



Green Infrastructure Resources

Kate England, Deputy Assistant Commissioner
Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
October 23, 2025



Stormwater

Quality

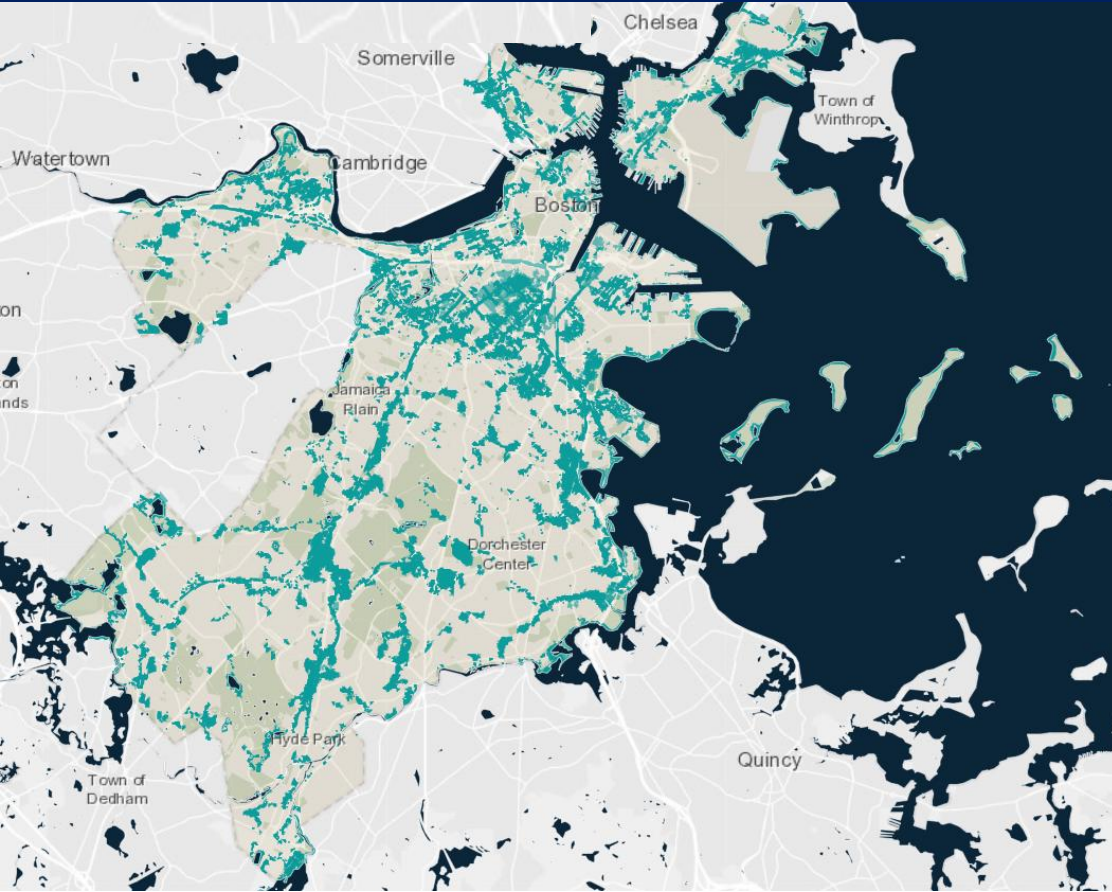
- As stormwater travels along hard, impervious surfaces, it picks up pollutants and litter along the way.
- Storm drains then release pollutant laden stormwater into receiving waters, which creates impaired water bodies, damages ecosystems and closes beaches.

Quantity

- During “typical” storm events, stormwater is largely captured and conveyed by storm drains.
- During large storm events, the storm drain system can become overwhelmed and outfalls can be blocked by storm surge and higher than normal tides, resulting in stormwater flooding.



Stormwater Flooding



- Stormwater Inundation Mapping shows the projected “Long Term” impacts of stormwater
- Flooding in every neighborhood
- This affects us all!

Source: Climate Ready Boston Map Explorer

Green Infrastructure (“GI”) uses plants, soil and other natural materials to mimic or restore the natural water cycle. GI can capture, purify, store and infiltrate stormwater back into the ground.



Harambee Park (Parks | Dorchester)

Rain Gardens & Bioswales



Sumner Upper School (Schools | Roslindale)



Hernandez K-8 School (Schools | Roxbury)



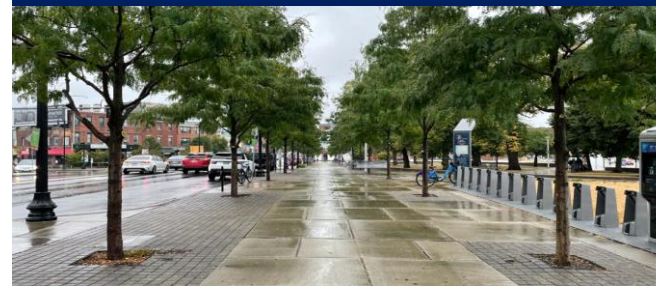
Tree Pits & Tree Infiltration Trenches



Audubon Circle (Streets | Fenway)



Central Square (Streets | East Boston)



Green Roofs & Living Walls



Pre-planted modules
for instant use

Easy fit

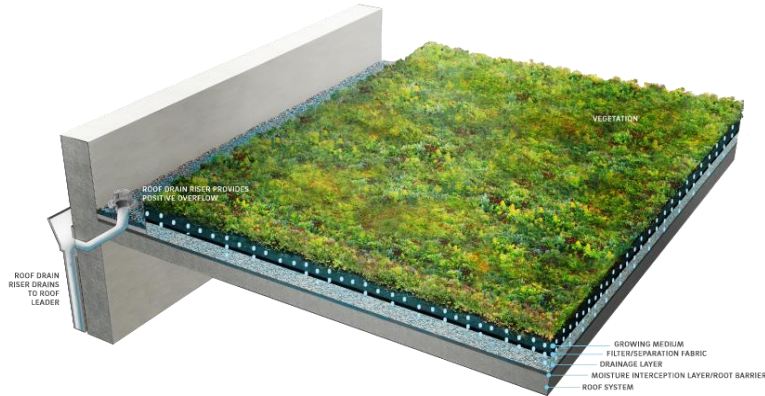
Helps extend roof life,
e.g. by providing UV
protection

100% recycled material

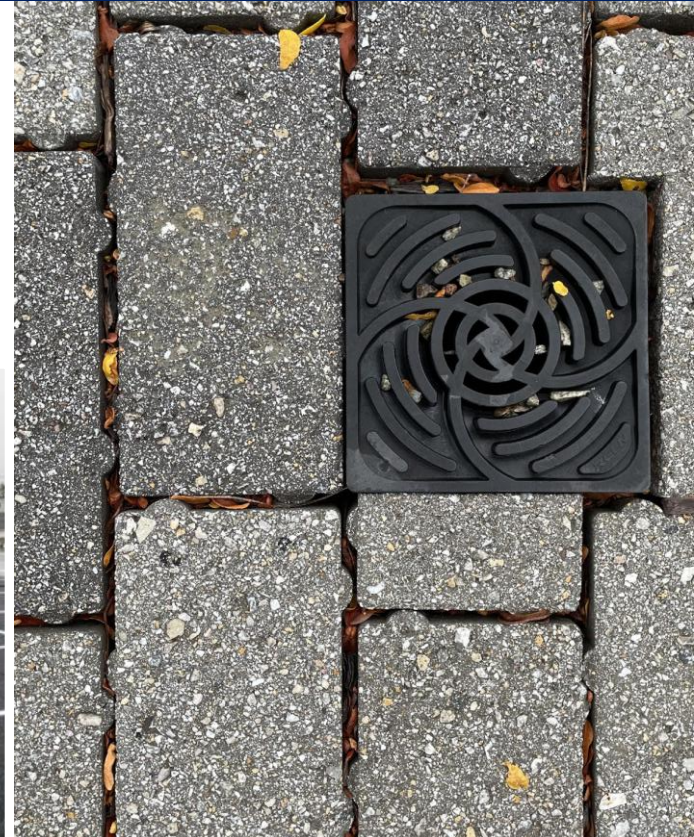
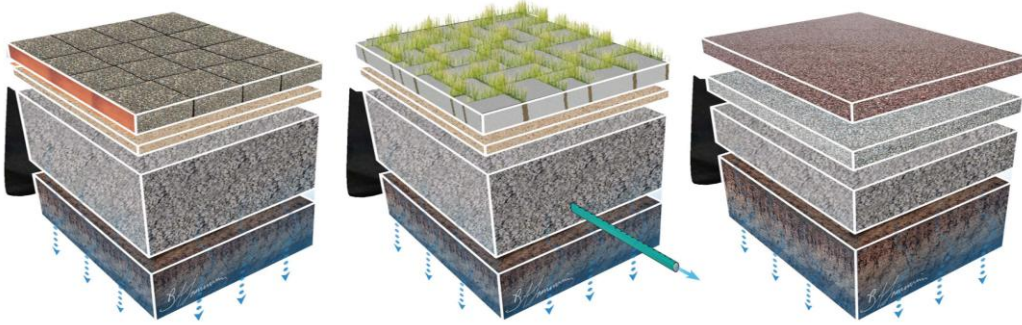
Self-maintaining
rainfall provides all
water needs

Absorbs airborne
particulates

Effective SUDS control thanks
to rainwater attenuation



Porous Paving Materials

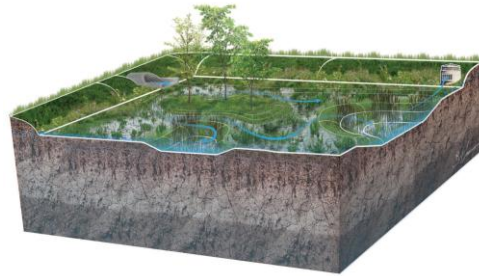


Nubian Square (Streets | Roxbury)

Constructed Wetlands & Marshlands



Harambee Park (Parks | Dorchester)



Harambee Park (Parks | Dorchester)

Co-Benefits



- Increased urban green space / tree canopy
- Reduced urban heat island effect
- Slower streets / improved pedestrian & cyclist safety
- More biodiversity / pollinator habitat
- Reduced energy usage
- Improved human health
(e.g. air quality, access to nature, food security, etc.)
- Opportunities for environmental education



GI Details & Specifications

Audubon Circle (Streets/Parks | Fenway)



Chestnut Hill Ave
Brighton | 2019/2020



New England Avenue
Dorchester | Pre-Construction



New England Avenue
Dorchester | Post-Striping



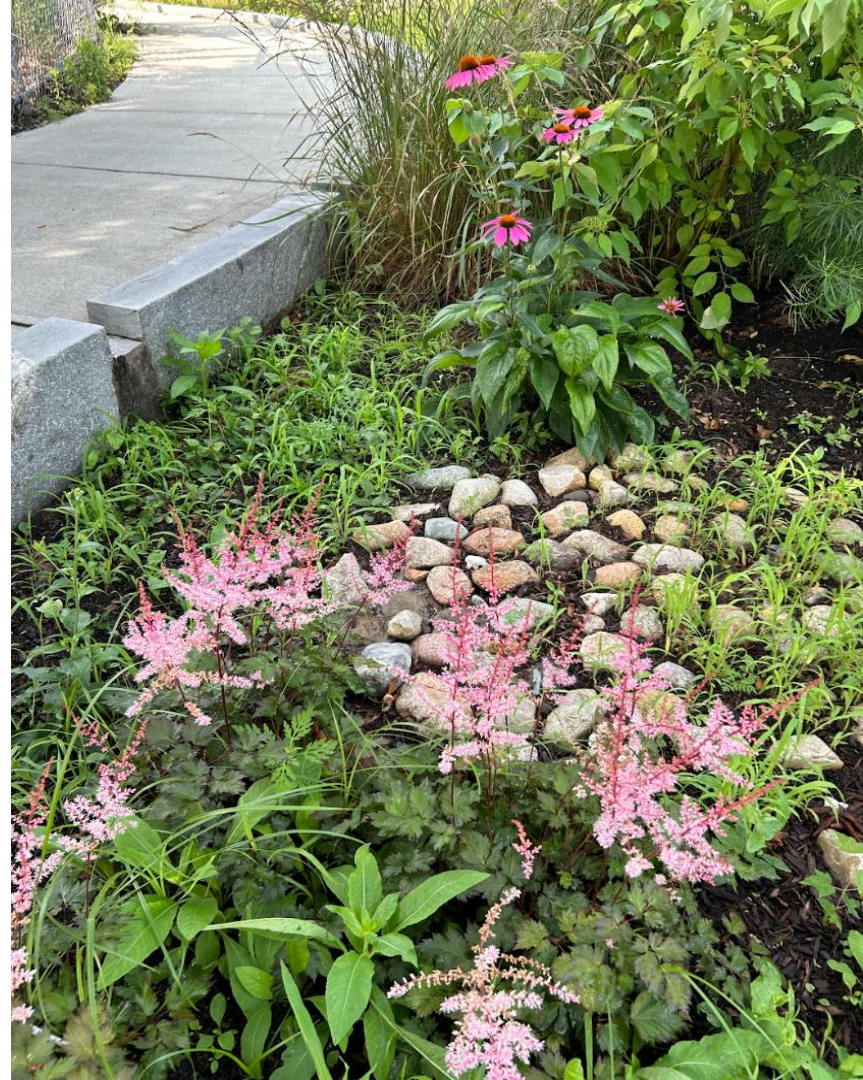
New England Avenue
Dorchester | Post-Construction



New England Avenue
Dorchester



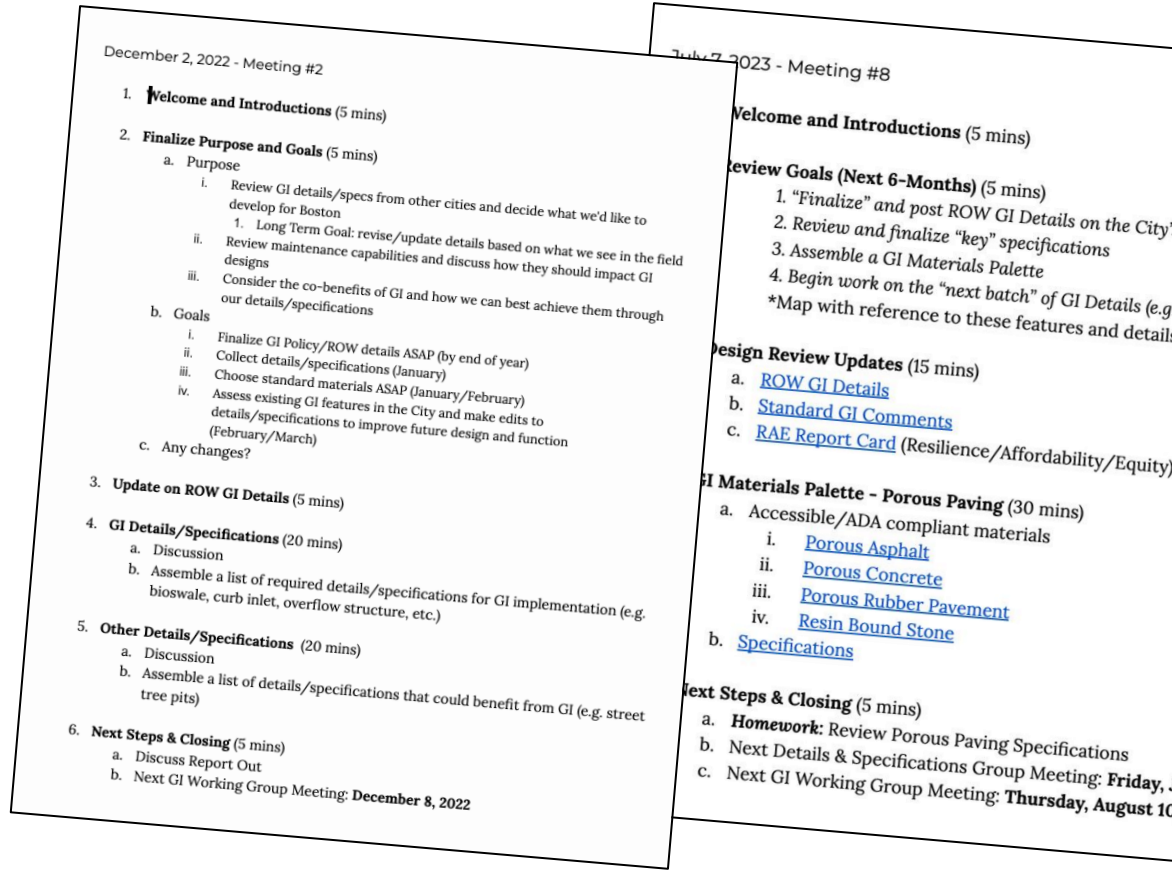
New England Avenue
Dorchester





GI ROW Details | Selecting Details & Materials

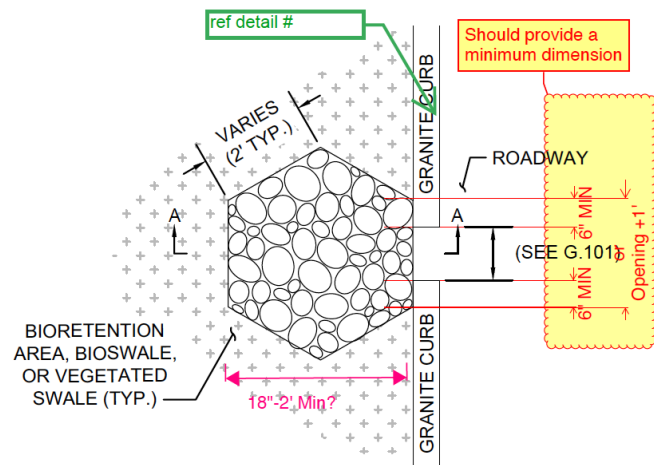
Details and materials were selected based on current best practice, feedback from the *Details & Specifications Subgroup* of the Green Infrastructure Working Group & discussions with relevant departments, e.g.:

- Disabilities Commission
- Public Works Department
- Transportation Department
- Parks & Recreation Department
- Boston Public Schools
- Boston Water & Sewer Commission

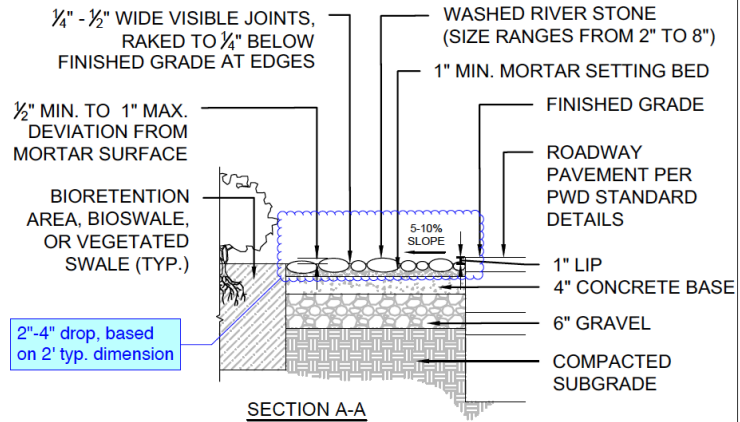


Detail	Title	Date of Issue
	STORMWATER CAPTURE	
G.101	CURB CUT INLET	XXX 2023
G.102	GRANITE COBBLE PAVER SPLASH PAD	XXX 2023
G.103	WASHED RIVER STONE SPLASH PAD	XXX 2023
G.104	STORMWATER CAPTURE WITH DROP INLET	XXX 2023
G.105	PREFABRICATED TRENCH DRAIN WITH GRATE	XXX 2023
G.106	CAST-IN-PLACE TRENCH DRAIN WITH GRATE	XXX 2023
G.107	PRECAST CONCRETE END SECTION FOR TRENCH DRAIN	XXX 2023
G.108	CURB CASTING FOR TRENCH DRAIN	XXX 2023
G.120	GENERAL NOTES FOR POROUS PAVEMENT SYSTEMS	XXX 2023
G.121	TYPICAL POROUS ASPHALT SECTION	XXX 2023
G.122	TYPICAL POROUS CONCRETE SECTION	XXX 2023
G.123	TYPICAL POROUS PAVER SECTION	XXX 2023
G.124	PERMEABLE RUBBER PAVING	XXX 2023
G.125	RESIN BOUND AGGREGATE OR PERMEABLE RUBBER PAVING AT TREES	XXX 2023
G.126	WATERSTOP	XXX 2023
	PRETREATMENT MEASURES	
G.201	PVC AREA DRAIN	XXX 2023
G.202	DRAIN CLEANOUT	XXX 2023
G.220	STONE FOR PIPE ENDS	XXX 2023
G.221	SEDIMENT FOREBAY AT PIPE INLET	XXX 2023
G.222	MINI-FOREBAY WITH WEIR AT CURB INLET	XXX 2023
G.223	MINI-FOREBAY WITH CHECK DAM AT CURB INLET	XXX 2023
G.224	STONE DIAPHRAGM	XXX 2023
(CONTINUED ON NEXT SHEET)		
 Public Works Department Engineering Division 1 CITY HALL SQUARE, ROOM 710 BOSTON, MA 02201 (617) 635-4968	GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE STANDARD DETAILS TABLE OF CONTENTS	DATE OF ISSUE: XXX 2023 DETAIL NO. TOC.2

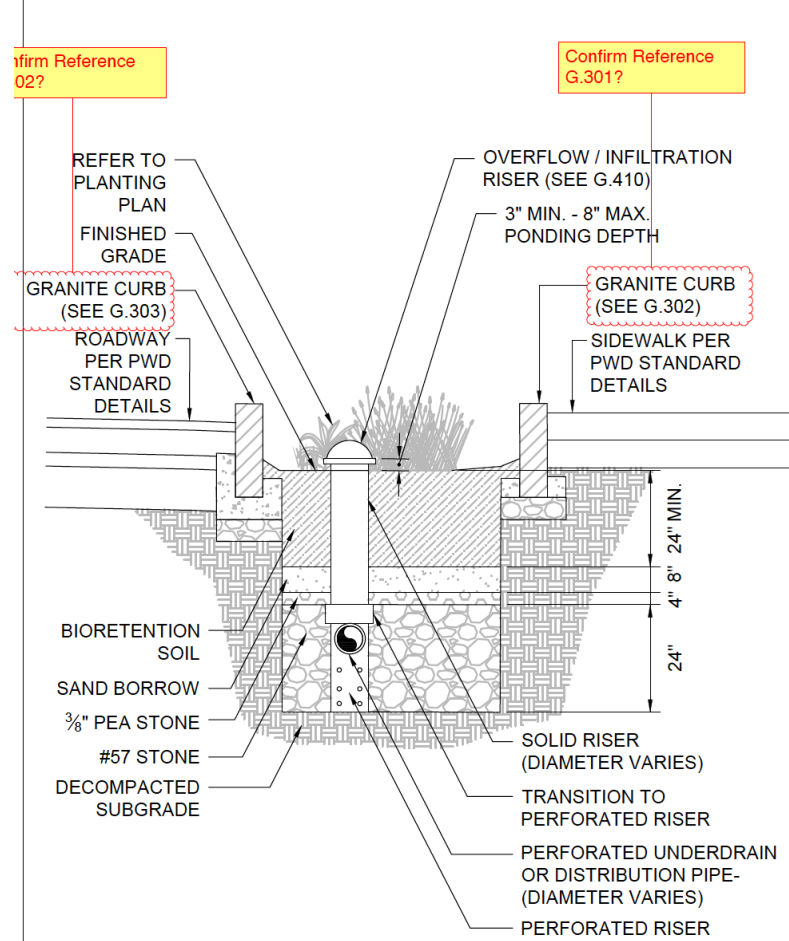
Detail	Title	Date of Issue
	DETENTION / INFILTRATION / EXFILTRATION	
G.301	GRANITE CURB FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR SIDEWALK	XXX 2023
G.302	GRANITE CURB FOR GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE NEAR ROADWAY	XXX 2023
G.303	LOW METAL FENCE AT GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE	XXX 2023
G.304	SPECIAL LIGHT POLE FOUNDATION	XXX 2023
G.320	BIORETENTION SECTION	XXX 2023
G.321	BIOSWALE SECTION	XXX 2023
G.322	VEGETATED SWALE SECTION	XXX 2023
G.330	STONE INFILTRATION TRENCH	XXX 2023
G.331	SAND BASED STRUCTURAL SOIL INFILTRATION TRENCH	XXX 2023
G.360	SEEDED BIORETENTION AREA	XXX 2023
G.361	SHRUB, ORNAMENTAL GRASS, PERENNIAL, AND GROUND COVER PLANTING	XXX 2023
G.362	TREE PLANTING	XXX 2023
G.363	TREE PIT WITH AERATION / WATERING LOOP	XXX 2023
	STORMWATER RELEASE AND OVERFLOW	
G.401	PILED STONE CHECK DAM	XXX 2023
G.402	GRANITE OR CONCRETE WEIR	XXX 2023
G.403	METAL WEIR	XXX 2023
G.410	DOMED FRAME AND GRATE OVERFLOW STRUCTURE	XXX 2023
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PLAN VIEW



SECTION A-A



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Engineering Division
1 CITY HALL SQUARE, ROOM 710
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WASHED RIVER STONE
SPLASH PAD

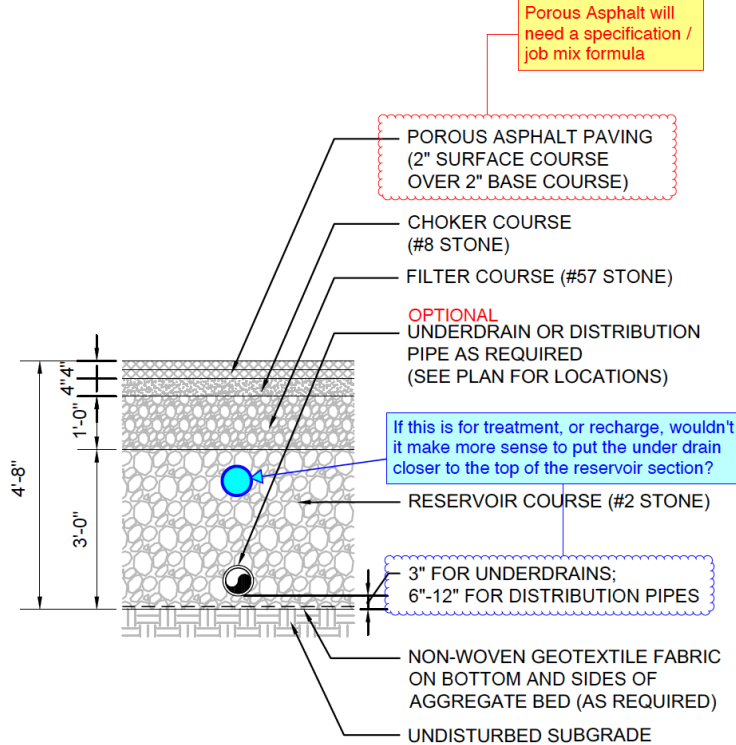
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SCALE: N.T.S. G.103



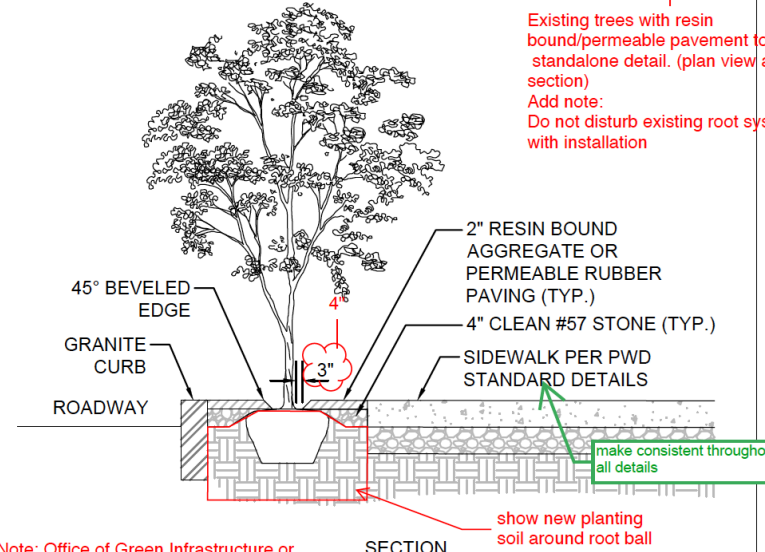
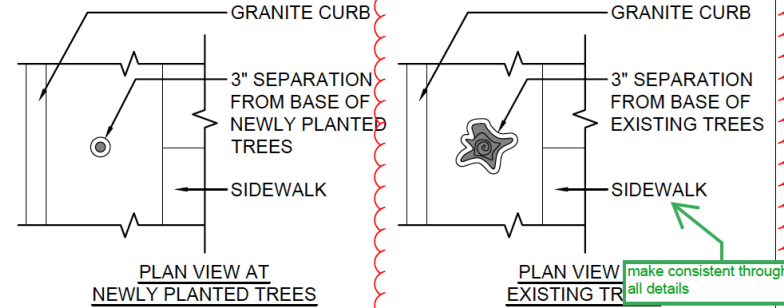
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BIORETENTION SECTION

DATE OF ISSUE: DETAIL NO.
SCALE: N.T.S. G.320



GPI: please move pipe up in reservoir course. 6" Min depth between bottom of filter course and top of pipe. Indicate "Optional" pipe.



Note: Office of Green Infrastructure or Parks Department to provide oversight on installation.



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Engineering Division
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RESIN BOUND AGGREGATE
OR PERMEABLE RUBBER
PAVING AT TREES

DATE OF ISSUE: DETAIL NO.
SCALE: N.T.S. G.125



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Engineering Division
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TYPICAL POROUS
ASPHALT SECTION

DATE OF ISSUE: DETAIL NO.
SCALE: N.T.S. G.121



Supporting Resources



Rain Garden (David A. Ellis Elementary School | Roxbury)

Supporting Resources | Guidelines

General Guidelines - Curb Extension Projects:

1. **Draw Curb Lines:** Determine the proposed curb lines based on the stated safety and modal goals of the Streets Cabinet
 - a. Evaluate the length of the curb extension to provide adequate space for directional ramps and to improve or maintain sightlines.
 - b. Lengthen the curb extension, as appropriate, to provide space for GI and avoid creating any "half parking spaces" in parking lanes
2. **Paths of Travel:** Determine the layout and widths for the proposed accessible paths of travel; both pedestrian and bicycle
 - a. Pedestrian (5' min - don't oversize until after GI siting), and
 - b. Bicycle (varies - 7.5' min - don't oversize until after GI siting)
3. **Ramp Locations:** Determine the locations for all proposed accessible ramps
 - a. With wings: 5' wide
 - b. Without wings: 6' wide (min)
4. **Infrastructure/Furnishings:** Determine locations for priority infrastructure, especially with unforgiving siting requirements
 - a. e.g. bikeshare stations (standard 15-dock: 6' by 42'), bus shelter, etc.
5. **Green Infrastructure:** In the remaining "open" areas, choose one of four (4) Vegetated Surface Features (measurements below are inclusive of roadway curb width)
 - a. Seeded Area - small areas (less than 3' x 3' - approx.)
 - b. Vegetated Swale - narrow linear areas (less than 3' wide x any length - approx.)
 - c. Bioswale - medium sized areas (2' - 6' wide x 10' - 15' long - approx.)
 - d. Bioretention - "large" areas (larger than 5' wide x larger than 12' and other large open areas - approx. - can be exceptions)
 - e. Note: approx. measurements above are minimum dimensions - i.e. features can all be used in larger areas than the presented approx. dimensions, if desired

Additional GI siting considerations and design guidelines (by feature type), below

Siting:

- Small linear areas - less than 3' wide x any length (approximate - can be used in larger areas)
- Can be located: between the roadway and a paved pathway; between two paved pathways, or; at the "back" of a paved pathway

Design:

- Swale-shaped (level bottom 6" - 2' wide)
- Maximum slope is 1:3
- Ponding depth of 2" - 4", max 6"
- Swale edge should be at grade or recessed approx. 1" below adjacent paved areas to allow runoff to sheet flow into the feature
- Minimum 6" wide level area (stone/planted) adjacent to any paved pathways
- Minimum soil depth of 12" (approx. 12" - 24")

Materials:

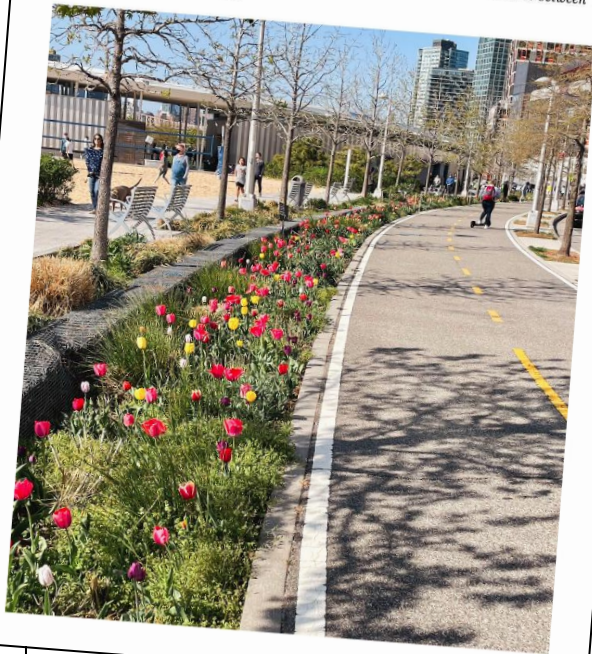
- Only biosoil, planting soil or amended native soils may be used - NO LOAM
 - Soil may be amended with sand for increased permeability
 - 3:1 ratio of soil (75%)/sand (25%)
 - Native soils may be amended with sand and compost
 - 3:1:1 ratio of soil (60%)/compost (20%)/sand (20%)
- Simple [planting palettes](#) should be used
 - Less than 3 plant species - grasses/herbaceous
- If seeded, an Office of Green Infrastructure approved seed mix must be used (use tools like Google Earth, ShadowMap and other apps to determine light levels):
 - Groundcover - herbaceous
 - Wildflower - Sun or Shade Mix
 - Miscellaneous mix from the [approved list](#)
- Trees may be planted in these features (with appropriate soil material volume/depth and if sightlines permit)

Additional Information:

- Areas that meet the size "requirements" for a Bioswale or Bioretention feature, but would not receive roadway runoff due to grading constraints should (at a minimum) be vegetated swales that accept runoff from the adjacent sidewalk/cycle track
- Tree fence or curb (granite/concrete) may be used around the perimeter of the feature, if desired, but are not required

Vegetated Surface Feature - Vegetated Swale:

Vegetated swales are small linear planted features with simple planting palettes, also sometimes referred to as "green strips." As the name implies, these features are swale-shaped and accept runoff from adjacent sidewalks and cycle tracks (rarely roadways). Vegetated swales are typically used at the back of curb, between the roadway and sidewalk or between walking paths and cycle tracks.



Supporting Resources | Plant Palettes

CoB ROW GI - Plant Palettes .XLSX ☆ 📁 ☁

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A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Fern	Scientific Name	Light		Wetland Edge Seed Mix: Wet	
2	Lady Fern	Athyrium filix-femina	P*/Sh		Common	Scientific Name
3	Sensitive Fern	Onoclea sensibilis	F/P*/Sh		Bluestar	Amsonia 'Blue Ice'
4	Cinnamon Fern	Osmunda cinnamomea	F/P/Sh*		Dwarf Joe Pye Weed	Eupatorium dubium 'Little Joe'
5					Short Toothed Mountain Mint	Pycnanthemum muticum
6	Grasses	Scientific Name	Light		Culver's Root	Veronicastrum virginicum 'Lavender Towers'
7	Creek Sedge	Carex amphibola	P/Sh*			
8	Fringed Sedge	Carex crinita	P/Sh		Wetland Edge Seed Mix: Wet/Dry	
9	Pennsylvania Sedge	Carex pensylvanica	P/Sh*		Common	Scientific Name
10	Tussock Sedge	Carex stricta	P/Sh		Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata
11	Soft Rush	Juncus effusus	F/P		Showy Milkweed	Asclepias speciosa
12	Switchgrass	Panicum virgatum	F		Common Milkweed	Asclepias syriaca
13	Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium	F*/P		Purple Milkweed	Asclepias purpurascens
14	Soft Stem Bullrush	Scirpus validus	F*/P		White Wood Aster	Aster divaricatus
15						
16	Perennials	Scientific Name	Light		General "Wet" Seed Mix	
17	Yarrow	Achillea millefolium	F*/P		Common	Scientific Name
18	Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata	F*/P		Joe Pye Weed	Eutrochium dubium
19	Butterfly Milkweed	Asclepias tuberosa	F		Little Bluestem	Schizachyrium scoparium
20	False Blue Indigo	Baptisia australis	F		New England Aster	Symphotrichum novae-angliae
21	Marsh Marigold	Caltha palustris	F/P		Swamp Milkweed	Asclepias incarnata
22	Turtlehead	Chelone glabra	F/P		Broom Sedge	Carex scoparia
23	Purple Coneflower	Echinacea purpurea (L.) Moench	F		Tussock Sedge	Carex stricta
24	Trout Lily	Erythronium americanum	F/P		Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum
25	Spotted Joe Pye Weed	Eupatorium maculatum	F*/P		Jewelweed	Impatiens capensis
26	Boneset	Eupatorium perfoliatum	F/P		Blue Flag Iris	Iris versicolor

+ ☰ Seeded Areas ▾ Vegetated Swale ▾ Bioswale/Bioretenction ▾

Shrubs	Scientific Name	Light
Black Chokeberry	Aronia arbutifolia	F*/P
Common Buttonbush	Cephalanthus occidentalis	F*/P
Sweet Pepperbush	Clethra alnifolia	P
Dogwood	Cornus stolonifera	F/P*
Vernal Witchhazel	Hamamelis vernalis	F/P
Oakleaf Hydrangea	Hydrangea quercifolia	F*/P
Inkberry	Ilex glabra	F/P/Sh
Winterberry	Ilex verticillata	F/Sh
Virginia Sweetspire	Itea virginica	F*/P/Sh
Spicebush	Lindera benzoin	F*/P/Sh
Swamp Azalea	Rhododendron viscosum	F/P*
Elderberry	Sambucus canadensis	F*/P
Lowbush Blueberry	Vaccinium angustifolium	F*/P
Arrowwood	Viburnum dentatum	F/P
American Cranberrybush	Viburnum trilobum	F/P

F = Full Sun
P = Partial
Sh = Shade
* = Preference

Supporting Resources | Available on boston.gov

RESOURCES

[Green Infrastructure Right-of-Way \(ROW\) Policy Guidelines](#)

Design Guidance for Green Infrastructure (GI) in the ROW. To be used in conjunction with the ROW Policy and ROW Plant Palette...



[Green Infrastructure Right-of-Way \(ROW\) Plant Palette](#)

Plant Palette containing species lists for the various types of vegetated GI.



[Stormwater Tree System Design Guide](#)

Design Guidance for Surface and Subsurface Stormwater Tree Systems.



BACK
TO TOP



The image is a composite. The top half shows a white bus with the number 1682 and the route '24 ROXBURY' on its side, stopped on a city street. A dark blue semi-transparent banner is overlaid across the middle of the image, containing the title text. The bottom half of the image shows a concrete sidewalk next to a planter bed. The planter bed is bordered by grey concrete blocks and contains various green plants, including tall grasses and purple flowers.

Examples of Green Infrastructure

Nubian Square (Streets | Roxbury)



Bioswale (Nubian Square | Roxbury)



Porous Paving (Public Library| Roxbury)



Multiple (Central Square | East Boston)



Multiple (Central Square | East Boston)



Engaging Youth & Community

Sumner Upper School (Schools | Roslindale)



Five Pilot Schools



Jackson Mann School (Schools | Allston)



East Boston Early Education Center



Early Education Center (Schools | East Boston)



Franklin Field Housing Development



Franklin Field (BHA | Dorchester)



Stormwater Utilities (Fees)

Audubon Circle (Streets | Fenway)

Why Establish a Stormwater Utility (Fee)?

- Managing stormwater is expensive – Stormwater Utilities create a designated funding source that ensures better stormwater management – and more GI!
- Funds for stormwater management often come from less predictable and equitable sources:
 - *General Fund (taxes)*: very competitive, hard to compete with schools and emergency services
 - *Sewer Fee*: properties that use more water/sewer disproportionately bear the burden
- Stormwater Utilities incentivize GI and increase implementation by employing both a “carrot” and “stick” approach



Elements of Stormwater Utilities

Stormwater Utilities typically have three parts:

➤ **Stormwater Fee**

- Fees, similar to water and sewer fees, that provide revenue for stormwater management

➤ **Credit Program**

- Property owners can apply for “credits” to reduce fees
- Credits can include: green infrastructure feature on site, impervious area reduction, public education, etc.

➤ **Grant Program**

- Allows property owners to apply for grant funds to construct GI on their property
- Then apply for a credit to reduce their fee!



Harambee Park (Parks | Dorchester)

What Are Your Goals?

Goals should determine the structure of the utility:

➤ Revenue Generation

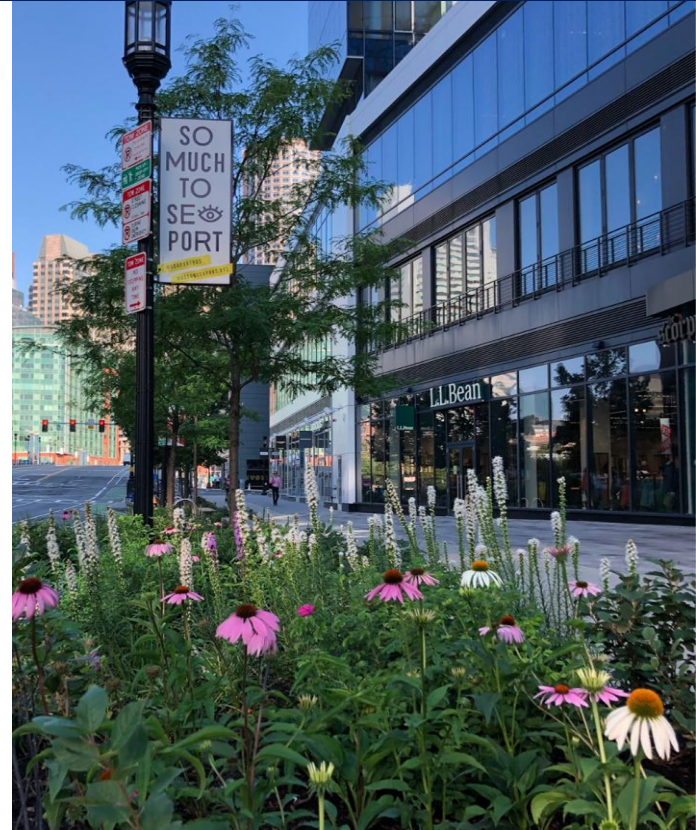
- Ample and defensible rate structure
- Clearly articulated penalties for non-payment (& buffer)

➤ Assistance from the Public

- Easily navigated Credit Program
- Rates high enough to make applying for credits appealing to property owners

➤ Municipality-Wide Behavior Change Around GI

- Generous Credit and Grant Programs
- Resources and application support



Seaport Boulevard (Seaport)

Thank You!

Kate England

Deputy Assistant Commissioner

Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection

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Central Square (Streets/Parks | East Boston)