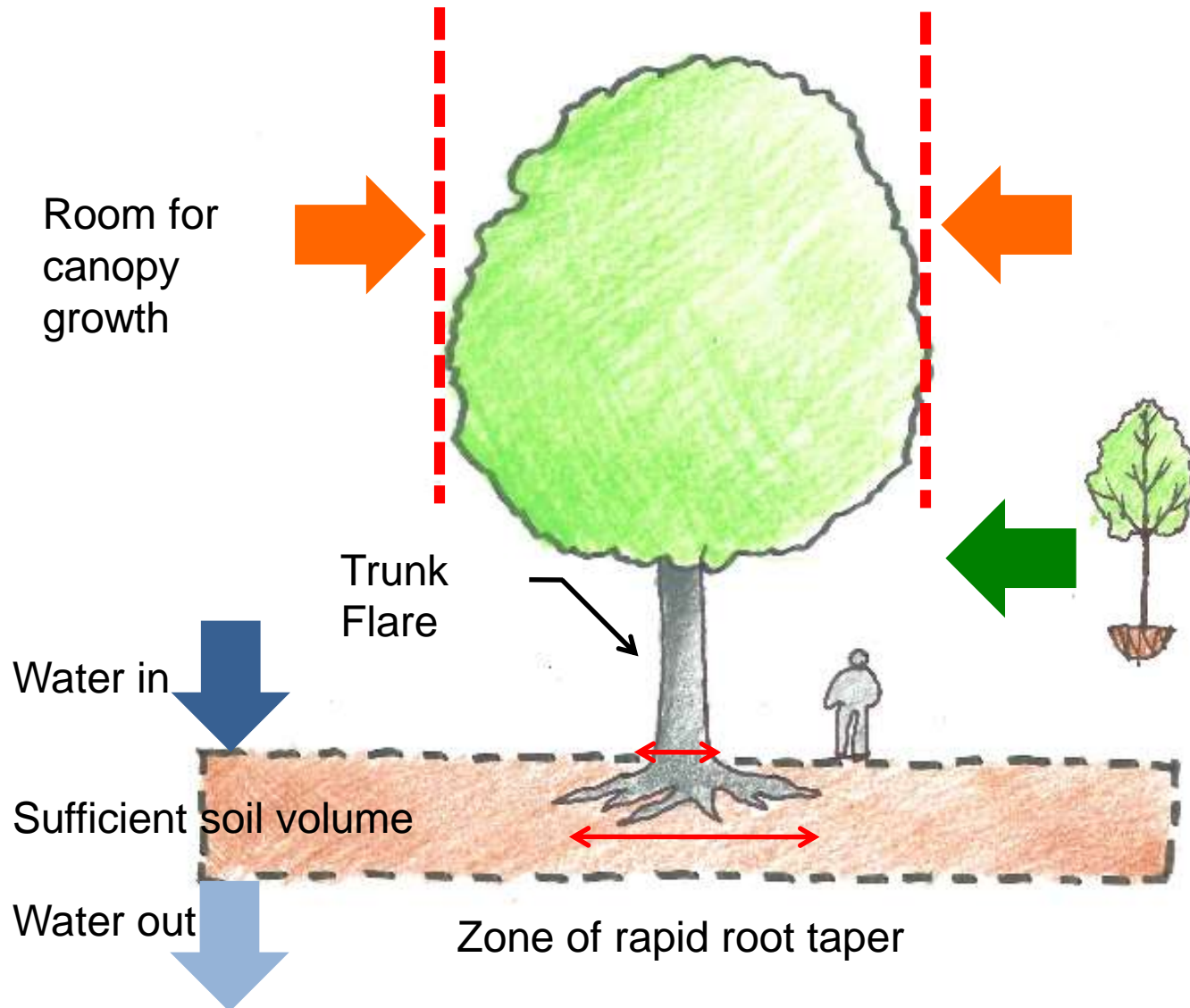
Creating and Utilizing Mature Trees for On-Site Stormwater Management in Ultra Urban Sites



- I. Introduction -Inspirational Projects
- II. Sizing
- III. Projects
- IV. Stormwater
- V. Q&A



Requirements to grow a healthy tree



The Most Valuable Benefit?

MEDIUM-SIZE OFFICE BUILDING

The figures below present the key office building assumptions, the proposed green infrastructure property improvements, and the resulting benefits.

GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS

Energy savings due to reduced demand for heating and cooling	\$1,630 Annually
Avoided costs for conventional roof replacement	\$271,970 present value over 40-year analysis period
Tax credit	\$67,130 one-time credit in year of installation
Increased rental income	\$72,150 annually (assuming no vacancies)
Stormwater fee reduction	\$3,490 Annually (projected to increase 6% per year)
Total present value benefits (over 40-year analysis period)	\$1,863,000 +



Source: NRDC: The Green Edge-How Commercial Property Investment in Green Infrastructure creates value

What's missing from this picture?

“The undervaluing of soils is one of the singular failings of the conventional development approach.”

Sustainable Sites Initiative – Guidelines and Performance Benchmark Draft 2008 (ASLA, 2008)



Photo courtesy of James Urban

What is suspended pavement?



Traditional planting



Design for maturity

Custom system: Christian Science Center



Trees planted in 1968 in a custom system.
Approximately 800 cubic feet of soil per tree

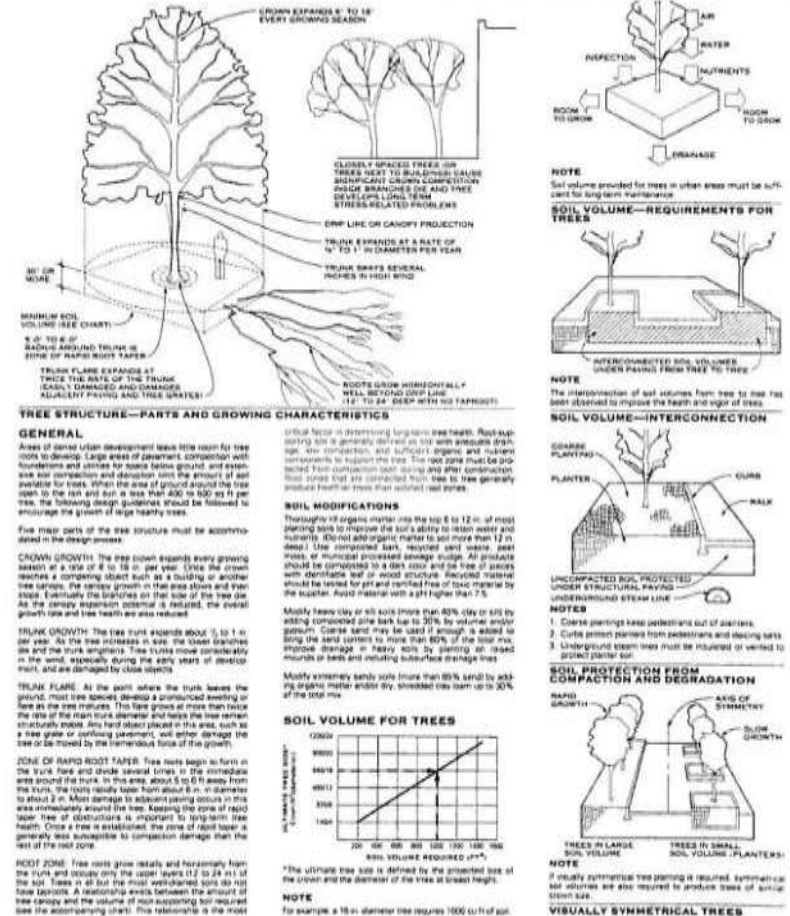
How to size a Suspended Pavement System?

Landscape Architectural Graphics Standards, 2006.

By James Urban FASLA

Edited by Leonard J. Hopper, FASLA

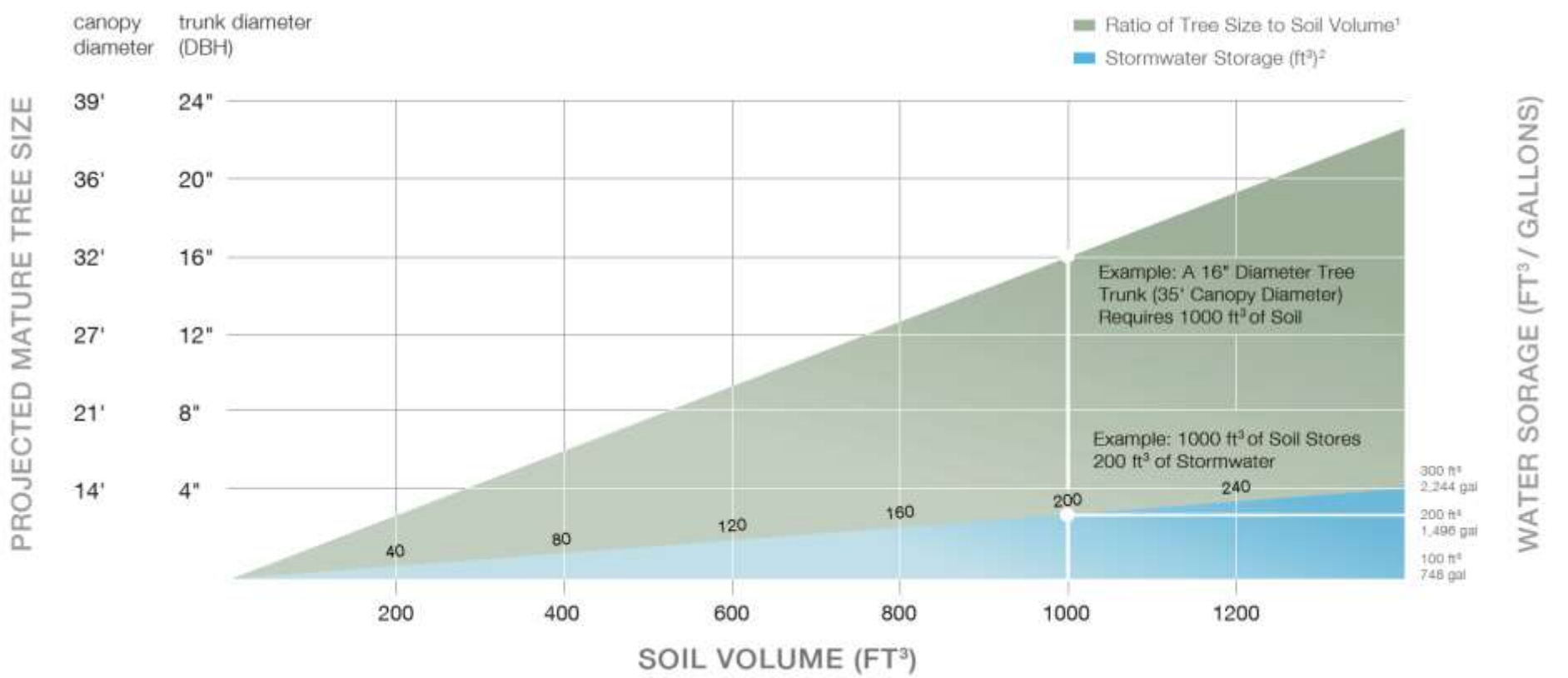
140 Tree Planting in Urban Areas



James Urban, ASLA, James Urban Landscape Architecture, Annapolis, Maryland

How Much Soil to Grow a Big Tree?

How Much Water Can be held in the Soil?



Lincoln Center Bosque, New York City



In April of 2009, 970 Silva Cell frames and 620 Silva Cell decks were installed at the Lincoln Center Bosque (Barclay Capital Grove) in New York City, New York to support 30 new trees that were planted that spring. Each tree receives a total of 450 cubic feet (12.7 cubic meters) of soil. The project site, formerly known as the North Plaza, rests entirely on a parking garage.

**Approx Cost:
\$7,500.00/tree**

Sundance Square, Fort Worth, TX



The trees of Sundance Square plaza after three growing seasons. In October of 2013, 960 Silva Cell frames and 480 Silva Cell decks were installed beneath the Sundance Square Plaza in Fort Worth Texas to support the 18 Cedar Elm trees that were planted later that autumn. Each tree receives 800 cubic feet of soil, and water efficient irrigation techniques were employed in the design to ensure that the trees would thrive in the often arid desert climate.

Approx Cost:
\$12,000.00/tree

Sugar Beach Toronto, ON



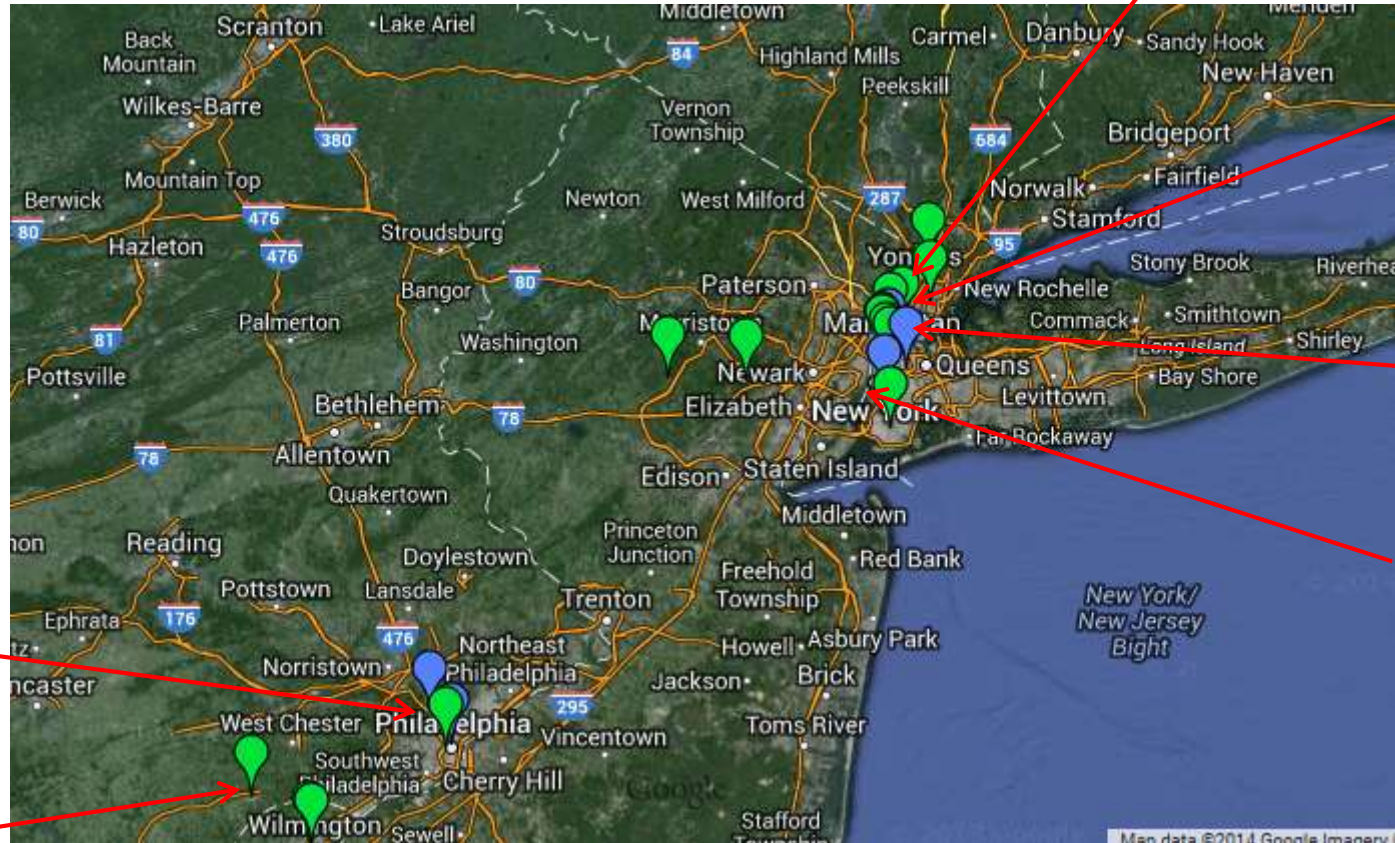
The trees at Sugar Beach in Toronto, Ontario after 5 growing seasons. These trees are supported by 3,150 Silva Cell frames and 1,960 Silva Cell decks, which help them to receive over 1,236 cubic feet (35 cubic meters) of soil each. The Silva Cell system was installed in winter 2010, and the trees planted in spring 2010 as part of the Waterfront Toronto revitalization project.

Approx Cost:
\$18,000.00/tree
(US\$)

2007-2017 We have data on over
1200 installations



20+ Project in the Tristate



Metropolitan Museum

Yankee Stadium

Lincoln Center
Julliard School

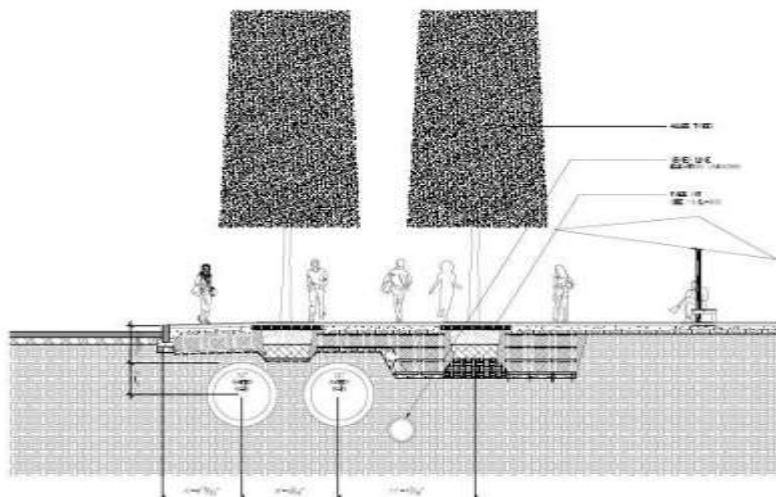
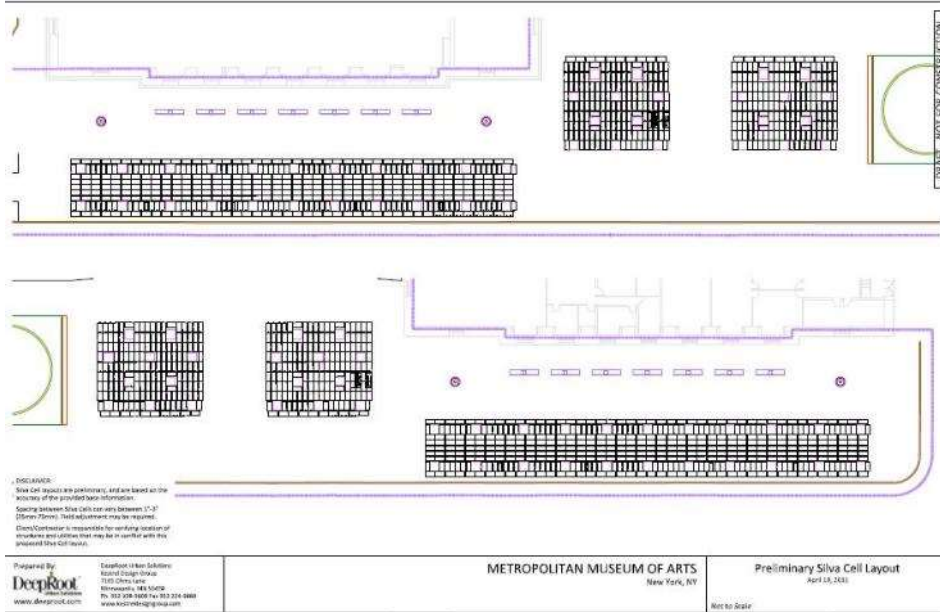
USTA

Venice Island
PWD

Rodney Sq.
Longwood

Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, NY)

OLIN Studio



Metropolitan Museum of Art- 2014 Bosques



Metropolitan Museum of Art- 2016 Bosques



Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, NY)

OLIN Studio May 2014



Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, NY) OLIN Studio June 2016



Suspended Pavement- A Rain Garden beneath



Traditional Bio Swale



- Uses a lot of land
- Collect garbage
- High Maintenance cost

Swales are under sized-Trees do not play a significant role

SW 12th Avenue Green Street

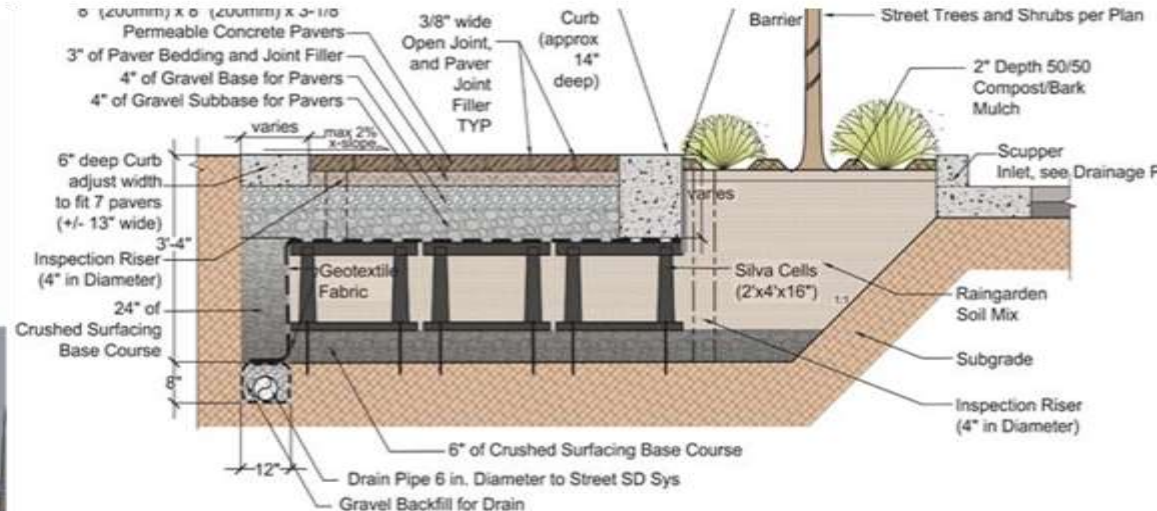
by Kevin Robert Perry, ASLA

ASLA General Design Award of Honor 2006

(Photo: James Urban)



The Suspended Pavement expands the ecosystem service.



NCSU- Modeling Quality and Volume



Stormwater Treatment Performance Study Underway

Two Silva Cell Sites Being Monitored in Wilmington, NC



**North Carolina State
University**

Dr. William Hunt's
lab in Raleigh, NC,

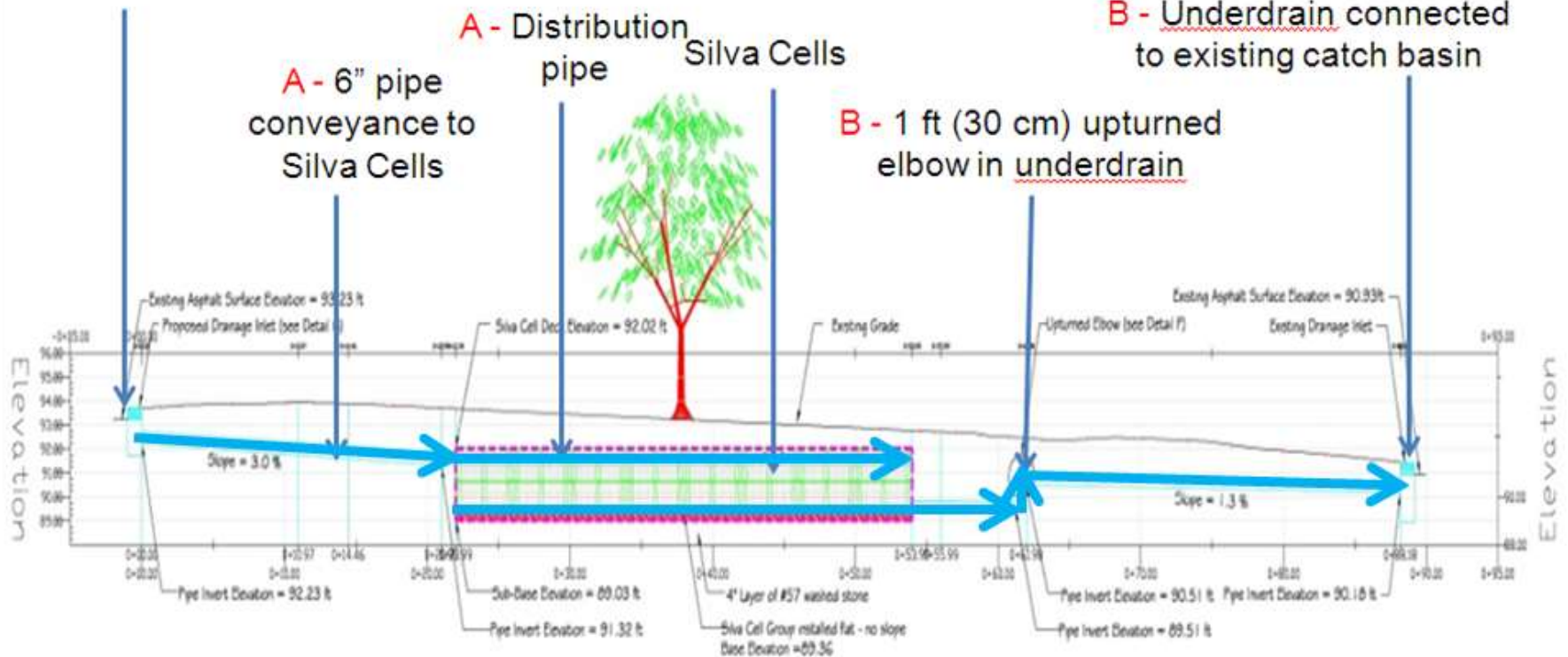
Ryan Winston,
Jonathan Page
Bill Hunt

NCSU Silva Cell Schematic

Stormwater Routing Cross Section

A - New catch basin with sump along curb line at upslope end of system

B - Underdrain connected to existing catch basin



Control monitoring equipment



Control Monitoring Equipment

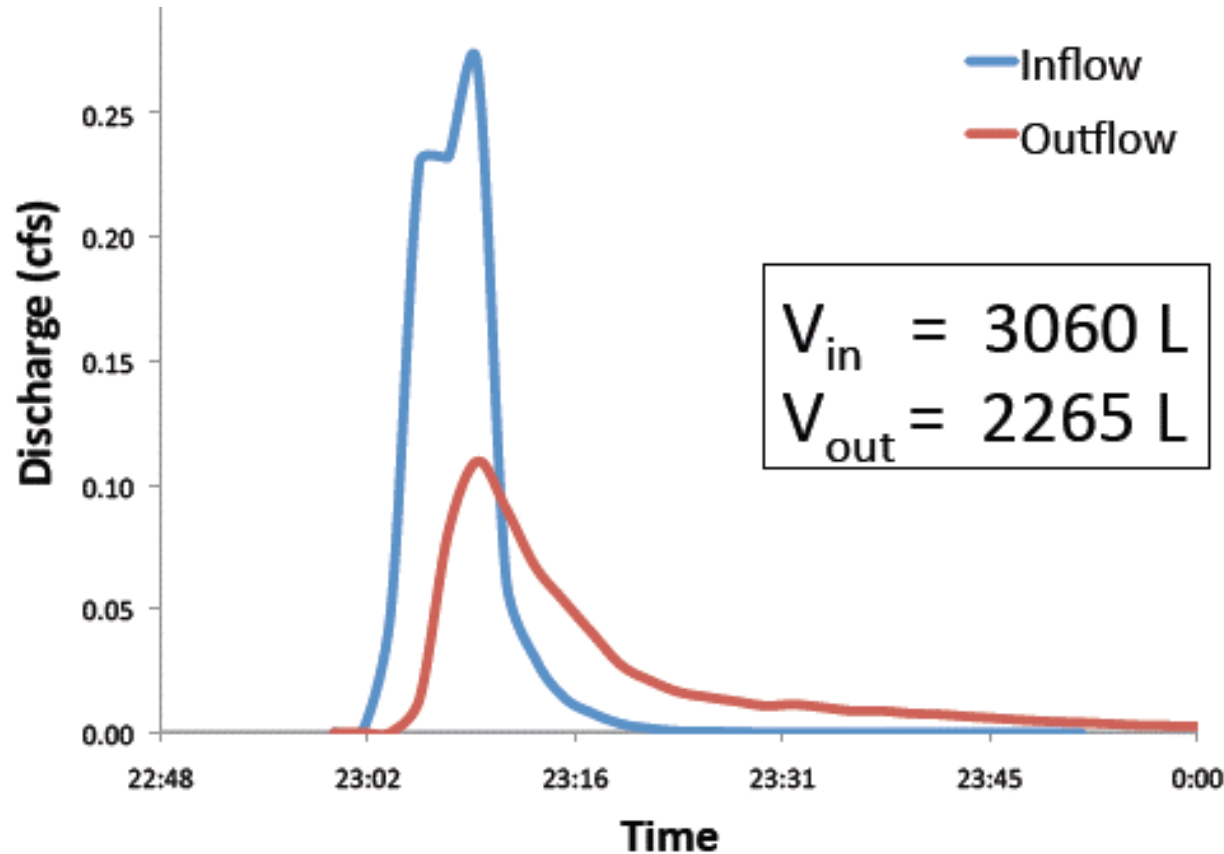
The monitored parameters for this study are:

- Inflow and outflow volumes and rates
- nitrate-nitrite nitrogen ($\text{NO}_{2-3}\text{-N}$)
- total ammoniacal nitrogen (TAN)
- total Kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN)
- total nitrogen (TN)
- Orthophosphate
- total phosphorus (TP)
- total suspended solids (TSS)
- the heavy metals zinc (Zn), copper (Cu), and lead (Pb)

Wilmington Silva Cell Monitoring Results

Volume reduction and timing

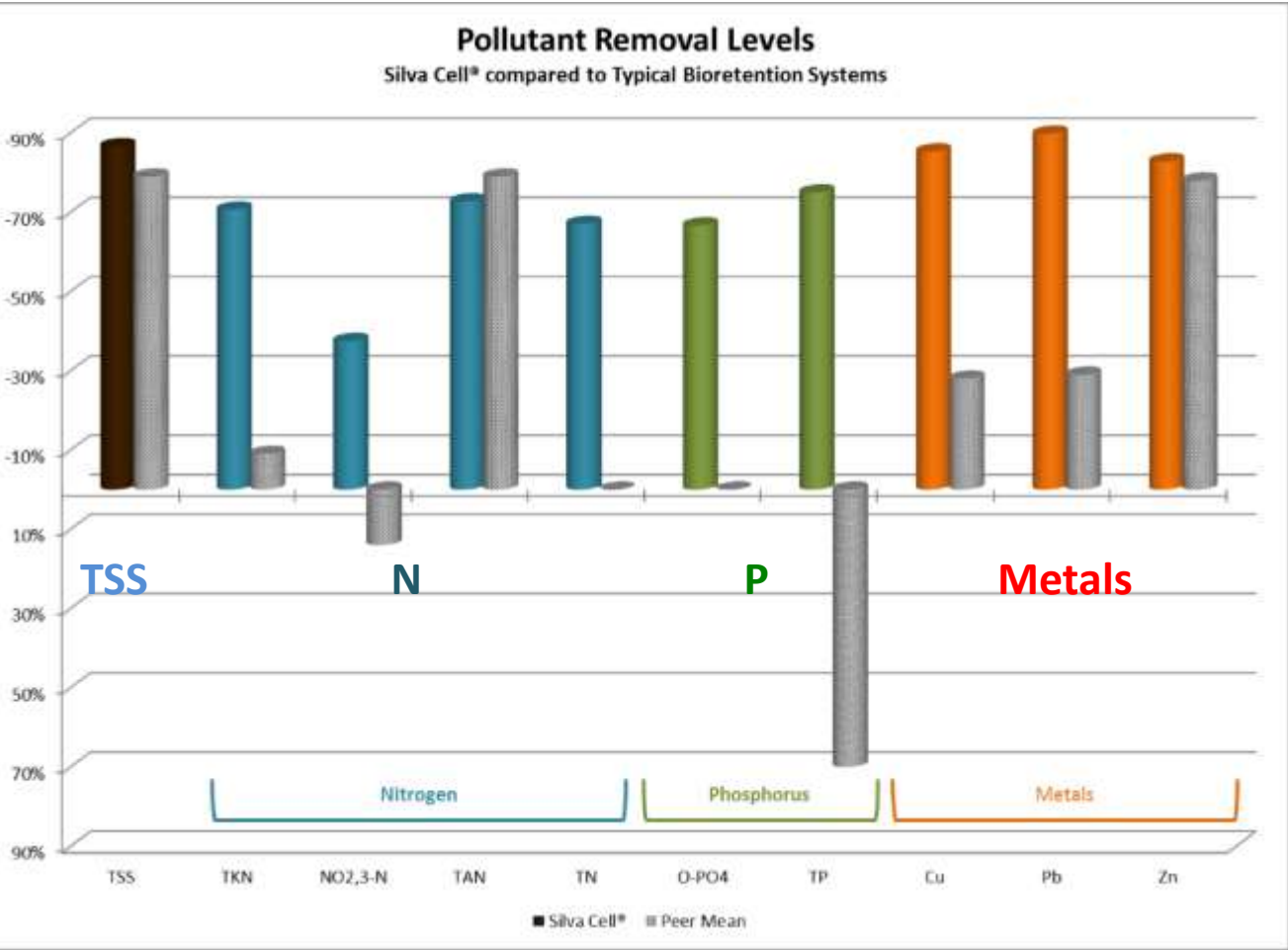
62% of the rain events did not generate by pass



Hydrograph from 12.7 mm (0.5 in) storm on 9/6/12, Ann Street (typical street tree soil), (Courtesy of Jonathan Page, Ryan Winston and William Hunt)

Complete Data Available including
Pollutant Removal rates at
www.deeproot.com
OR
Google "NC State Silva cell"

Demonstrated pollutant removal using Silva Cell®



- NCSU performance monitoring study in Wilmington, NC
- Removal rates at or above peer mean bioretention mixes
- Particularly good nutrient removal
 - **Nitrogen:** 72-74% removal vs. typical 14% leaching (nitrates)
 - **Phosphorus:** 35-60% removal vs. 70% leaching

Source: Page, J.L., R.J. Winston, and W.F. Hunt, III. 2013. *Field Monitoring of Two Silva Cell™ Installations in Wilmington, North Carolina: Preliminary Monitoring Report.*

Toronto Waterfront, ON



Image Courtesy of Claude Cormier + Associes

City of Toronto and Toronto Water Demonstration Site - 2008

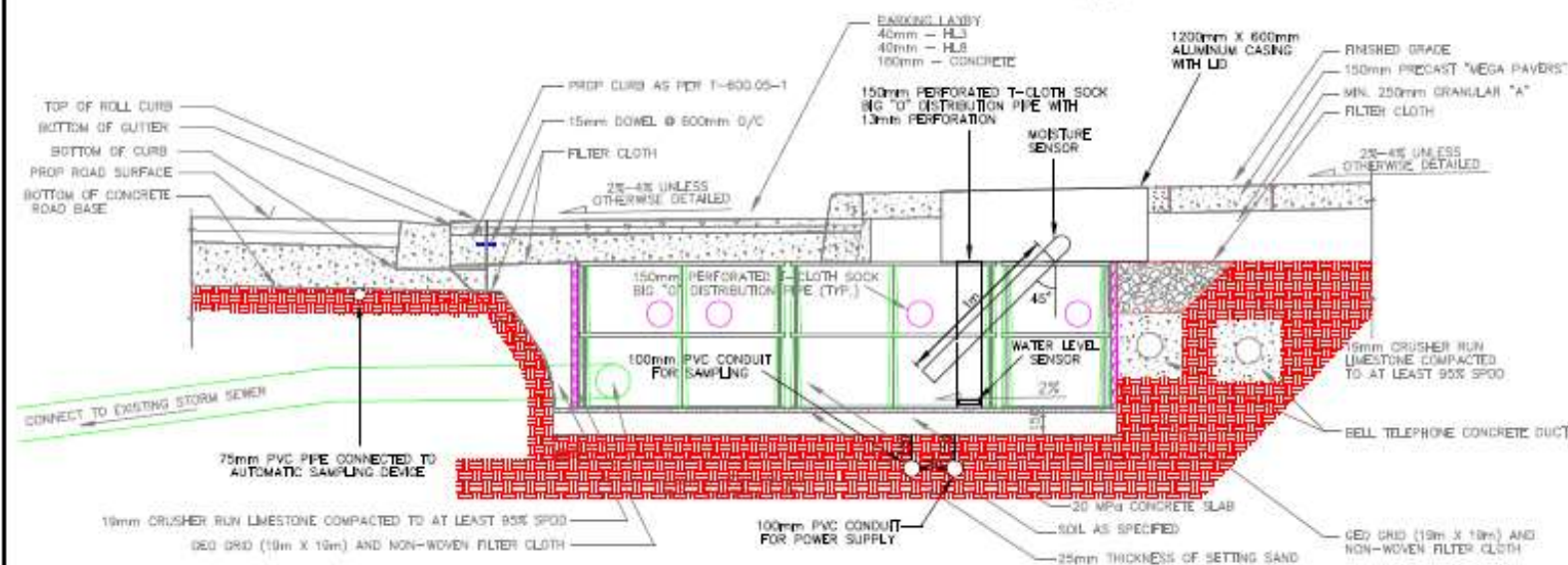


Rainwater
catchment area
for the Silva Cells

Parking Bay
Silva Cell
trenches

SECTION A-A' OF SETTING SAND
CATCHBASIN DETAIL INCLUDING SUSTAINABLE SIDEWALK CELLS

N.T.5.



SECTION C-C'

MOISTURE SENSOR (LOCATED IN THE MIDDLE OF THE SUSTAINABLE SIDEWALK CELL) INSTALLATION DETAIL

N.T.S.

REVISIONS				
No.	REVISION	DATED	BY	APPROVED

RYERSON UNIVERSITY

SUSTAINABLE SIDEWALK THE QUEENSWAY

FROM MOYNES AVENUE TO BERL AVENUE

SCALES:

AS SHOWN

DESIGNED BY: CF/JL

CHECKED BY: JL

DRAWN BY: CE

DATE: JUNE 13, 2008

CONTRACT NO.:	
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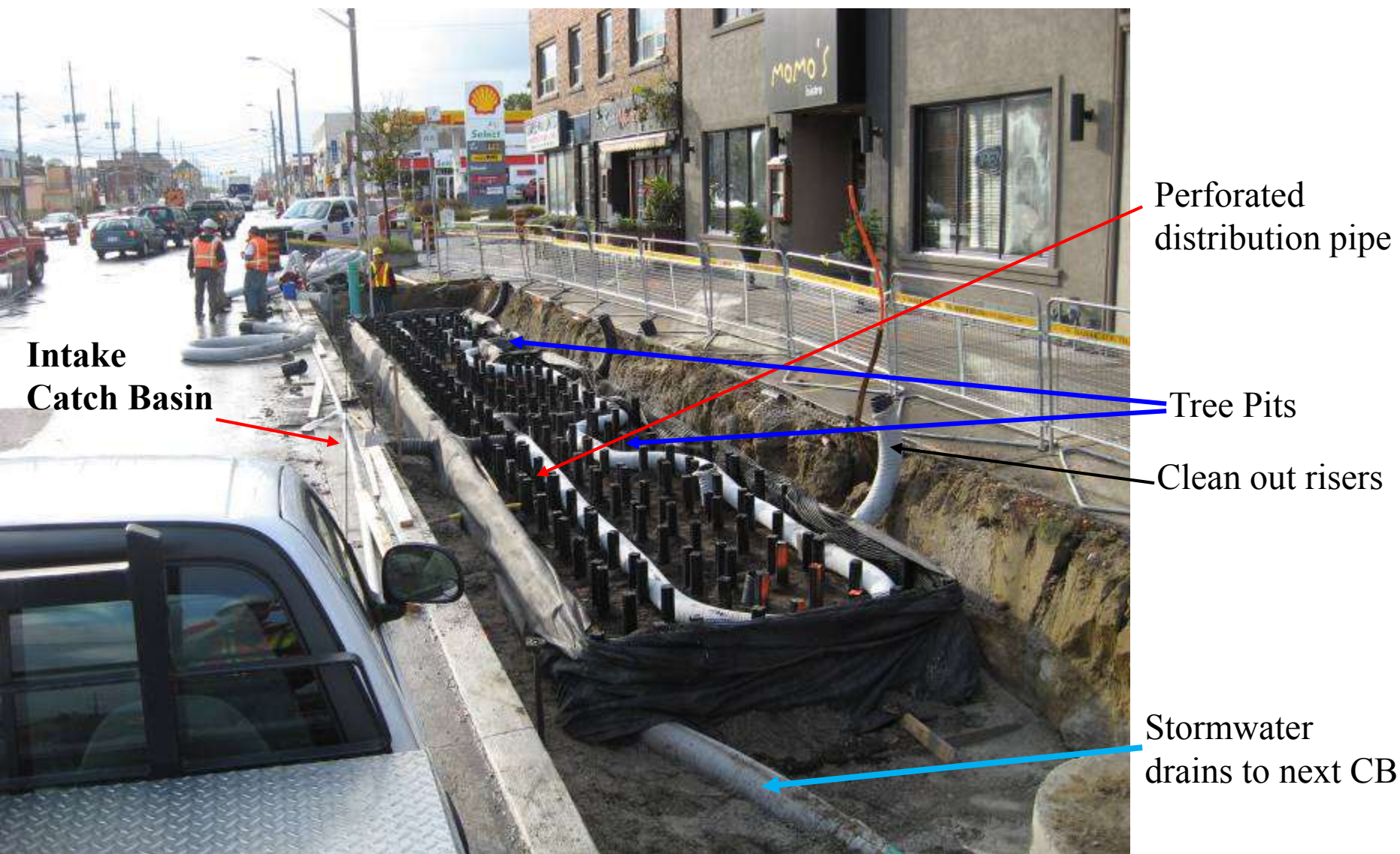
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SHEET: 6

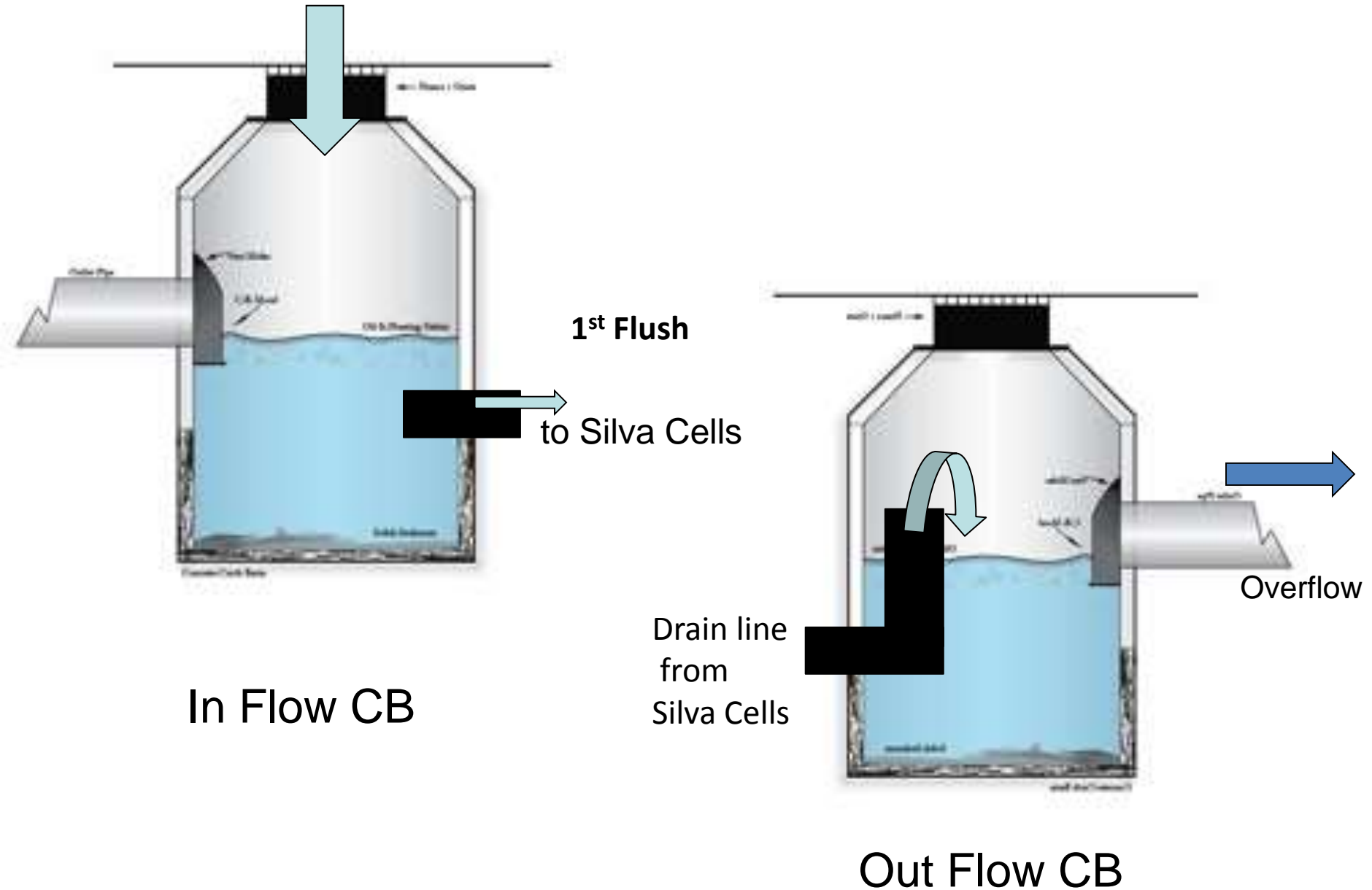
2 OF 3



City of Toronto and Toronto Water Demonstration Site - 2008



City of Toronto and Toronto Water Demonstration Site - 2008



City of Toronto and Toronto Water Demonstration Site - 2010



July 2010

1.5 years old

July 2013



2014



Sugar Beach, Toronto, ON



Sugar Beach, Toronto, ON 2010-2012





2010



2011

Sugar Beach, Toronto



2012



2013

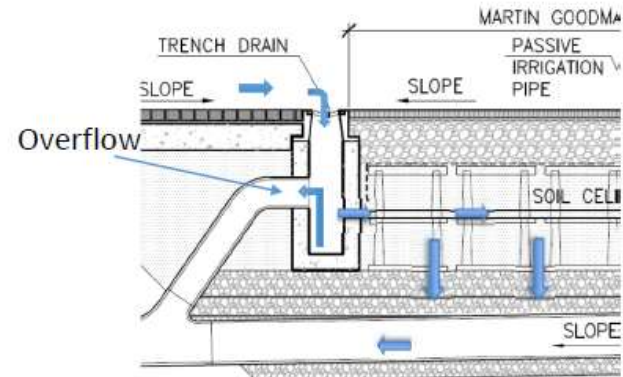
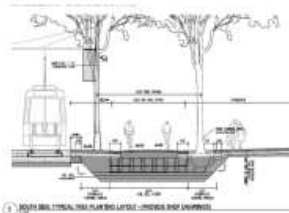
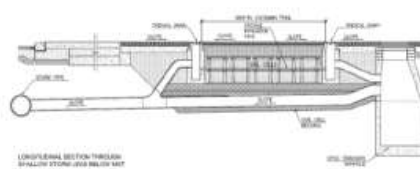
Sugar Beach- October 2016



Queen Quay Vision Reality



The Vision



Finished

47% of the surface area runoff is diverted into the Silva Cells. The entire system was designed to handle the 100 year rain event.

Installation Summary

Average soil volume per tree: 15m³ (533 ft³)
 Number of Trees: 134 (in Silva Cells)
 Tree Species: Maple, Honey locust, Elm, Linden, London Plane
 Total Silva Cells: 10,800 frames, 5,400 decks
 Installation Date: Spring 2014
 Installation Type: Integrated – Trees and Stormwater
 Project Site: Streetscape
 Project Designer: West 8 + DTAH
 Contractors: Eastern Construction, Aldershot

Queen Quay Vision Reality



Thank you!



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