Carlisle is bordered by the six towns of Acton, Bedford, Billerica, Chelmsford, Concord, and Westford. Carlisle shares various natural resources with these towns, including the Concord River, Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge, Greater Estabrook Woods, the Cranberry Bog Conservation Land, and other open space parcels, roads and trails, streams and watersheds.

Carlisle is in the Sudbury, Assabet, and Concord Rivers watershed.
Map 2
Environmental Justice

Because Carlisle does not have Environmental Justice (EJ) populations, this map is not required and therefore is not included.

The Commonwealth’s 2008 “Open Space and Recreation Planner’s Workbook” includes this description of its EJ Policy.

“Since 2002, the Executive Office of Energy and Environmental Affairs (EOEEA) has been implementing an Environmental Justice Policy to help ensure that all Massachusetts residents experience equal protection and meaningful involvement with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies and the equitable distribution of environmental benefits. This policy was instituted recognizing that communities across the Commonwealth, particularly those densely populated urban neighborhoods in and around the state’s older industrial areas, are facing many environmental challenges associated with Massachusetts’ industrial legacy. Residents in these predominantly low-income and minority communities—nearly 29% of the state population—lack open space and recreational resources and often live side-by-side numerous existing large and small sources of pollution and old abandoned, contaminated sites, which can pose risks to public health and the environment.”
Map 3
Zoning Districts

Legend

- Roads
- Zoning Districts
  - General Residence District A
  - General Residence District B
  - Residence District M
  - Center Business District
  - General Business District
  - Wetland Flood Hazard (Overlay District)
  - Solar Photovoltaic Facility Overlay District

Detail of General Residence District A
General Residence District A is the area within a circle with a radius of 1500 feet from the Soldiers Monument in the Center of Town, excluding the Center Business District and Residence District M.
Of the 81 types of soil in Carlisle, 14 are classified as prime agricultural soils by the Natural Resources Conservation Service. These prime soils are indicated in green in the map legend to the right and have a cross-hatch pattern on the map to the left.
1. Carlisle Pines
Section of Great Brook Farm State Park (GBFSP), small stand of ancient white pines exceptional for their size and grandeur

2. Hutchins and Robbins Fields
Protected open land under active agriculture

3. Cranberry Bog
Northernmost active cranberry bog in Massachusetts, on protected open land

4. Black Brook Farm
Exceptional open field, agricultural, and historic building vista along Lowell Road adjacent to GBFSP

5. Great Brook Farm State Park
Includes an active dairy farm, x-country skiing concession, an ice cream stand, open vistas, and miles of trails

6. Tophet Swamp
Extensive wooded wetland

7. Glacial Esker
Impressive example of ice age action within GBFSP

8. Wolf Rock
Large glacial erratic

9. Greenough Pond
Scenic water body on Greenough Conservation Land

10. Great Meadows National Wildlife Refuge (GMNWR)
Open and wooded area bordering the Concord River

11. Foss Farm
Woods and fields with community gardens, trails, pony rings, dog sled trails, x-country skiing

12. Elliott Farm
Historic farm property with scenic bluff overlooking the Concord River and adjacent to GMNWR

13. Concord River
Extensive riverine environment designated a Wild and Scenic River

14. Estabrook Woods
With its surrounding protected properties in both Carlisle and Concord, the most extensive wild forested region in eastern Massachusetts

15. Benfield Lands
Protected open field with a vista including the Spencer Brook meadows and a wildlife observation platform

16. Lime Kiln
Historic lime kiln and stone pit located at the intersection of West and South Streets

17. Twin Peaks Vernal Pool
Scenic vernal pool located near the Twin Peaks trail

18. Valentine Farm
Privately owned large farm with hay fields and grazing cattle

19. Sori Farm
Privately owned large farm featuring bucolic vistas

20. Towle Field
Large protected open fields with bordering woods including hiking & x-country skiing trails & a fine example of a turtle rock

21. Castle Rock
A large outcropping on the Town-owned Conant Land, which also features extensive woodland with hiking trails

22. Historic District
Areas in the Town Center preserving the rural appearance of Carlisle's hub

23. Clark Farm
Exceptional open-field vista near the Town Center

24. Two Rod Road
A trail along an old road to Concord dating from the early 1700s, laid out to specifications that it be two rods wide
Key to FEMA Q3 Flood data

A An area inundated by 100-year flooding for which no BFEs (Base Flood Elevations) have been determined

AE An area inundated by 100-year flooding for which BFEs have been determined

X500 An area inundated by 500-year flooding; an area inundated by 1500-year flooding with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; or an area protected by levees from 100-year flooding
Protected open spaces are lands that are permanently committed for conservation or recreation purposes or both. They include public holdings of the Carlisle Conservation Commission and the Commonwealth and Federal governments and private holdings of the Carlisle Conservation Foundation (CCF), Harvard University, and The Trustees of Reservations.

Protected open space also includes private properties with permanent conservation restrictions (CRs) and open space created by conservation cluster developments.

Unprotected open space consists of public and private properties that are not designated for conservation or recreation and includes land in Chapter 61, 61A, or 61B.
CRANBERRY BOG
Facilitate long-term extension of Cranberry Bog Agricultural Lease, 2015; Coordinate with Chelmsford re: water rights 2013-2019; Work to make Bog paths accessible to OPDMDs, 2015-2019

NORTHWEST CORNER
Seek trail connections from Carlisle Pines State Forest to the MacAfee Trail, with connection to Westford and Chelmsford trails and the Bruce Freeman Rail Trail, 2013-2018

CONANT LAND
Seek permanent CR, 2013-2017

TOWN COMMON
Develop ongoing maintenance plan, 2013-2015

SORLI FARM
Work with landowners to protect the vistas and make trail connections to nearby protected lands, 2013-2019

BRUCE FREEMAN RAIL TRAIL
Support completion of trail, work with neighboring towns for more parking, 2014-2015

TOWLE LAND
Continue efforts to control poison ivy and invasive buckthorn, 2013-2019

WESTERN BORDER
Seek trail connections from these CCF lands to Acton’s Spring Hill and Robbins Mill areas, 2013-2019

BENFIELD CONSERVATION LAND
Complete trail linkages from housing development and dedicated parking lot after completion of housing, 2014; Coordinate responsibilities for funding maintenance of land with housing stakeholders, 2013-2019

BEN’S WOODS
Seek trail connection to conservation land in Acton, 2013-2014; Monitor invasives control project, 2013-2019

RANGEWAY CONSERVATION LAND
Construct new boardwalk for trail, 2013

GREENOUGH DAM
Decide whether to repair or remove dam, then obtain funding, through CPA if feasible, to carry out decision, 2013-2019

GREENOUGH BARN
Develop Management Plan for preservation, safety, and protection from vandalism, 2013-2014

SPALDING FIELD
Use CPA funding to construct boardwalk to link school playing fields to Banta-Davis recreation fields, 2014

GOFF PROPERTY
Evaluate site for possible Community Center or Rec Center or other recreation facilities, 2013-2014

BANTA-DAVIS LAND
Evaluate feasibility for needed expansion of recreation fields and facilities, including one all-purpose artificial turf field and four tennis courts, 2013

FOSS FARM
Monitor invasives control and edge restoration projects, 2013-2019; Construct new boardwalk for new trail, completed 2013

FLANNERY PROPERTY
Seek protection of key parcel, 2017-2019

ELLIOTT PROPERTY
Complete parking and trails, and coordinate with USFWS on possible canoe landing, 2013-2015

OPDMD = Other Power-Driven Mobility Device
CR = Conservation Restriction
CCF = Carlisle Conservation Foundation
CPA = Community Preservation Act
USFWS = United States Fish and Wildlife Service
Much of Carlisle’s character is determined by the large parcels of open space that are not yet protected in any way. The goal to maintain the town’s rural character can be accomplished by protecting selected vulnerable open spaces. Privately owned parcels of 10 acres or more were inventoried and ranked based on established criteria for each of the three previous OS&R reports and again for the 2013 report. The large parcels (10 acres or more) of unprotected open space remaining in Carlisle are inventoried and ranked in Table 7: Seven-Year Action Plan Property Protection Priority List and shown on the map at left. The Map ID numbers correspond to the order of the parcels in Table 7.

Legend

- Priority 1 (Parcels 1-19)
- Priority 2 (Parcels 20-34)
- Priority 3 (Parcels 35-47)
- Priority 4 (Parcels 48-61)
- Pathways
- Bruce Freeman Rail Trail
- Gas Pipeline
- Trails
- Protected Open Space
The Carlisle Trails Committee extensively revised its trails book, *Trails in Carlisle*, in 2010. All trails were walked and entered on the GIS (Geographic Information System) using GPS (Global Positioning System) technology. Special features of trails and land parcels are noted in the text. The trail book is available at Carlisle Town Hall and at Ferns Country Store. Trail maps are also available electronically from the Trails Committee’s website, [http://CarlisleTrails.pbworks.com](http:// CarlisleTrails.pbworks.com).
This map was prepared by Edward N. Chase for the Carlisle American Revolution Bicentennial Commission in 1975. It shows, clockwise from upper left, the “Mother Towns,” the neighboring towns from which Carlisle was created; historic roads, the Route of the Minutemen, 19 April 1775; and 50 historic marker posts installed by the Bicentennial Commission; the 1783 Town bounds; the First District of Carlisle, 1754-1756; and the Carlisle Center Historic District, established in 1969.
These maps show the transformation of Carlisle from a mostly forested and rural farming community with a population of less than 900 in 1950 to a population of about 5,000 in 2012. The maps also show the results of efforts of federal, state, and local governments as well as local private conservation organizations to set aside parcels for conservation purposes. As development has increased over time, so has the amount of land permanently protected as open space. Along with state and federally protected lands, Carlisle in 2012 has 34% or 3,362 of its 9,913 acres protected from development.

The 2012 map can be used as a planning tool to assess the parcels still virtually undeveloped as to their development potential and their importance as potentially protected open space to preserve water and other natural resources and to create linkages in wildlife corridors and trails.

Note: These four maps are based on the best available data from the Assessors’ listings of earliest sales by parcel and from Planning Board files of dates of subdivision approvals. Development data from earlier years is harder to track and therefore somewhat less reliable. Accordingly, the parcels on the 1950 and 1970 maps have been supplemented with approximate locations of houses (small red squares) taken from U.S. Geological Survey (U.S.G.S.) maps, circa 1950 and 1970, respectively.

In addition, the maps are based on a current (2012) parcel database, so a large tract that may have had a single dwelling, perhaps a farmhouse, in 1950, may be shown as what is the current smaller building (lot in approximately the location of the original dwelling (confirmed in many cases by the square from the U.S.G.S. maps). The 1950 map actually gives a more accurate picture of the extent of development because large parcels in the 1950s and earlier were mostly wooded or farmland. A typical large parcel may have been subdivided one or more times in the intervening half century as the town has become more densely developed, from less than 60 people per square mile in 1950 to more than five times that density today.

The 2012 map shows recently subdivided tracts as fully developed; although some lots in these developments remain unbuilt, the land has been transformed through development infrastructure of roads and stormwater drainage. All currently unprotected parcels of 10 acres or more are shown as undeveloped, even though they may have a single family home, due to their development potential, whether through subdivision or as a 40B.

All four maps show current (2012) roads to aid with orientation.

Legend
- Developed parcel as of date of map
- Protected parcel as of date of map
- Municipal parcel as of date of map

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Certain base layers courtesy of the Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs.