

# Streetscape Soaks Up Storm Water

## Urban project uses soil for regulatory compliance

Like many older downtowns, Minneapolis utilizes a combined sewer overflow system to handle large storm events, discharging contaminated water directly into the Mississippi River when it exceeds capacity. To protect the river, the city requires landowners to disconnect all rain leaders from the sanitary sewer system and to explore every opportunity to slow the rate of runoff, reduce the total volume and improve water quality. It implemented a storm water utility fee to both incentivize and add consequences to this policy.

Mitigating storm water runoff is a major goal for Minneapolis. “We have long had capacity problems with storm water management downtown,” said Lois Eberhart, water resources administrator for the city. “We needed to find a new way of dealing with storm water.”

Seeking solutions that would prevent the system from overflowing, project

designers at Short Elliott Hendrickson Inc. (SEH) and URS Corp. chose the Silva Cell integrated tree and storm water management system as a natural fit to meet Minneapolis’ goals.

### Holistic Solution

The Marquette and 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue (MARQ2) busway project covers 48 blocks of downtown Minneapolis in a mixed-use stretch that is a transit-way streetscape renovation. Some of the impervious sidewalks are being replaced with pervious pavement, allowing for infiltration and filtration of storm water within the integrated tree and storm water management system. The impervious catchment area for the MARQ2 installation is 6.6 acres, and water enters the new system through pervious pavers and tree-pit openings.

Project engineers and landscape architects designed the streetscape to route storm water to the soil in the Silva Cells to eliminate an irrigation system and reduce runoff. Each group has perforated piping to convey excess water out of the system. This water is first filtered through aggregate and 3 ft to 4 ft of bioinfiltration media. Based on data values from research done by Prince George’s County, Md., the filtration offered by the soil within the cells will remove more than 80% of phosphorous, 60% total Kjeldahl nitrogen and more than 90% of heavy metals.

“We were immediately attracted to Silva Cell because of its holistic nature of providing heavy-duty structural pavement support, storm water treatment and the horticultural benefits of highly accessible soil volumes,” said Bob Kost, the landscape architect director for SEH who worked in conjunction with the city on the MARQ2 project. “Unlike structural soil alternatives, [this

technology] makes large volumes of uncompacted soil available to soak up urban storm water runoff while making this resource available for uptake by the street trees, completing the hydrologic cycle. For the first time in my 30 years of design practice, we finally have a product that allows street trees to function as a measurable, long-term component of civic infrastructure.”

### Project Outcome

The installation was accomplished without compromising existing urban infrastructure (e.g., utility lines). Eberhart was pleased with the outcome, noting this achievement.

The streetscape design places each of the 179 trees in a Silva Cell group. Each tree holds 670 cu ft of bioretention mix soil and can store 134 cu ft of storm water. Over the entire project site, nearly 24,000 cu ft of storm water is stored in the cells’ soil. They are able to capture and treat up to the “P” storm, which is 90% of rain events. In Minneapolis, this event is less than or equal to 1.03 in. of precipitation in 24 hours.

The project was installed from May through November 2009. It utilized more than 5,000 decks and 10,800 frames to help the trees reach mature growth and to fulfill storm water management goals. **[SWS]**

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