



Urban Tree Design for a Sustainable Climate

An introduction to urban tree pits and stormwater management

Alasdair Innes

www.gtspecifier.co.uk





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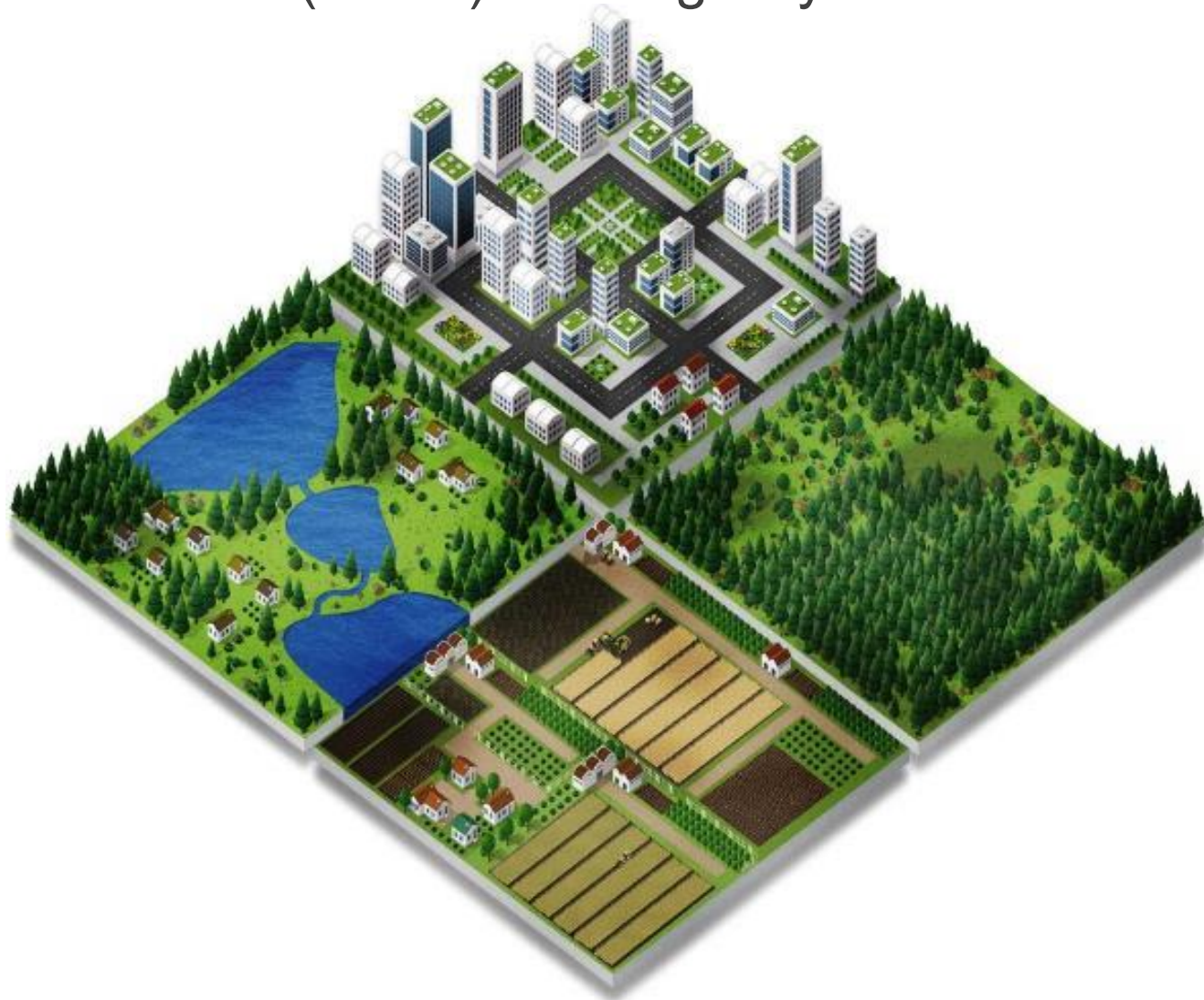
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What are SuDS?

Sustainable (urban) Drainage System



The Four Pillars of SuDS

Water Quantity

Managing how much runoff

Water Quality

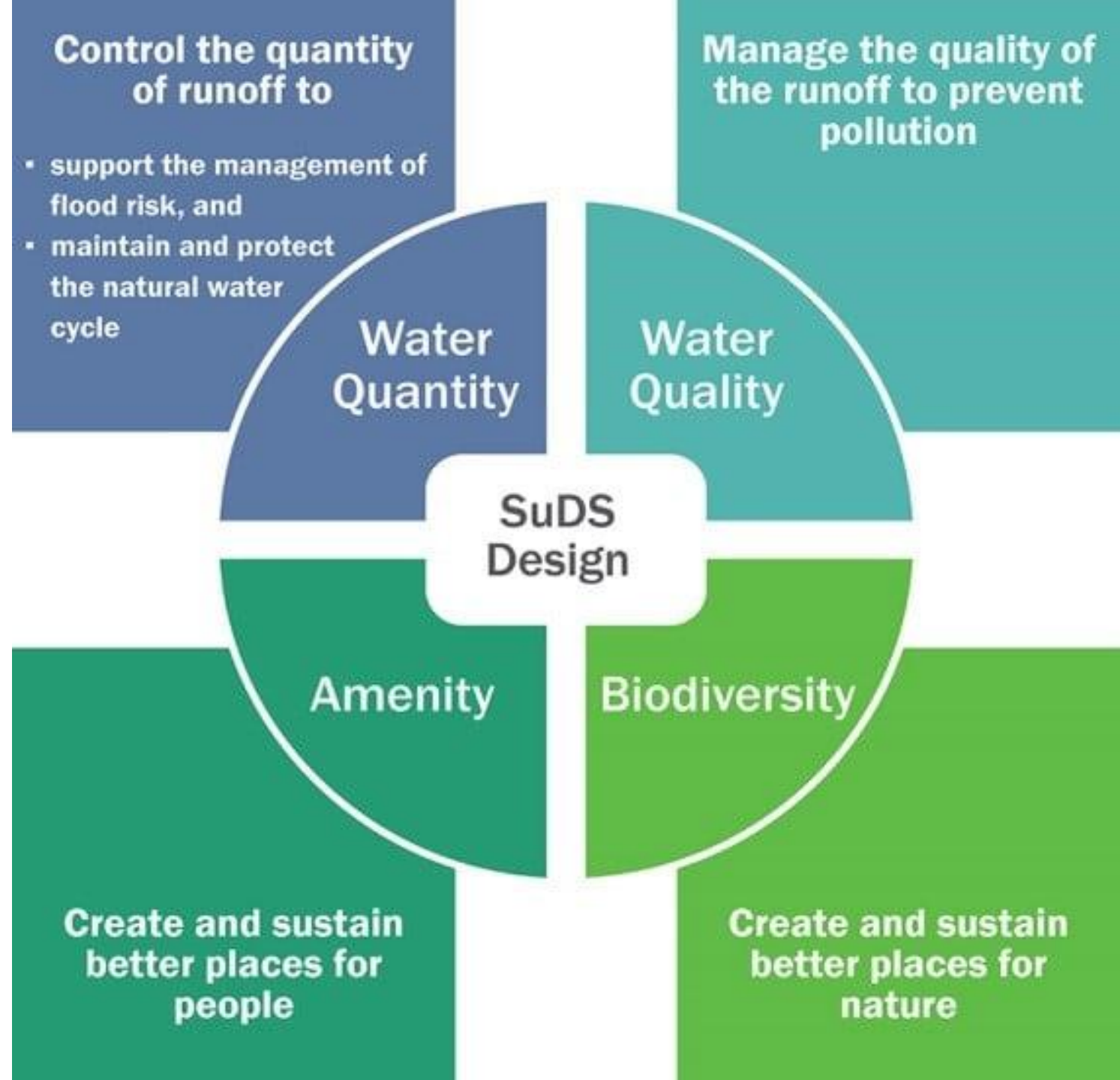
Improving the cleanliness

Amenity

Creating spaces for people to use

Biodiversity

Supporting plants and wildlife





Urban Effect on Source Runoff

URBAN

Run-off 95%



To Ground 5%



SUBURBAN

Run-off 70%



To Ground 30%



OPEN COUNTRY

Run-off 5%



To Ground 95%



Storm Water Attenuation



Green Roofs





No Green Roof
Queen Caroline Estate



Green Roof
same rain event

Rain Gardens





2022



2023

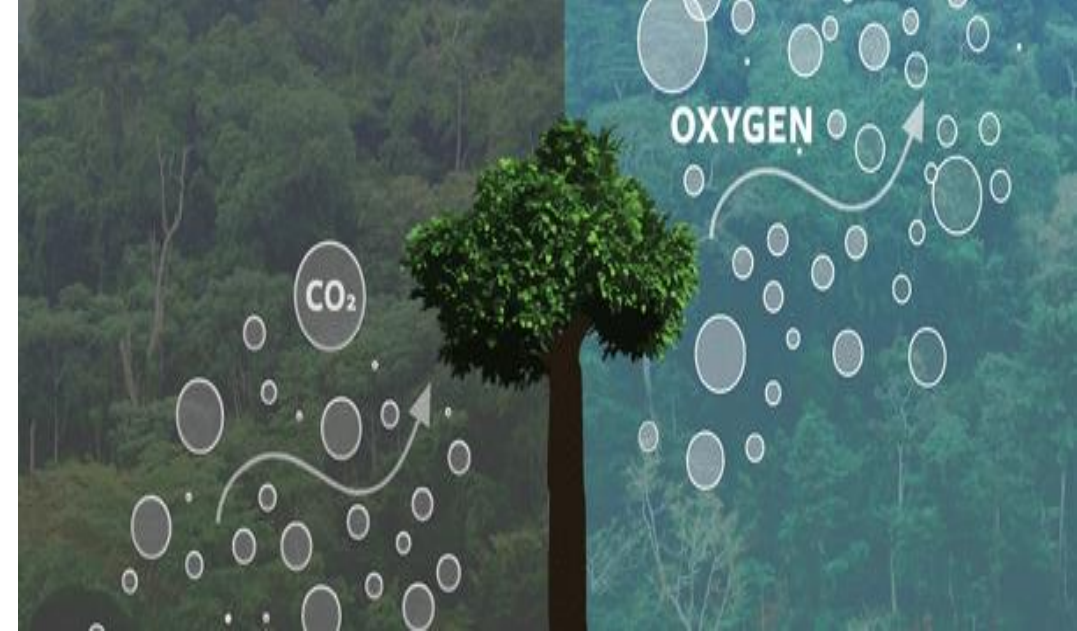
Images: Martha Redman

Urban Tree Pits

Featuring TreeParker®



Why more trees?



Grey v Green

Comparing two streets In Kraków, Poland

Grey

Green

Road 46.4°

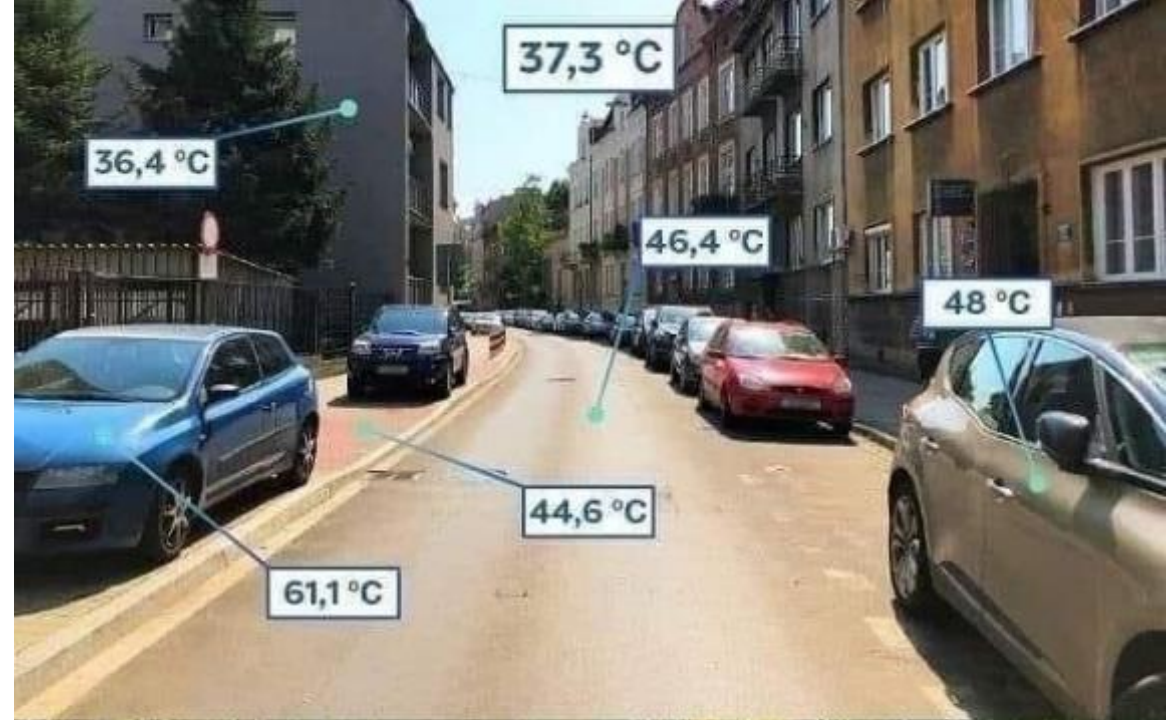
Road 22.8°

Air 37.3°

Air 27.4°

Walls 36.4°

Walls 26.3°



cooling effect

house values

filter pollution

calming

reduce wind speed

reduce noise pollution

added biodiversity/BNG

storm water attenuation





Trees are Forestry Plants



But Instead...



**Soil compaction and
available rooting space**

Service lines and pipes

**Surface water /
irrigation (or lack of)**

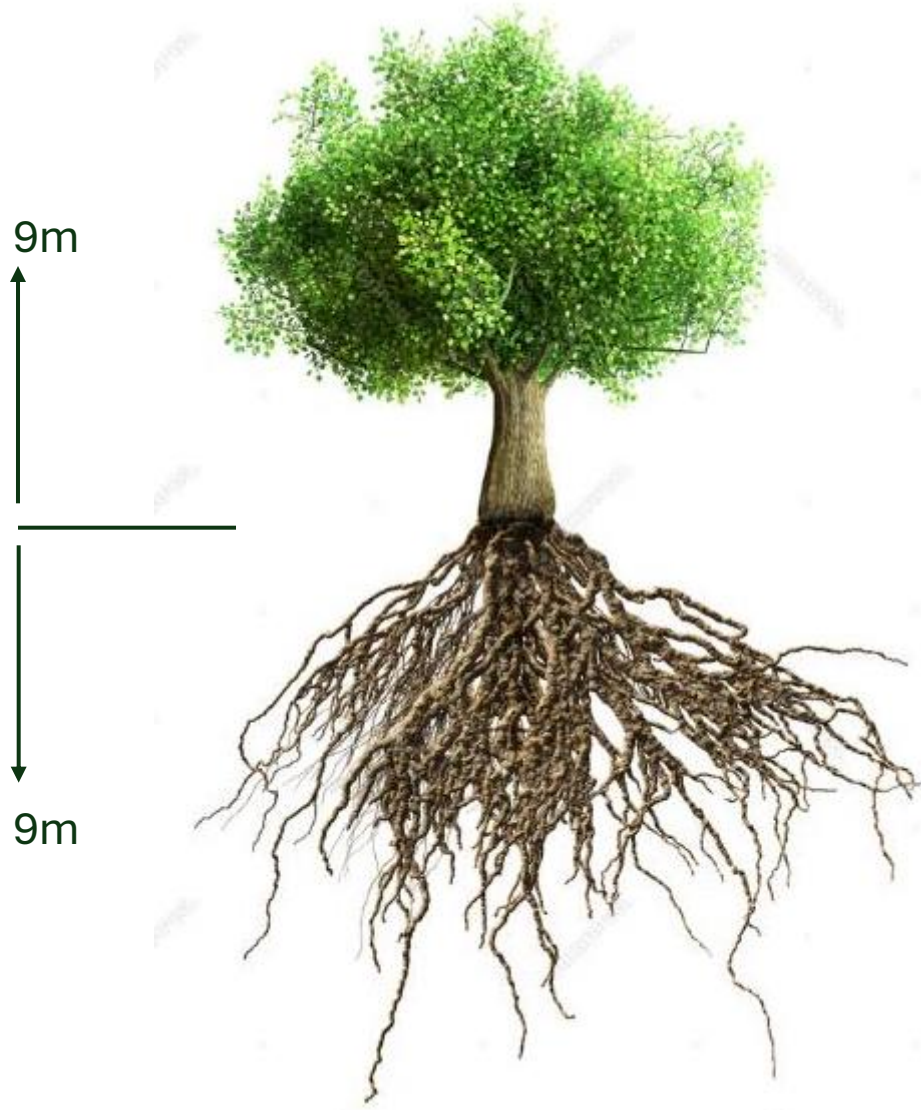
Lack of nutrients

Contaminants



**Soil
compaction**

(Mis-) Understanding Nature

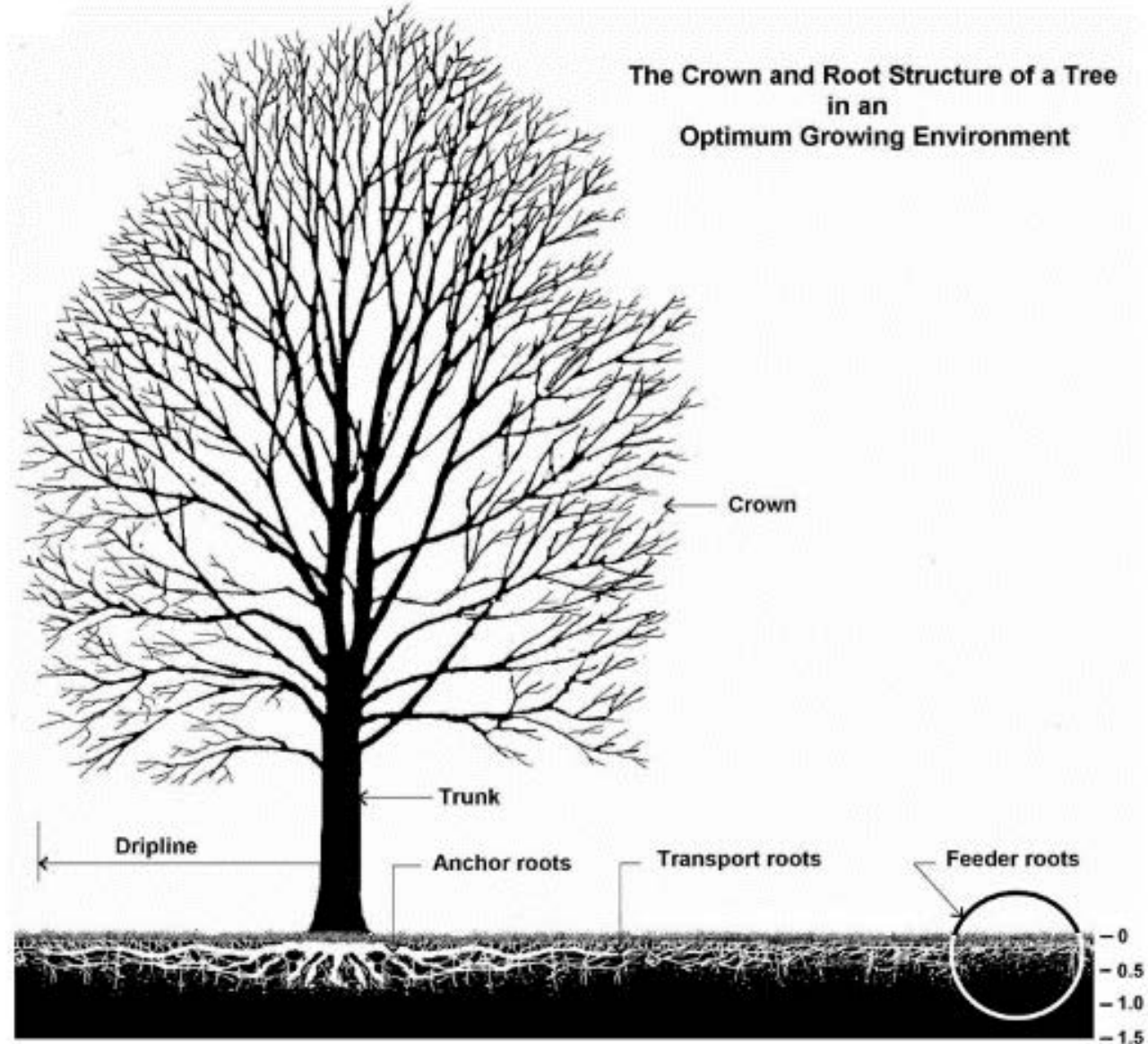


- Deep excavations
- Root barriers
- Structural Soil
- Top soil below the root ball

In reality...



Understanding Nature



- Most UK species are shallow rooting
- 90% of root growth is within top 500mm
- BS advises - top soil should be no deeper than 300mm
- Forcing incorrect downward root growth with root barriers inhibits natural root growth



species selection

**volume
achievable on site**

**tree pit volume
by species**

How difficult can it be?

permeable paving

**vehicular or
pedestrian traffic**

**obstructions or
services**

drainage



Image – Johan Östberg

Soil Volume Guidelines

Varies by species



Small
Prunus fruticosa
'Globosum'
Cherry



5 – 12m³

Medium
Acer campestre 'Streetwise'
Maple



12 – 18m³

Medium/Large
Tilia cordata 'Greenspire'
Small Leaved Lime

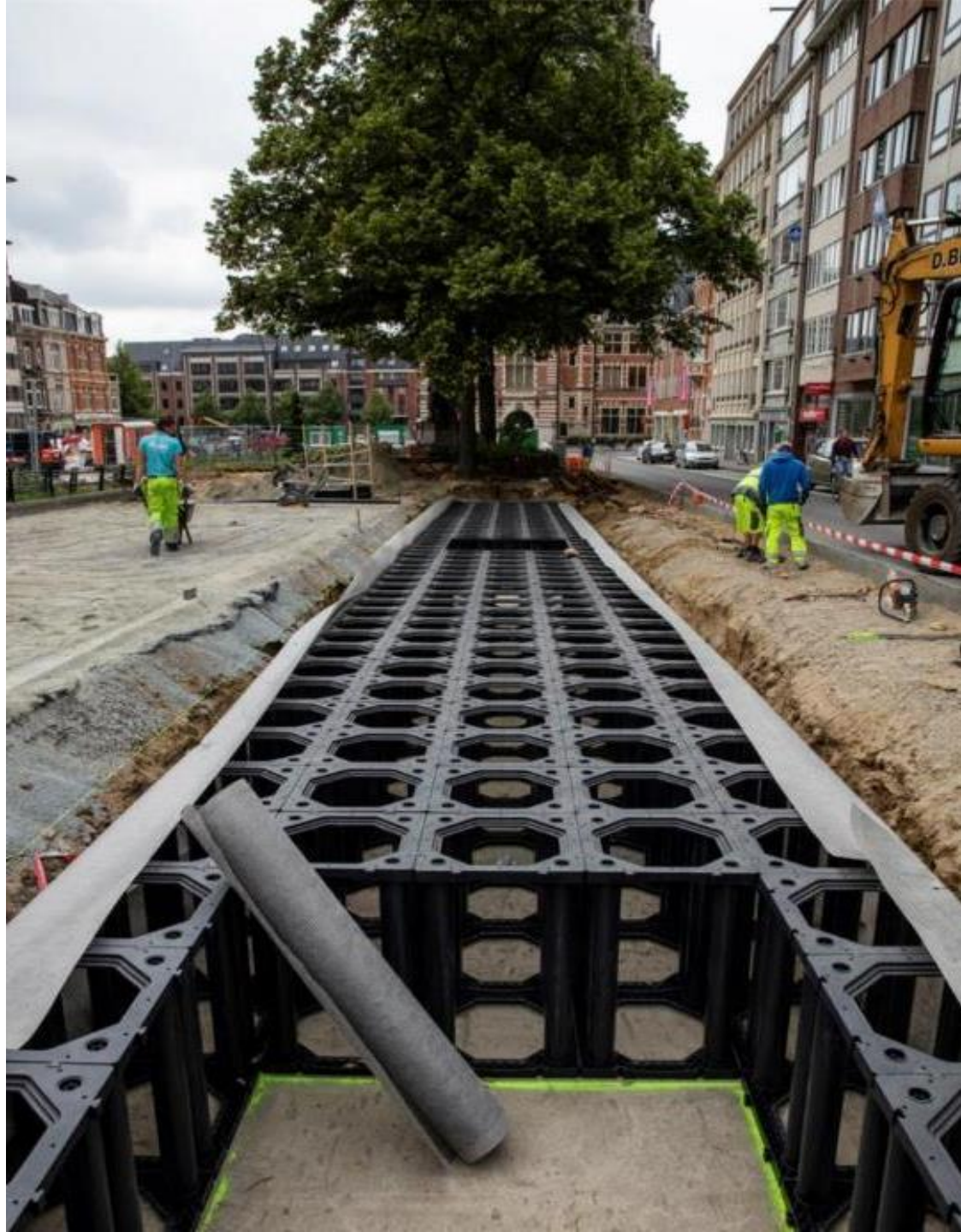


18 – 24m³

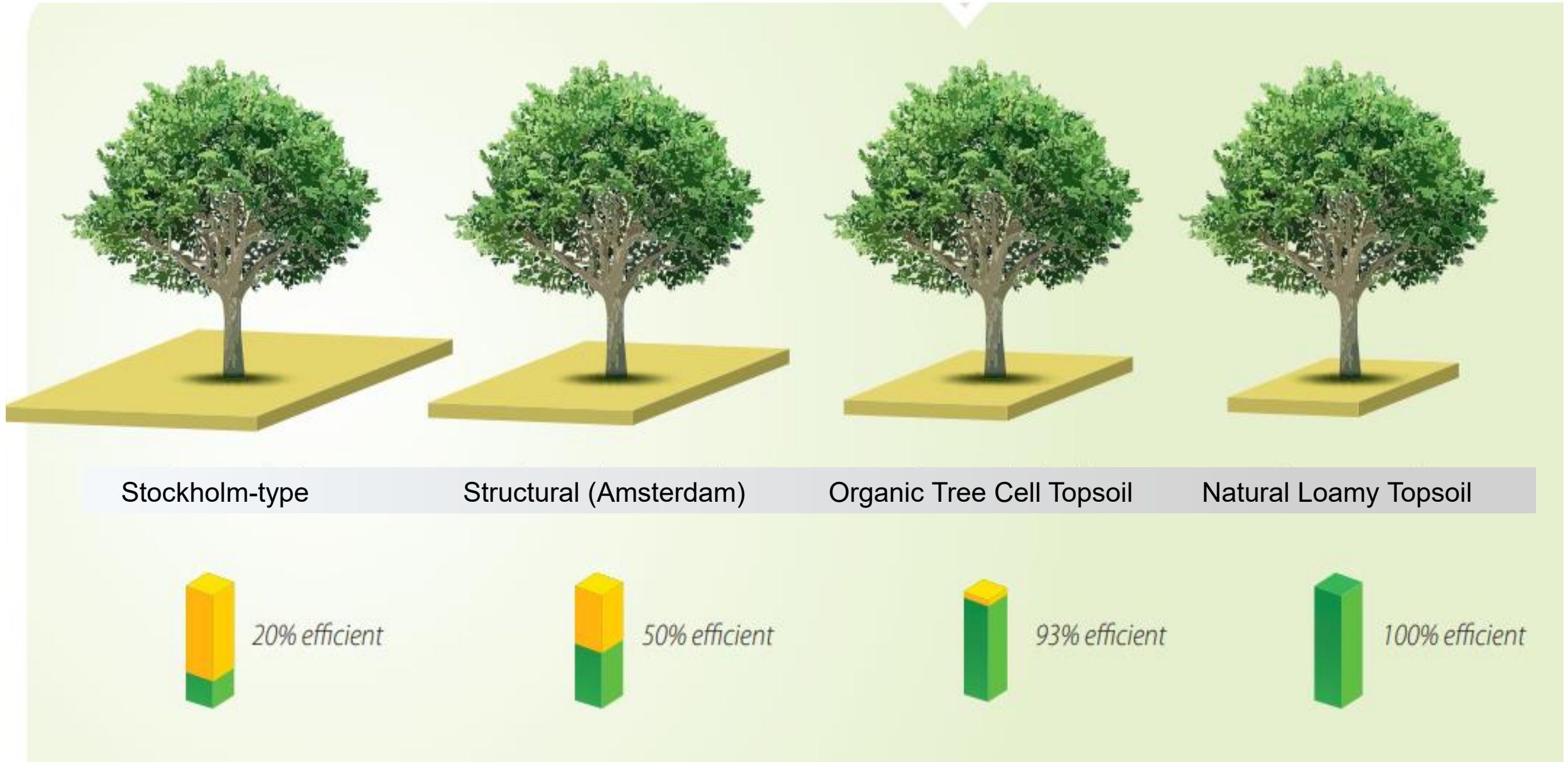
Large
Platanus x hispanica
London Plane



24 – 30m³



Herbert Hoover Square - Leuven - Belgium

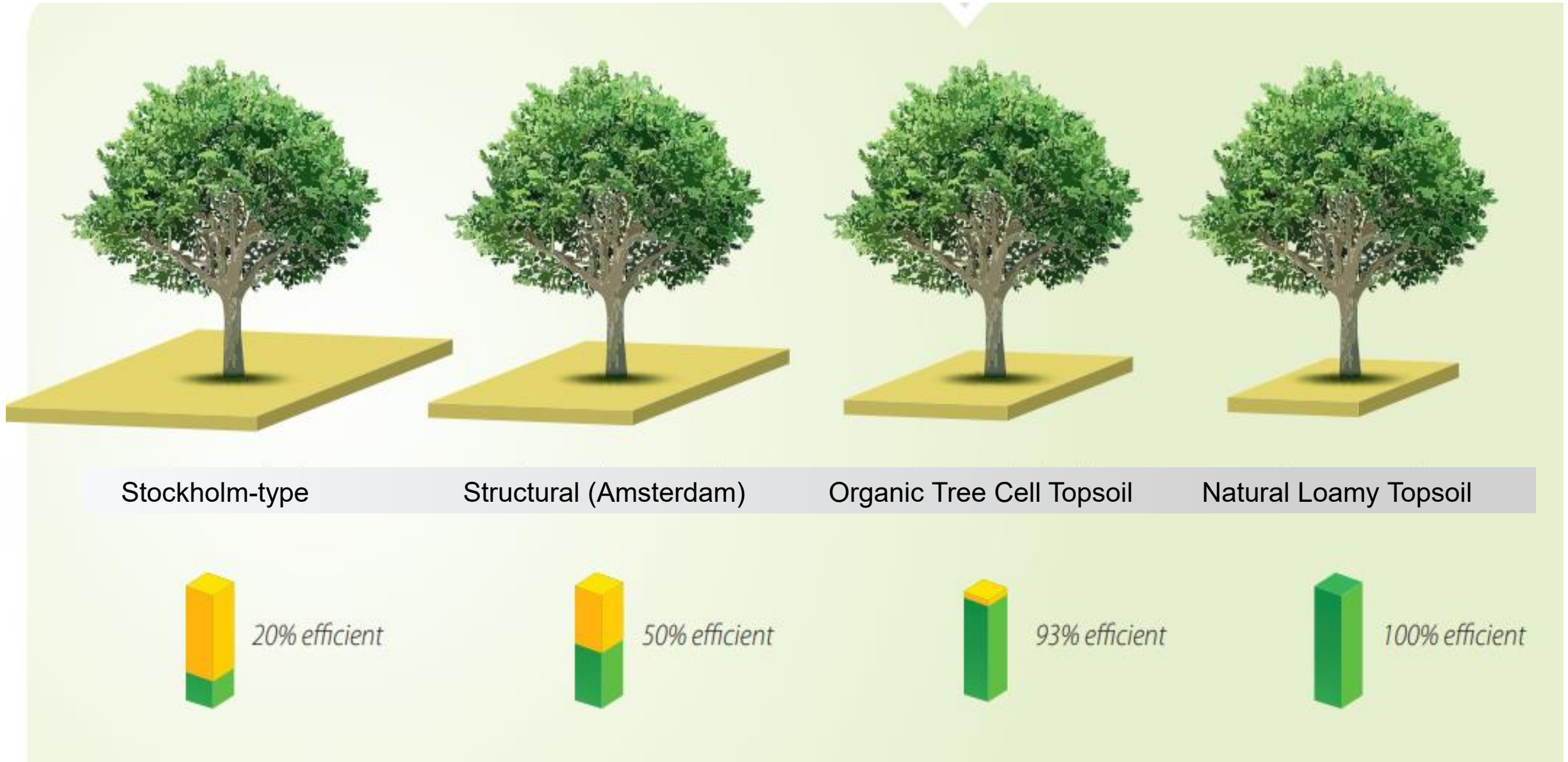


Research: Comparative research for tree planting solutions in hardened areas, Bartlett Tree Laboratories, Dr Tom Smiley 2015.

Stockholm Tree Pit



Image: Ben Rose



Research: Comparative research for tree planting solutions in hardened areas, Bartlett Tree Laboratories, Dr Tom Smiley 2015.

TreeParker®

“Cellular systems offer a feasible means of growing trees in otherwise almost impossibly hostile locations.”

British Standard 8545: 2014
Trees: from nursery to independence in the landscape





Protects the soil from compaction

Allows the use of a friable,
organic topsoil, rather than
A structural tree soil

Encourages healthy, natural root growth



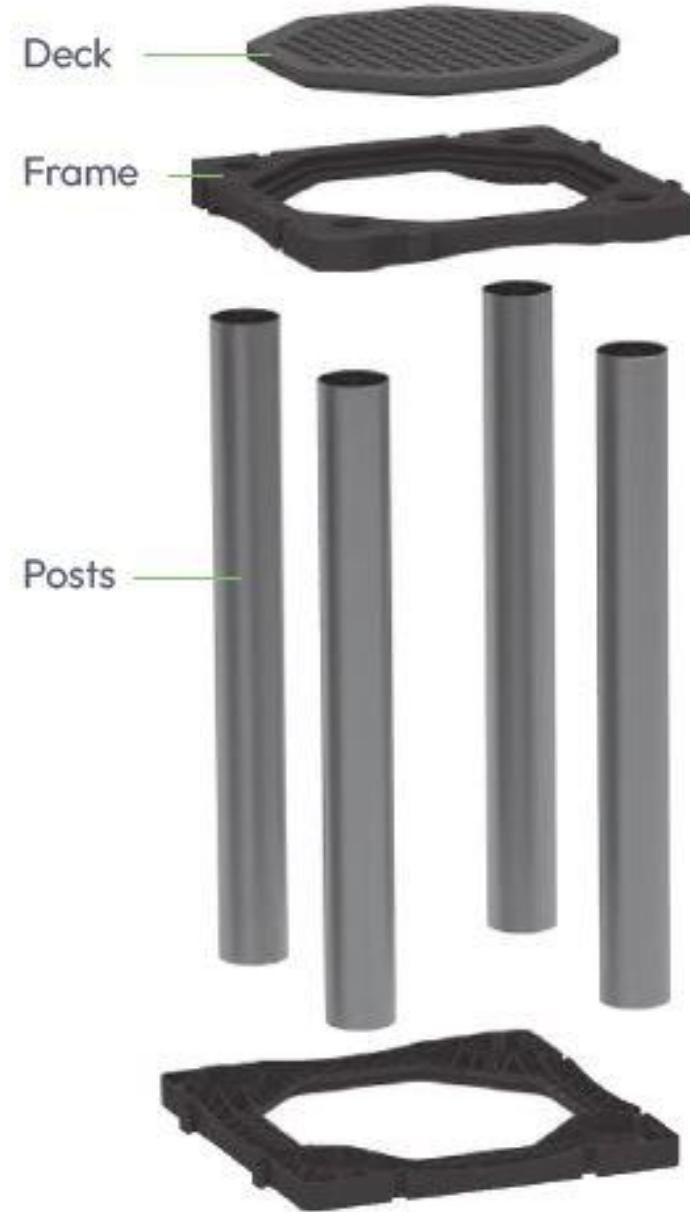


TreeParker[®] Components

Supports surface finish above
Protects organic topsoil below

Stock heights:

- 400
- 600
- 800
- 1000
- 1200
- 1500



TreeParker Dimensions[®]

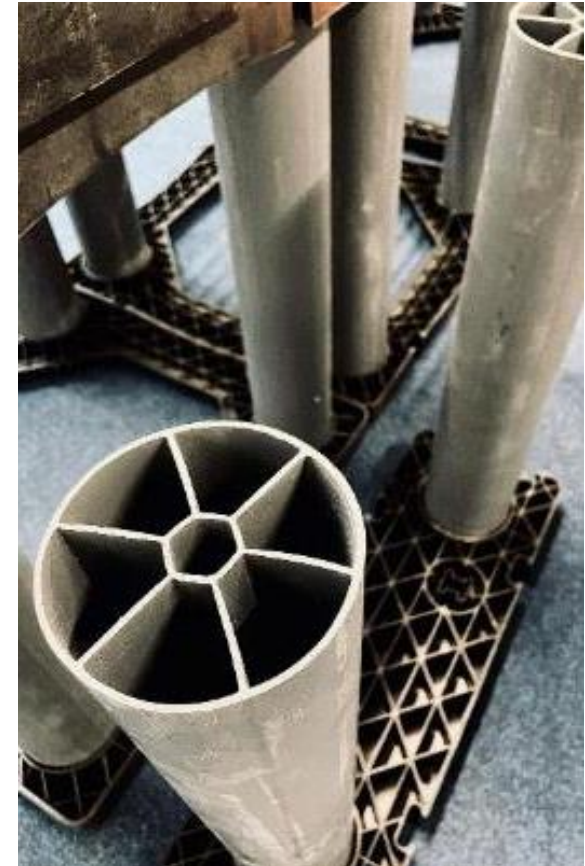
Dimensions: 605mm x 605mm x

400 / 600 / 800 / 1000 / 1200 / 1500mm

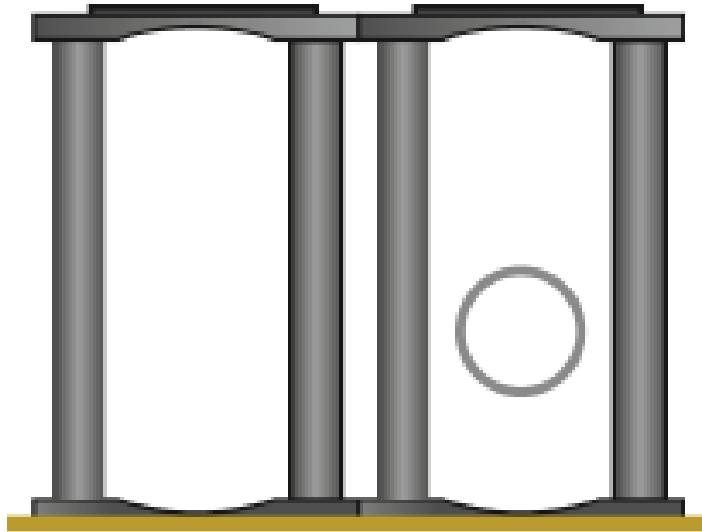
Various stock height options allow for flexible layouts and stepped gradients. No need to stack.

Legs can be trimmed on site to fit exact depth requirements.

Side unit 605 x 200mm available for most cost-effective layouts.

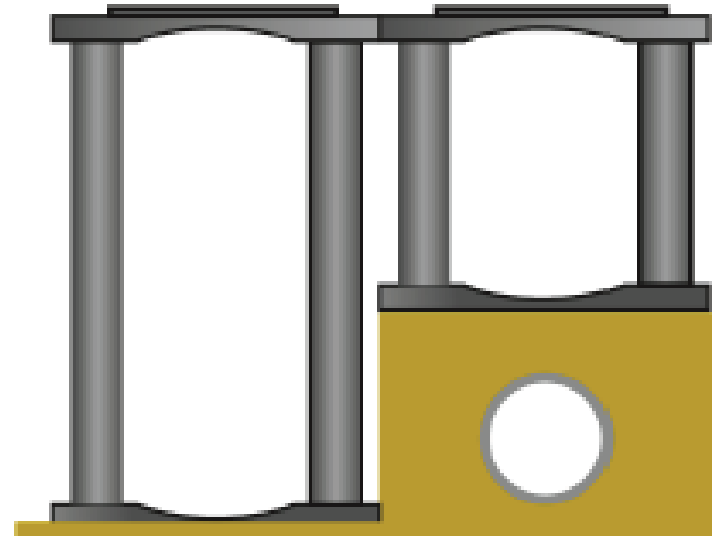


Option 1 Running utilities through unit



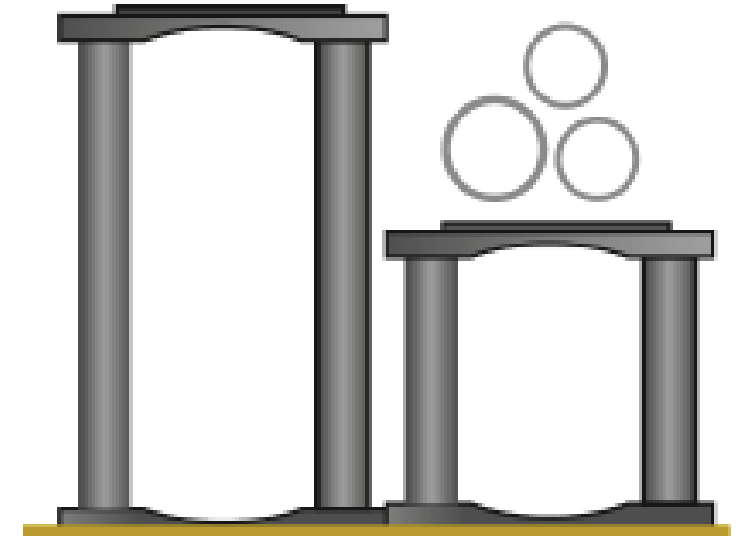
The most commonly used option is to run utilities through the TreeParker system. Due to the open design of the units, TreeParker can accommodate pipes, conduits, and other underground utilities up to 300 mm in diameter.

Option 2 Bridging utilities



The most common used option for integrating underground obstacles. Due to the flexible height of the post, the TP unit can be adjusted in height on location.

Option 3 Tunneling utilities



The most common used option if it is not permitted to integrate the utilities inside the TreeParker system. Due to the flexible height of the post, the TP unit can be adjusted in height on location.



TreeParker[®] Loading

Single axle – 15 tonnes - Up to 56 t/m² (400mm) 50 t/m² (800mm) 48 t/m² (1000mm)



TreeParker[®] Loading



A fully loaded 44t artic' spreads the load by approx. 9 tonne per laden axle.



TreeParker[®] Recycled

100%

Plastic now exceeds performance of concrete

Plastic is more durable than concrete

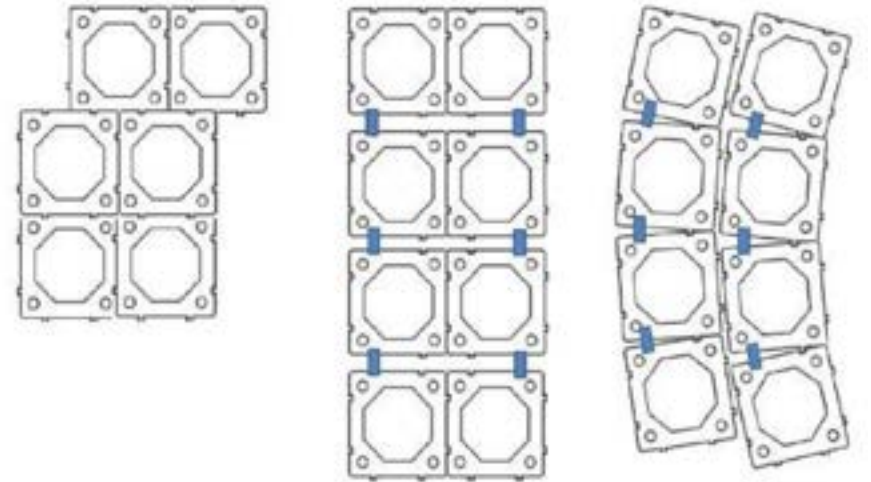
Plastic is inert in underground conditions







Spacers: 50 & 75mm



Radius \geq 5 metres



Example 14m³ tree pit

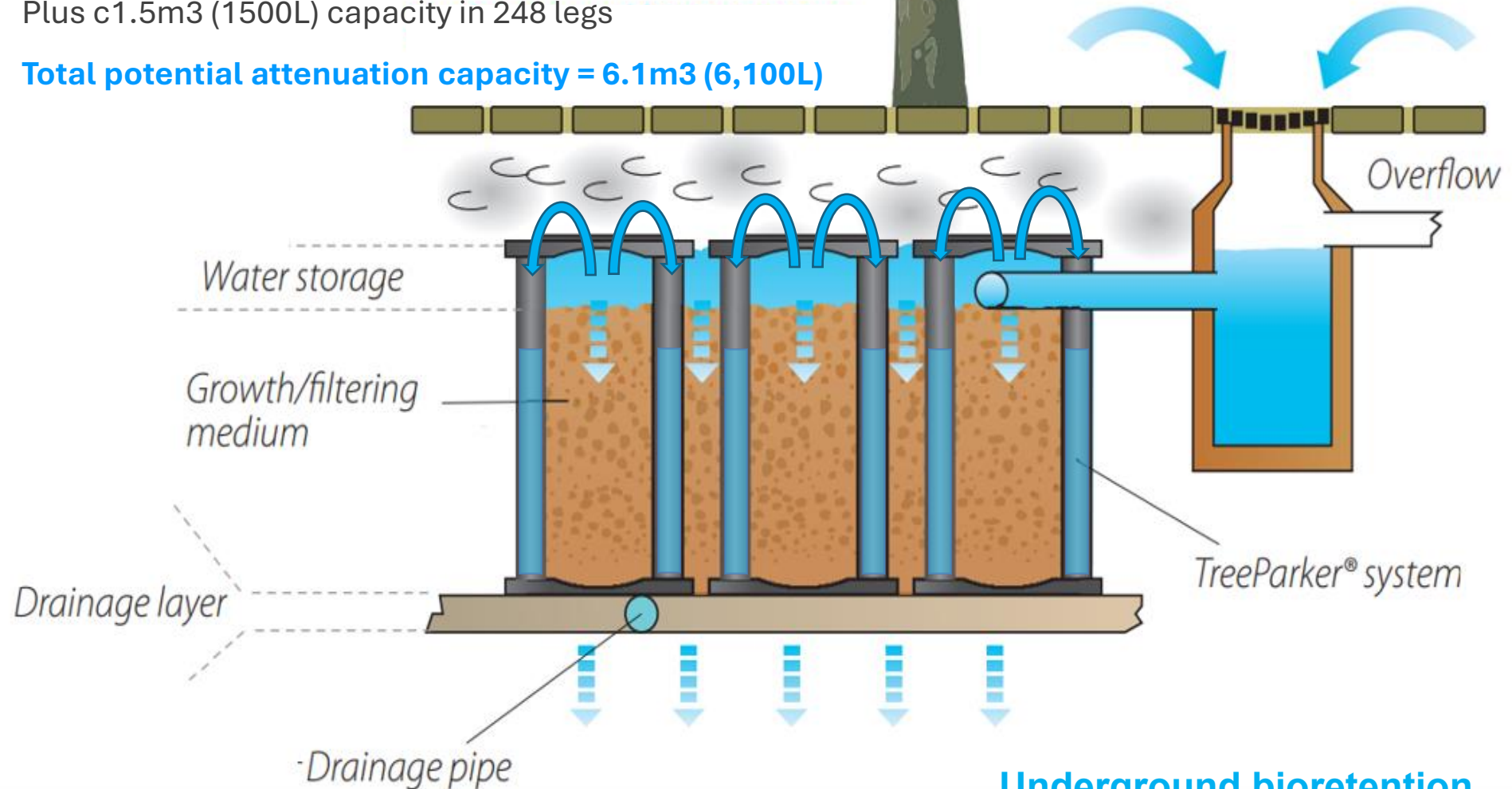
4.8m x 4.8m @800mm deep = 62 units

600mm soil depth + 200mm water/air gap

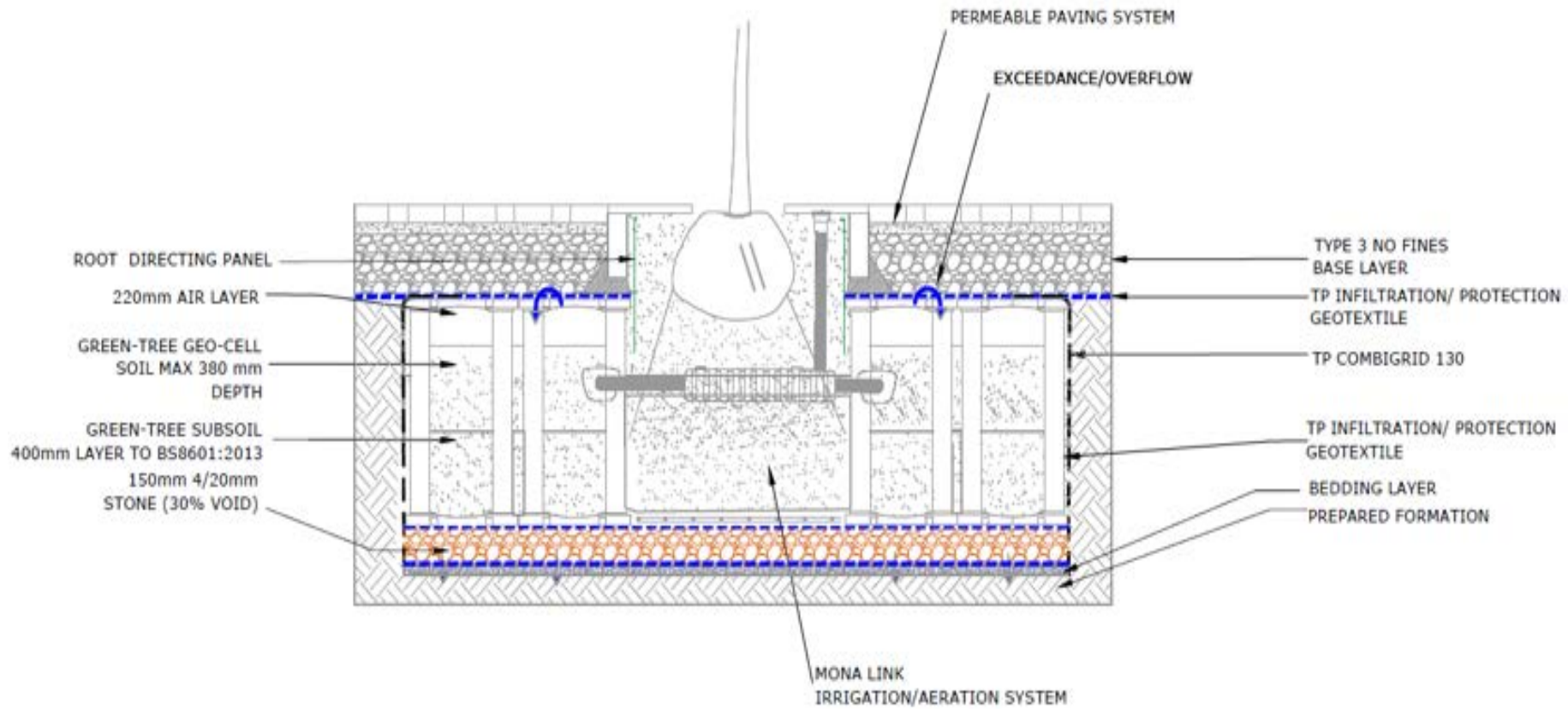
4.6m³ (4600L) water storage capacity

Plus c1.5m³ (1500L) capacity in 248 legs

Total potential attenuation capacity = 6.1m³ (6,100L)



Underground bioretention



SK1c - TREEPARKER SUDS TREEPIT
1000mm DEEP TREEPARKER SYSTEM WITH 200mm AIRGAP AND
150mm CLEAN STONE BASE
(INFILTRATION AND PERMEABLE PAVING - WHERE FEASIBLE)

green tech		File: SK1c.dwg	Page: 3						
		Network: SUDS Network	Sheet: SUDS						
		Date: 20/08/2024	Scale: 1:1						
Design Settings									
Runoff Methodology: FSR	Maximum Time of Concentration (mins): 30.00	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
Return Period (years): 1	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
Additional Flow (l/s): 0	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
FSR Region: England and Wales	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
MS-40 (mm): 20.000	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
Ratio-R: 0.400	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
CI: 0.750	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
Time of Entry (mins): 0	Minimum Rainfall (mm/hr): 0.0	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00	Minimum Velocity (m/s): 1.00						
Basins									
Name	Area (m ²)	Cover Level (m)	Working Level (m)	Depth (m)					
Depth/Area L: 0.004	100.000	15.270	17.421	1.000					
Simulation Settings									
Runoff Methodology: FSR	Analysis Speed: Normal	FSR Region: England and Wales	Stop Study Time: 0						
MS-40 (mm): 20.000	Analysis Speed: Normal	MS-40 (mm): 20.000	Stop Study Time (mins): 240						
Ratio-R: 0.400	Analysis Speed: Normal	Ratio-R: 0.400	Additional Storage (m ³ /hr): 0.0						
Summer CI: 0.750	Analysis Speed: Normal	Summer CI: 0.750	Check Discharge Volume: 0						
Winter CI: 0.800	Analysis Speed: Normal	Winter CI: 0.800	Check Discharge Volume: 0						
Storm Duration									
15	30	45	60	75	90	105	120	135	150
Return Period (years): 1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Volume Change (m ³): 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Area (m ²): 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Additional Flow (l/s): 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Basin Depth/Area L Depth/Area Storage Structures									
Basin Inlet Coefficient (m/hr): 0.00000	Safety Factor: 2.0	Invert Level (m): 15.270	Time to Half Empty (mins): 99.833						
Basin Outlet Coefficient (m/hr): 0.00000	Porosity: 1.00	Invert Level (m): 17.421	Time to Half Empty (mins): 99.833						
Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	
0.000	100.0	0.0	0.000	100.0	0.0	0.000	100.0	0.0	
Basin Depth/Area L Depth/Area Storage Structures									
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Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	Depth (m)	Area (m ²)	Inlet Area (m ²)	
0.000	100.0	0.0	0.000	100.0	0.0	0.000	100.0	0.0	

TreeParker® 436 cubic metre SuDS installation



Antwerp – Media Square





Athlone Ireland – April 2023

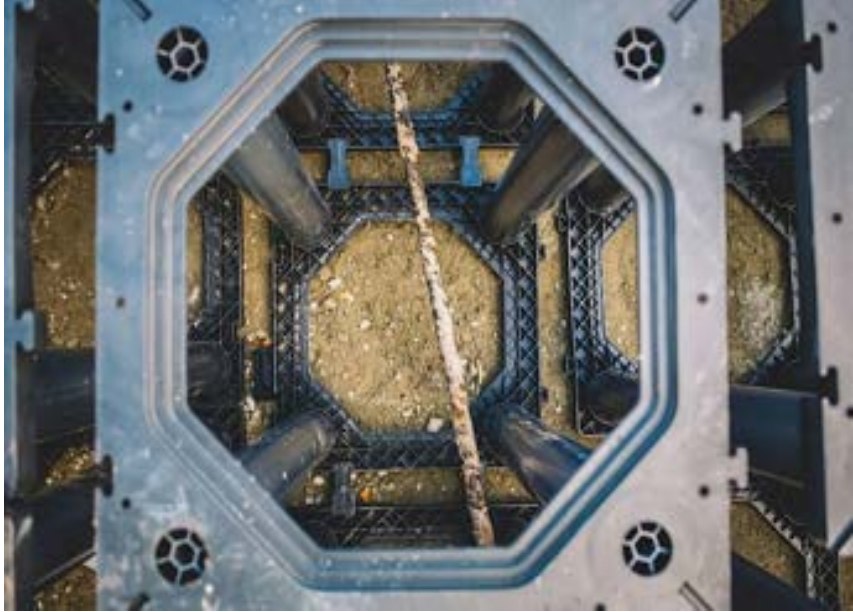


Athlone Ireland – July 2024



Harrogate – June 2023





BEFORE



**Paris -
additional volume**

AFTER

Thank You

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