First Edition
July 2013

Produced by Emily Schadler (Conservation Stewardship Program Coordinator for the Town of Lexington Conservation Division) and the Lexington Conservation Stewards. Supported by the Lexington Conservation Commission.

Special thanks to members of the Lexington Conservation Stewards for volunteering their mapping, data collection, and editing services.

Data for the maps in this book has been provided by the Town of Lexington and the Office of Geographic and Environmental Information (MassGIS), Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office of Environmental Affairs. The information is provided as a reasonably accurate point of reference but is not intended to represent authoritative location. The Town of Lexington shall not be held responsible for the accuracy or misuse of this data. All information is subject to change without notice.

Historical information on conservation areas was drawn from the Lexington Conservation Division’s records and from Historical Guide to Open Space in Lexington by Thomas P. Sileo (1995. Acton, MA - Concepts Unlimited). Thank you to Mr. Sileo for the detailed research he conducted on the town’s open spaces. While his book is no longer in print, it is available in Lexington’s Cary Memorial Library collection.

Questions and comments can be directed to:
Town of Lexington Conservation Division
1625 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington, MA 02420
781-862-0500 x 84532
landstewards@lexingtonma.gov
www.lexingtonma.gov/conservation/2008.cfm

Table of Contents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overview Map</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Welcome</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington Conservation Stewards</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conservation Area Map Legend</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paint Mine and Hennessey Field</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simond’s Brook</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katahdin Woods</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cranberry Hill</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idylwilde</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juniper Hill</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden Woods</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunback Meadow</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daisy Wilson Meadow</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joyce Miller’s Meadow</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberty Heights</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Farm</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sutherland Woods</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whipple Hill</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaker Glen</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower Vine Brook</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Street</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Willard’s Woods</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turning Mill Pond</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chiesa Farm</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parker Meadow</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor Farm</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meagherville</td>
<td>54</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wright Farm</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rules for Conservation Land</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Conservation Areas with Trails

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Trail Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Paint Mine</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Simond’s Brook</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Katahdin Woods</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cranberry Hill</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Idylwilde</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Juniper Hill</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Hayden Woods</td>
<td>119</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Dunback Meadow</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>1.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Daisy Wilson Meadow</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Joyce Miller’s Meadow</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Liberty Heights</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>West Farm</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Sutherland Woods</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Whipple Hill</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>4.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Shaker Glen</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Lower Vine Brook</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>North Street</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Willard’s Woods</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Turning Mill Pond</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Chiesa Farm</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Parker Meadow</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Poor Farm</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>Meagherville</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>1.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Wright Farm</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other Open Space with Trails

Numbers indicate the map that includes the property’s trails. If no number is present, a trail map is not included but may be available from the land manager.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>#</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Trail Miles</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Arlington’s Great Meadow (11)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Arlington Reservoir</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Beaver Brook North</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Minuteman National Historic Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>Old Reservoir/Bridge School Fields</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Lincoln Park</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G</td>
<td>Hobbs Brook Basin (4)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>Town Compost Facility (3)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
- School
- Lexington - Conservation
- Lexington - Recreation and/or School
- Lexington - Other Department
- Other Municipality
- State
- Federal
- Minuteman Commuter Bikeway
- Road

*Overview Map*
Welcome

Since the 1960’s, Lexington has protected more than 1,300 acres of conservation land in perpetuity and placed it in the care of the Conservation Commission. This conservation land covers over twelve percent of the town, an impressive figure for a community so close to Boston. 25 conservation areas across town - spanning forests, fields, and wetlands - have trail networks that provide access for visitors seeking to explore local natural open spaces. Lexington’s conservation areas range from large swaths of land connected to other open space, such as Dunback Meadow, to small parcels tucked away in neighborhoods, such as Liberty Heights. This guide provides maps and details to help visitors to enjoy each of these 25 conservation areas.

Conservation land provides the space to experience fresh air, green leaves, and the pleasure of a stroll through the woods right here in our own community. It provides opportunities to walk, jog, bicycle, cross-country ski, and observe the wild plants and animals that share our natural surroundings with us. By protecting open space from development, conservation land also protects many beneficial functions that nature performs for us, known as ecosystem services. These services include flood protection, nutrient cycling, and the purification of air and water. And because all of Lexington was once farmland, forest, or wetland, conservation land helps to preserve the historic and cultural character of our town.

When exploring Lexington’s conservation land, please take a moment to consider the hard work that many citizens and friends have contributed toward protecting and caring for these important pockets of open space.

A Word on Other Open Space in Lexington

In addition to the town-owned conservation land included in this guide, other types of open space exist in Lexington. Trail maps for other types of open space are generally not included here (exceptions are noted on the overview map on page 2), but trail maps for many of these properties are available directly from the entities that manage them. This open space includes other town-owned properties (e.g. schools and recreation facilities), state land (e.g. Beaver Brook North), federal land (e.g. Minuteman National Historic Park), and land owned by other towns (e.g. Arlington’s Reservoir). The overview map on page 2 indicates where other major open spaces sit on the Lexington landscape.

Lexington Conservation Stewards

Lexington Conservation Stewards is a volunteer group that works closely with the Conservation Division to care for the town’s conservation land. Through efforts such as building boardwalks and bridges, maintaining trails, controlling invasive species, cleaning up streams, and hosting conservation events, the Stewards continually work to improve the quality of Lexington’s conservation land. A leadership group, the Steward Directors, meets monthly to coordinate stewardship activities and plan for upcoming workdays. Stewards also collaborate with Boy and Girl Scouts, church and corporate volunteer groups, and other conservation organizations to undertake projects that enhance Lexington’s conservation areas.

How can I become a Steward?

Becoming a Steward is easy, and it’s free! To join the Lexington Conservation Stewards, visit the Stewards’ website at www.lexingtonma.gov/conservation/stewards.cfm. Download the membership form available there and return it to the Conservation Division at 1625 Massachusetts Avenue, Lexington, MA 02420, or contact the office directly for a membership form. Membership provides Stewards’ newsletters, email notification of upcoming stewardship events, projects, and news, and opportunities to work together with other local residents on issues of mutual interest.
What can Steward volunteers do to help?

Some of the ways that Steward volunteers can help out with the care of Lexington’s conservation land are:

• Visiting conservation areas often to monitor for potential issues
• Picking up & properly disposing of trash that others have left behind
• Volunteering on a scheduled workday (announced through the Stewards e-newsletter or website)
• Pruning back branches & removing blockages on established trails
• Notifying the Conservation Division of issues that are too big to handle personally, such as downed trees over trails, illegal dumping, & encroachment
• Talking to friends about Lexington’s conservation land
• Getting involved with the Steward Directors, our volunteer leadership board, to plan and coordinate conservation projects

The Lexington Nature Trust

The Lexington Nature Trust is a trust fund under the Lexington Conservation Commission that supports the Stewards in the care and maintenance of Lexington’s conservation land. While much of the labor for conservation projects is provided by Stewards, materials and tools require funding that is not always available through the Town’s budget. On occasion, the Lexington Nature Trust is used to hire experts for special projects as well. In the past, donations to the Lexington Nature Trust have helped to purchase trail-building tools, materials for boardwalks, a powerful brush mower, new signs, storage space for tools, and GPS equipment.

If you have enjoyed exploring any of Lexington’s many conservation areas, please consider making a donation to the Lexington Nature Trust. Donations are tax-deductible and greatly appreciated. Donations can be made to:

Lexington Nature Trust

C/o Town of Lexington Conservation Division
Town Offices Building
1625 Massachusetts Avenue
Lexington, MA 02420

Conservation Area Map Legend

The legend below applies to each of the conservation area maps on the following pages. Scale and orientation vary by map, as indicated by the scale bar and north arrow included with each map. Please note that not all trails in Lexington have been mapped and that trail locations may change over time.

LEGEND

▲ Entrance

★ Feature

P Parking for Open Space (parking limitations vary by property; please observe posted rules)

Trail on Conservation Land

Trail on Other Land

Contour (10 foot interval)

Stream

Road

Field/Meadow

Utility Line Area

Wetland

Water Body

School Building

OPEN SPACE

Lexington - Conservation

Lexington - Recreation and/or School

Lexington - Other Department

Other Municipality

State

Federal

Minuteman Commuter Bikeway
Paint Mine & Hennessey Field

49 acres, 2 miles of trails.

Paint Mine includes a hilly upland forest, a wetland area located beneath the power lines, and a ten acre meadow called Hennessey Field. Other features include the paint mine itself, an old stone barn foundation, and a series of small ponds that were built during the 1930's to trap muskrats. After their abandonment in the 1950's, these ponds have slowly been reverting to bog-like conditions. Walks here can easily be extended by continuing onto Simond's Brook to the west or the Burlington Landlocked Forest to the northeast.

History
The natural ochre deposit that occurs at Paint Mine is a yellow-brown clay pigment that is useful for coloring paint. Plans to capitalize on Paint Mine’s ochre deposit in the mid-1800’s were squashed by a recession in 1873. In 1882, a second attempt to profit from the mine also failed, leaving much of Paint Mine’s ochre in place.

Most of Paint Mine was acquired by the Town in the late 1960’s and protected as conservation land in the late 1970’s. Hennessey Field was considered as a playing field site but was protected as conservation land in 2000. NSTAR has an easement on the power line area to allow for utility infrastructure and maintenance.

Access
From Grove Street, Turning Mill Road, Estabrook School’s parking area, and Robinson Road. A small parking area is available under the power lines on Turning Mill Road.

Nearby Open Space
Simond’s Brook, Paint Mine, and Burlington’s Landlocked Forest are connected to each other by trails, with just a few road crossings. This connected area of green space totals 375 acres and contains over 10 miles of trails, beneficial for both people and wildlife alike.
Simond’s Brook

57 acres, 1.6 miles of trails.

The northern section of Simond’s Brook provides trail through a pleasant upland oak-pine forest criss-crossed by stone walls. A 1-mile loop can be made by walking along the outer trails in this section, part of which includes a gas line easement area. The southern section is not accessible by trails, but it features wetlands and Simond’s Brook, which provide excellent wildlife habitat, particularly in connection with Paint Mine to the east. The utility power line easement runs through the center of the area, and the trail through it, from Grove Street to the Boston Sports Club, is only periodically passable. This trail may be realigned in the future to make it more usable, but for now, use it with caution.

History
The historic stone walls that run through Simond’s Brook once demarcated pastures and property boundaries at a time when most of Lexington had been cleared of forest for farming. Today, these stone walls, with forest grown up around them, serve as a reminder of our agricultural heritage. In its farming days, Simond’s Brook had cart paths that cattle were often turned out onto. These were known as “rangeways,” leading to the name of today’s nearby Rangeway Road.

The land that makes up Simond’s Brook was acquired by the Town in the 1970’s. NSTAR has an easement on the power line area to allow for utility infrastructure and maintenance.

Access
From Grove Street near the power line area; from Grove Street across from Gould Road via a trail between 2 houses; from the end of Rangeway Street. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Simond’s Brook, Paint Mine, and the Burlington Landlocked Forest are connected to each other by trails, with just a few road crossings. This connected area of green space totals 375 acres and contains over 10 miles of trails, beneficial for both people and wildlife.
Katahdin Woods

67 acres, 3.6 miles of trails (including the Town Compost Facility).

Katahdin Woods includes a peaceful beech-pine woods on the west and wetland on the east, which borders Route 128. During wetter seasons, stick to the western side, near the Wood Street and Bates Road entrances, where trails travel through a dry upland pine-beech forest. In drier seasons, trails in the wet eastern side can be fun to explore, with forest, wetland, and open shrubland providing a variety of habitat types. The utility power line easement runs through the center of the area, and birds of prey are often seen hunting here.

History
Kiln Brook, which runs through Katahdin Woods, was originally called Tar Kiln Brook. In the 1700’s, colonial Americans distilled a dark, sticky substance called pine tar from pine stumps in kilns built along the brook’s banks. Pine tar had a variety of uses in colonial times, from waterproofing fence posts to shingling houses to healing wounds and skin conditions. Today, pine tar is still used as a wood and rope preservative, a soap ingredient, a hoof care product for horses and cows, and on baseball bat handles.

Much of Katahdin Woods was acquired by the Town in late 1970’s and 1980’s and subsequently protected as conservation land. A new ten acre parcel at the north of the area was added in 2009. Trail adjustments may be upcoming toward the southern end of the area in upcoming years.

Access
From Wood Street at the power line area as well as from just south of Hartwell Avenue; from the end of Bates Road; from the 110 Hartwell Avenue office building parking lot; from trails on the Town Compost Facility property that are entered from the Minuteman Commuter Bikeway. Limited parking is available in the back of the 110 Hartwell Avenue parking lot.

Nearby Open Space
Town Compost Facility property via the Minuteman Commuter Bikeway.
Cranberry Hill

23 acres, 0.1 miles of trails connecting to nearby trails.

Cranberry Hill area contains a rich forest, hilly terrain associated with the Bloody Bluff Fault, Hobb’s Brook, and two certified vernal pools. Lexington’s Conservation Division only manages 25 acres with a short trail here, but other nearby open space expands the area. The two certified vernal pools provide a place for spotted salamanders, wood frogs, and fairy shrimp to breed and lay their eggs in the spring. Access is limited in the Hobb’s Brook Basin area, but at the time of publishing, the Cambridge Water Department was exploring opening access.

History

The “cranberry” of Cranberry Hill may have referred to the lowbush, or true, cranberry (Vaccinium macrocarpon), which would have grown in the boggy areas below the hill, or to a shrub commonly referred to as highbush cranberry (Viburnum trilobum), which would have grown on the forested slopes of the hill. The fruits of both plants were used as food and medicine by Native Americans and early colonials. The Cranberry Hill area includes the upper reaches of Hobb’s Brook Basin, which was purchased in the late 1800’s by the City of Cambridge to serve as a watershed and reservoir. At the time, most of the land now under water was wet meadow, similar to the Great Meadow located in eastern Lexington.

The two Town-owned parcels at Cranberry Hill were acquired in 1977 and subsequently protected as conservation land.

Access

From the back of Parking Area C at the Cranberry Hill Office Complex off of Massachusetts Avenue (parking is permitted here). A pedestrian easement allows access across the power line area.

Nearby Open Space

NSTAR’s utility power line property; City of Cambridge Hobb’s Brook Basin in Lexington and Lincoln; Minuteman National Historic Park (across Route 2A - access to 5 mile Battle Road Trail).
The field at Idylwilde features a community garden that comes to life during the spring, summer, and fall, when gardeners are busy cultivating tomatoes, squash, beans, flowers, and a variety of other garden treats. Gardeners pay an annual fee to rent a plot in the community garden for their personal use, and they also volunteer time to the general care of the garden area. Visitors are welcome to stroll along the main path through the gardens but are asked to refrain from picking anything or allowing dogs to roam here. More information about the community garden is available at www.lexingtonma.gov/conservation/conland.cfm.

History
Idylwilde has served Lexingtonians as farmland at least since the early 1700’s and possibly even before that. When the Town purchased the property in 1976, it had been an active crop farm under the Napoli family for some time. The Napolis also started Idylwilde Farm in Acton, which is still in operation today. The Napolis also raised over 1000 turkeys on land that is now private house lots on Idylwilde Road. Not long after the Town purchased the land, a community garden was started on the western edge of the parcel as a place where gardeners could rent a small plot of land and grow flowers, vegetables, and berries. In 2011, the community garden was relocated to the large field in the center of the parcel, allowing for better access to sunlight and water. Today, approximately 50 community garden plots inhabit the community garden.

Idylwilde was acquired by the Conservation Commission in 1976 from the Napoli family.

Access
From Middle Street and Lincoln Street. A small parking area is available off of Middle Street.

Nearby Open Space
The Old Res & Bridge School Fields.
Juniper Hill offers lovely forested paths that lead through a red maple swamp, upland oak woods, a grassy knoll, and a shaded cedar hill. A stone bench on the top of the hill provides a place for visitors to rest. A number of wolf trees can be found along the stone walls on the property. Wolf trees are trees that began their lives in an open field, so their branches stretch much wider than the newer forest trees that have since grown up around them.

**History**

The dry upland knoll at Juniper Hill was a cow pasture for a nearby barn until about 80 years ago. Because it is prickly enough that grazing animals don’t like to nibble on it, Common Juniper (*Juniperus communis*) often grows as a low ground shrub in New England pastures like this one. This is the “juniper” of Juniper Hill, but another juniper, Eastern Red Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*) also grows abundantly on the site today. Both junipers are important food sources for wildlife. The small, blue “berries” of Common Juniper are actually cones, and they have been used by Romans, Greeks, Egyptians, and Native Americans as a spice and medicinally. Common Juniper has the largest range of any woody species in the world, and today, its berries are commonly used to flavor gin.

Juniper Hill was acquired by the Conservation Commission in 1973 and 1974, thanks in particular to members of the surrounding neighborhoods who worked to preserve the property.

**Access**

From the end of Barberry Road and from Concord Avenue. No parking lot; on-street parking only at Barberry Road.

**Nearby Open Space**

Hayden Woods (Munroe Road entrance & entrance behind 45-55 Hayden Avenue).
Hayden Woods

79 acres, 2.1 miles of trails.

Hayden Woods is a large, forested area made up of oak-hickory-pine forest and red maple swamps. Trails wind past old field cedars, an abandoned rifle range, and many stone boundary walls, all signs of the area’s many historical uses. Even though it might not always be visible, wildlife roams the wilds of Hayden Woods. In the winter, fox, coyote, fisher, mink, squirrel, and deer tracks crisscross the surface of the snow pack, telling the stories of animals on the search for food and territory.

The eastern side of Hayden Woods is largely wetland and inaccessible by trail. The northeastern section, called Waltham Street Farm, is leased for local agricultural use and does not have trail access.

History

Hayden Woods includes a section of one of Lexington’s oldest roads, Old Shade Street. Native Americans used this path to travel from the Waltham area to the Shawsheen River, which became an important trading area with European settlers. In 1660, early Lexington settlers laid a road out along part of this path to connect Concord to Watertown. The road also connected to the road that led to Salem, which was the major trading port at the time. As you walk along it, imagine being a farmer in the late 1600’s, carting your produce from the fields that once populated Hayden Woods to the markets in Salem, 25 miles away.

The over 25 parcels that make up Hayden Woods today were acquired by the Conservation Commission throughout the 1970’s, with additional parcel addeds in 2003 and 2013.

Access

From Cutler Farm Road, Valleyfield Street, Munroe Road, Marlboro Road, and behind the offices at 45-55 Hayden Avenue, where parking in the office lot is permitted.

Nearby Open Space

A short trail from Valleyfield Street to Waltham Street provides a connection to Clarke Middle School and Dunback Meadow.
Dunback Meadow

Dunback Meadow is the largest conservation property in Lexington and includes an extensive wet meadow, a pine grove, a red maple swamp, Clematis Brook, and a community garden. Dunback Meadow is a popular birding location, noted for nesting owls in winter, American Woodcock mating displays in early spring, and songbirds throughout the year. The trail between the Bowman and Clarke schools (0.8 miles long) is frequently used by students as a scenic walk to school or cross-country practice route. The community gardens near the Allen Street entrance provide garden plots for gardeners to grow vegetables, berries, and flowers. Visitors are welcome to stroll along the main path through the gardens but are asked to refrain from picking anything or allowing dogs to roam here. More information about the community gardens is available at www.lexingtonma.gov/conservation/conland.cfm.

History
In the early 1600s, Dunback Meadow was part of an area called the Hunting Swamp. Native Americans and early settlers alike would have hunted beaver here for their pelts, along with other wetland mammals, such as mink and otter. Beavers probably created the meadow by building a dam on the brook to flood the area, giving them access to their food source - the leaves, buds, and inner bark of trees and other aquatic plants. As the beavers were hunted out of the area over time, the dam failed and the pond drained, leaving a treeless meadow with rich soil beneath. This area was later used by settlers to harvest peat, pasture livestock, cut hay, and grow vegetables.

The 18 parcels that make up Dunback Meadow were acquired by the Conservation Commission between 1965 and 1981.

Access
From Allen Street; from behind the Bowman and Clarke schools; from Marrett Road (near Bacon Street). Parking is available in the school lots at Bowman and Clarke schools or on neighboring streets.

Nearby Open Space
Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm (across Marrett Road), Hayden Woods.
Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm

Most of Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm is wetland, but the eastern side of the area is accessible by a trail running from Highland Avenue to a driveway that exits onto Marrett Road. Across Marrett Road, a trail connection to Dunback Meadow picks up and ties into two additional miles of trail. There is a small picnic area near the pond at the Marrett Road entrance to Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm. An apple orchard sits along the front of the property on Marrett Road. Because the eastern portion of this conservation area was just acquired in 2010, ongoing changes should be expected in the upcoming years as the Conservation Commission implements its land management plan for the property.

History
The wetlands to the west of the trail serve as headwaters for Vine Brook, Lexington’s largest stream. In 1874, this wetland was slated to be drained, but the project fell through due to legal issues. Today, the wetlands provide important wildlife and plant habitat, storage for stormwater run-off, and natural water purification.

The eastern portion of the property, where the trail enters from Marrett Road, is known as Cotton Farm - an old family name rather than an indication of what was grown here. In 2010, the Conservation Commission acquired this 4.2 acre parcel from the Cataldo family through the Community Preservation Act. Much of the rest of Upper Vine Brook - Cotton Farm was protected as conservation land in the mid to late 1970’s. A parcel near the Highland Avenue entry was considered as a school site but was transferred to the Conservation Commission in 2003.

Access
From the end of Highland Avenue (by crossing a stone driveway); from Marrett Road along an unpaved driveway across from Bacon Street. A small parking area is located off of the driveway from Marrett Road.

Nearby Open Space
Dunback Meadow (across Marrett Road).
Daisy Wilson Meadow offers a stroll through a small forest and a lovely meadow, which is home to a variety of birds, insects, and small mammals, as well as foxes and coyotes on the hunt. The bird houses in the meadow serve as breeding homes for bluebirds in the spring and summer.

History
The private home that sits in the midst of the meadow is a restored 19th century farm house and barn that Daisy Wilson and her husband, John, lived in while they worked the farm. As the last of a long line of farmers on this property, they cultivated hay, vegetables, and a variety of berries from the 1920’s through the 1950’s. In 1969, when Daisy Wilson passed away, the farm was subdivided and much of it turned into single family house lots. In the 1970’s and 1980’s, neighbors worked together to save the meadow from development in order to ensure that this beautiful pocket of old farmland remained open for Lexington’s citizens. The property was sold to the Conservation Commission in 1987 and thereby protected as conservation land.

Access
From Moreland Avenue; from Pinewood Street. There is a trail easement entry from Sunset Ridge, but it is heavily infested with poison ivy and often impassable. The property immediately along Follen Road is private, and exiting Daisy Wilson Meadow onto Follen Road is currently not permitted. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Dunback Meadow.
Joyce Miller’s Meadow is a small conservation area that serves as an entryway to the adjacent 173-acre Arlington’s Great Meadow and its miles of trails. Arlington’s Great Meadow is unique in that it lies completely within the boundaries of Lexington but is owned by the Town of Arlington. Friends of Arlington’s Great Meadow (www.foagm.org) provides stewardship, education, and mapping for Arlington’s Great Meadow.

History
Arlington’s Great Meadow is a major wetland for the portion of Lexington that drains to the Mystic River watershed. When Lexington was being settled, the extensive wetland here was rich with fur-bearing wildlife, such as beaver, otter, and mink. As the wildlife was hunted out, the meadow was mined for peat and put into agricultural production. In 1871, the Town of Arlington acquired the Great Meadow from Lexington as a water storage area. However, it was only used briefly for this purpose, and since the mid-1870’s, it has largely served as natural open space.

Over time, what was once the meadow at Joyce Miller’s Meadow has been reverting to shrubland through the process of natural succession. If it is left unmanaged, this shrubland will eventually become completely forested, transitioning in the same way that many of the abandoned farm fields across New England have done over the past 150 years.

The three small parcels that make up Joyce Miller’s Meadow were acquired by the Conservation Commission in 1975, 1984, and 1996. In 2009, the area was renamed in honor of Joyce Miller, longtime chair (still serving at the time of publication) of the Lexington Conservation Commission.

Access
From the Minuteman Commuter Bikeway just south of Maple Street; from Arlington’s Great Meadow.

Nearby Open Space
Arlington’s Great Meadow, Tower Park.
Liberty Heights

Although it is small, Liberty Heights provides a refreshing touch of green in one of Lexington’s more densely developed neighborhoods. The area is forested with mature red and white oak, ash, hickory, and cherry trees. A small grassy forested area sits on the east side. The main trail running through the property provides a connection between Bowker Street and Hillside Avenue.

History
From the mid 1600’s through 1839, Liberty Heights was part of a large property owned by the Winship family, which also included West Farm. From the early 1800’s to the mid 1900’s, the neighborhood along Massachusetts Avenue below Liberty Heights was home to a number of taverns, hosting everyone from travelers to winter adventurers seeking sledding hills. After the taverns era had passed, much of the nearby land was subdivided and sold as single family house lots.

In the mid-1900’s, the Town took a number of empty lots due to lapsed tax payments, and in the mid-1970’s, these lots and others more recently acquired were transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Access
From Bowker Street; from the end of Hillside Avenue; from the end of Ann Street. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
West Farm, Sutherland Woods, and the Minuteman Commuter Bikeway.
West Farm

12 acres, 0.8 miles of trail.

Trails at West Farm cross open meadows, pass through a small forest, and follow part of a historic cart path located just above Wilson Farm. A walk along the cart path offers a unique view of the cultivated fields of Wilson’s Farm, one of the few working farms remaining in Lexington. The hill at West Farm has been a popular sledding location in Lexington for many years. In the summer, milkweed grows in the lower fields, attracting monarch butterflies to feed and lay their eggs.

History
The beautiful house sitting just above the lower entrance to West Farm was built by the Smith family in 1847 as the first house on the Oak Street hill. The property then included all of what is considered West Farm today. The West family purchased the property, along with the house, in 1945 and boarded horses on the farm. In 1985, after having sold most of the surrounding land to the Town, the Wests sold the house to the Wilson family of adjacent Wilson Farm. The Wilsons had been farming the land below West Farm since 1884, but they did not build a farm stand at the site until 1953. Today, Wilson Farm is still active, and the farm stand has grown into a very popular market.

West Farm was sold to the Conservation Commission by the West family in 6 parcels from 1967 to 1985.

Access
From Oak Street in two locations: just downhill from the historic house and just downhill from the intersection of Oak Street and Carville Avenue. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Sutherland Woods, Liberty Heights, and the Minuteman Commuter Bikeway.
Sutherland Woods features a rich oak-hickory forest and two old farm ponds, both of which now provide breeding habitat for amphibians. In April or May, the pleasant trill of American toad mating calls can often be heard coming from the ponds. Sutherland Park, a popular playground and baseball field, sits near Sutherland Road and Tarbell Avenue entrances.

History
Like nearly all of Lexington, Sutherland Woods was farmed for much of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The last of the farmers to own the land was Winthrop Chenery, who was the first person to permanently import Holstein cattle from Holland, where they were originally bred, to the United States. Today, these iconic black and white cows are the most popular breed of milking cow in the country, even claiming a spot on the Ben and Jerry’s ice cream label. Chenery purchased the Sutherland Woods land to pasture his cattle in the mid 1800’s, but his barn was in Arlington, and he abandoned the land after some time. In the 1940s, the Town acquired the land due to a failure to pay taxes, and it was subsequently transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Access
From the end of Sutherland Road; from Tarbell Avenue; from the Town of Arlington off of Rublee Street and Lublin Street. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
West Farm and Liberty Heights.
Whipple Hill is Lexington’s second largest conservation area, and it includes the highest point in town, the summit of Whipple Hill (374 feet). Trails wind across ledge outcrops, through mature stands of northern hardwoods, and along Whipple Brook and Locke Pond. Many species of birds visit Whipple Hill during migration, and the vegetation is richly varied, including a few species that are uncommon in Lexington, such as scrub oak and pitch pine. Common spicebush flourishes along Whipple Brook near Locke Pond, attracting the beautiful spicebush swallowtail butterfly.

Due to a trail improvements project undertaken by the Lexington Conservation Stewards in 2013 and 2014, trails may shift somewhat from those represented on this map, although major trail shifts are not anticipated.

**History**
Whipple Hill was first settled in the mid-1600’s by William Munroe, a Scottish prisoner who had been sent to North America as an indentured servant. The parcels that now make up Whipple Hill had many owners throughout the years, but the area’s namesake is from Joseph Reed Whipple. Whipple owned a produce and dairy farm, Shagbark Farm, at today’s Whipple Hill in the late 1800’s. Whipple operated high-end hotels in Boston, including Young’s Hotel, Hotel Touraine, and the Parker House. Food from his farm supplied his hotel restaurants, which were then known as some of the finest hotel eateries in Boston.

Whipple Hill was protected through a series of takings, purchases, gifts, and transfers throughout the 1960’s and 1970’s.

**Access**
From Winchester Drive and Summer Street in Lexington - small parking lots are available at each entrance; from Philemon Street and Skyline Drive in Arlington.

**Nearby Open Space**
Locke-Wright Farm in Winchester (trail connection northeast of the pond), the Arlington Reservoir, and Arlington’s Great Meadow.
Shaker Glen offers a peaceful walk along a grassy corridor between two paved sections of Rolfe Road. A branch from the path passes through an oak-hickory forest terminating near the Woburn line, and a short path meanders through a small meadow near St. Paul’s church.

**History**
Shaker Glen draws its name from the Shaker faith. Shaker founder Anne Lee temporarily settled nearby in the 1780’s at a hemlock glen in Woburn, which is connected to Lexington’s Shaker Glen by Shaker Glen Brook. Anne and her new religious movement, however, were not welcomed by nearby townspeople, and she quickly moved on to a more permanent settlement in Harvard, Massachusetts, the site of today’s historic Harvard Shaker Village.

In the past, numerous apple, crab apple, and pear trees grew at Shaker Glen. Some of these trees were part of an old farm orchard, and some of them were part of an experiment in the 1980’s to preserve several rare apple tree varieties from extinction. A handful of these trees can still be found at Shaker Glen along the path from the northern section of Rolfe Road, although they are hidden under the cover of invasive multiflora rose and oriental bittersweet.

Shaker Glen was protected as conservation land in 1974.

**Access**
From the end of each segment of Rolfe Road; from the dead end at the intersection of Fulton and Douglass Roads; from the rear of the parking lot at St. Paul’s church.

**Nearby Open Space**
Lower Vine Brook.
Lower Vine Brook offers a dramatic forested landscape shaped by a sand and gravel company that mined here until 1940. A paved recreation path runs along Vine Brook from Fairfield Drive to East Street and then continues along Vine Brook to North Street. Lower Vine Brook’s many trails are a treasure for Lexington hikers, but they can be confusing at first, so be sure to bring a map. The recreation path sticks close to Vine Brook and is flat, while the trails to the southeast head up and down hills.

History
From around 1914 until 1940, the Stevens family operated a sand and gravel pit on part of Lower Vine Brook. In the beginning, they hauled carts of mined material with horses, and later they transitioned to a narrow gauge railroad diesel engine. Remaining evidence of mining is especially visible near the ponds, where the oddly rolling and carved topography is very apparent. Vine Brook, running along the western edge of the area, is the main stream for Lexington’s largest watershed. Vine Brook historically provided power for mills, and today its aquifer provides drinking water for Burlington residents.

Lower Vine Brook is made up of over 20 parcels, which came to the Conservation Commission throughout the 1970’s and 1980’s. The Leary Farm, a 14 acre parcel off of Vine Street, was purchased in 2009 through the Community Preservation Fund and the State’s LAND grant program.

Access
Access is from the recreation path, as well as from Utica Street, East Emerson Road, Vine Street, Webb Street, Hayes Lane, Laconia Street, Brookwood Drive, Saddleclub Road, and Fairfield Drive. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Shaker Glen and North Street (via the recreation path).
North Street, a former sand pit, features a large pond that provides a home for turtles, fish, frogs, and water birds, including frequent visits by great blue herons. A paved recreation path parallels Vine Brook from North Street to Emerson Road, eventually connecting with Lower Vine Brook.

History
In the 1950’s, the sand mined from this area was used for the construction of parts of Route 128. The large pond developed when excavators exposed a spring during their digging, and the spring water proceeded to fill the mining depression. This pond is now one of the few sizable forest-surrounded ponds in Lexington, and it provides unique wildlife habitat in our area. The great blue herons that are often sighted here are hunting for fish, amphibians, water insects, and even small birds and mammals. Herons spear their prey with their long, sharp beaks and swallow it whole.

The land that makes up North Street was taken by the town in 1959 for playground and recreation purposes, but it was transferred to the Conservation Commission for habitat protection and passive recreational uses in 2005.

Access
From North Street or Emerson Road via the recreation path. Limited parking is available in a paved lot at the southwestern corner of the intersection of Adams Street with North Street.

Nearby Open Space
Lower Vine Brook (via the recreation path) and Willard’s Woods.
Willard’s Woods is one of Lexington’s most popular conservation areas. It offers the opportunity to wander through open meadows, pine groves, and rich forested wetland. Two streams cross the area, and the meadows contain a variety of shrubs and wild flowers. Fox, raccoon, opossum, deer, coyote, and many bird species frequent Willard’s Woods, and many insects can be found in the meadows throughout the summer and fall. A short bicycle path runs from Hathaway Road and Brent Road to North Street.

Please note special rules posted at the entrances of Willard’s Woods when walking dogs here. At the time of publication, dogs must be leashed on weekends and in on-leash zones at certain entrances on weekdays, but please check the entry signage for current updates.

History
The meadows at Willard’s Woods are remnants of farm fields once operated by the Willard family, whose farmhouse still stands on the other side of North Street. Other signs of past farming activity on the property include escaped asparagus plants in the fields, a few lingering fruit trees near the North Street parking lot, and the old farm pond. Through the 1950’s, the dam on this pond was used to turn a mill that produced window and door parts.

Willard’s Woods was protected as conservation land in the 1960’s, 1970’s, and in 1995, when the largest portion of the property was transferred from the Recreation Department to the Conservation Commission.

Access
From North Street, Redcoat Lane, Hathaway Road, Longfellow Road, Brent Road, and the Diamond Middle School parking lot. A parking lot is available on North Street.

Nearby Open Space
North Street, Chiesa Farm, Kineen Park, and Diamond Middle School.
Turning Mill Pond

10 acres, 0.3 miles of trails.

Turning Mill Pond is a small slice of land located alongside Route 128/I-95 that offers a small glimpse at part of a 300 year-old homestead. The short trail provides an easy walk to view a secluded pond, where frogs, ducks, herons, and snapping turtles have been spotted.

History
Starting in the early 1700’s, Turning Mill Pond was part of a large farm owned by the Simonds family that covered hundreds of acres from the Waburn line down to Bedford Street. Where Route 128/I-95 now runs, there was a large wetland and hay meadow at the time. In the early 1800’s, an earthen dam was built and a pond dug in order to power a mill to grind meal. The Simonds kept a portion of their farm in the family through 1943, although it shifted uses over time to a dairy and a gentleman’s farm. In the late 1940’s, Route 128 was built through what remained of the Simonds farm.

The Conservation Commission acquired the six parcels that make up Turning Mill Pond today from the mid-1970’s to the mid-1980’s.

Access
From Grove Street, via a pedestrian easement at Tidd Circle, or from the circle at the end of North Emerson Road. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Justin Street Playground, Paint Mine, Willard’s Woods, Baskin Park, and Simond’s Brook.
Chiesa Farm

23 acres, 1 mile of trails.

Chiesa Farm is one of Lexington’s most scenic properties, with an open, rolling field that is visible along Adams Street. Stone benches on the knoll in the field provide an opportunity to watch for hunting raptors and to enjoy the view. The front field was previously leased as a horse pasture but is now open to the public via a trail that enters from the northeast corner of the field. In 2012, a new trail was built to connect to the western side of Diamond School as part of the Greenways Corridor Committee’s ACROSS Lexington project.

History
When the Chiesa family bought the farm in the 1920’s, they boarded horses on the property, and horses remained at Chiesa Farm until just a few years ago. Today, traces of a ring made by horse hooves can still be seen in the lower field near the trail entry from Adams Street.

The fields in Chiesa Farm are bordered by beautiful stone walls, kept in good condition for many years by John Chiesa, who sold parts of the farm to the town in 1976 and 1985 but continues to help to care for it today.

Access
From Sedge Road near Diamond Middle School and from Adams Street through a break in the fence. A trail exits behind the Pilgrim Congregational Church (on their property) on Coolidge Avenue. Please be respectful of the church’s property when using this trail. Parking is available in the Diamond Middle School parking lot.

Nearby Open Space
Diamond Middle School, Fiske Elementary School, Willard’s Woods, and Parker Meadow.
Located near Lexington Center and with access off of the Minuteman Bikeway, Parker Meadow offers a pleasant mixture of forest, field, and wetland. The property features a picturesque pond bordered by open meadow and forest. Look for giant bullfrog tadpoles and turtles in the water or herons on the pond shore. On occasion, beavers take up residence at Parker Meadow as well, and it is one of the few water bodies in Lexington where unstocked fish can sometimes be seen.

History
Parker Meadow is one of the earliest settled pieces of land in the area. David Fiske settled the eastern side in 1647, while John Tidd settled the western side in 1687 after purchasing land from the Fiskes. The meadow served as farmland in many forms throughout the years, particularly because of a nearby spring that was used for watering livestock. The meadow is named for Jonas Parker, an 18th century farmer who was slain in the Battle of Lexington on the morning of April 19th, 1775.

Parker Meadow was acquired by the Conservation Commission in the late 1970's and early 1980's.

Access
From the Minuteman Bikeway, Hancock Street, and Revere Street. There is a small parking area on Revere Street just east of the bikeway.

Nearby Open Space
Chiesa Farm and Minuteman Commuter Bikeway.
Poor Farm features a grassy knoll edged by apple trees and forest, along with a small trail network. A stone bench installed on the knoll by the generosity of neighbors in 2010 provides a quiet place to sit and enjoy the view of the meadow.

**History**
From 1845 until it closed in 1925, Poor Farm was the site of Lexington’s poor house, which also included a farm. The poor house property, which also extended onto the nearby golf course, provided food and housing for Lexington’s struggling citizens. In 1856, a jail was built on the farm as well. The farm operations included hay fields, cattle, pigs, poultry, horses, a granary, and vegetable gardens. The poor house was closed in 1925, and Lexington then used the land for municipal equipment storage before selling some lots to war veterans after World War II. In 1984, the remaining 11 acres of the farm were transferred to the Conservation Commission.

**Access**
From the junction of Hill Street and Cedar Street, and from further north on Cedar Street. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

**Nearby Open Space**
Meagherville and Pine Meadows Golf Club.
Meagherville consists of a large pine-beech forest, including the largest stand of American beech remaining in town, as well as various types of wetlands. A beautiful stretch of stream (a branch of Kiln Brook) winds through the area. Geologically, the Meagherville area belongs with the Tophet Swamp/Katahdin Woods area as a large drainage basin, but the two have been separated by Route 128. The windy trail section that enters from the corner of Centre Street and Ward Street is wet and sometimes impassable.

History
The over 400 parcels that make up Meagherville were originally sold by entrepreneur Mark Meagher in the 1890’s as 1/16th acre single family house lots. Meagher advertised these lots - 1,500 of them at the time - in newspapers in Boston and even offered free rides on a special train from Boston to the site on weekends. After he had sold nearly all of the lots, it surfaced that Meagher didn’t plan to run gas or water to the area, and most of the proposed streets were never laid out. Over time, most of these lots were abandoned. In 1951, a town assessor undertook the enormous task of sorting out the lots’ tax title histories and taking many of the abandoned properties for the town. It was not until the early 1980’s that many of these lots were transferred to the Conservation Commission.

Access
From the end of Garfield Street (the main trail enters behind the playground at Garfield Park), from the intersection of Ward and Centre Streets, and from Cedar Street, just before the entry to Pine Meadows Golf Course. No parking lot; on-street parking only.

Nearby Open Space
Minuteman Commuter Bikeway, Pine Meadows Golf Club, Garfield Street Playground, and Poor Farm.
Wright Farm

12.6 acres, trails forthcoming (connects to Burlington Landlocked Forest)

At the time of publication, Wright Farm had just been purchased by the Lexington Conservation Commission, with trail development and land management activities forthcoming. Updates regarding passive recreational access will be posted on www.lexingtonma.gov/conservation/conland.cfm and included in future editions of this guide.

With sweeping historic farm fields and rich forested wetlands, Wright Farm provides key open space and habitat connectivity in the northwest corner of Lexington. The property adjoins the Burlington Landlocked Forest (www.landlockedforest.com), a regionally popular 250-acre open space area with a well-developed trail network. Future trail development at Wright Farm will provide access to the Burlington Landlocked Forest. The farmouse and barn were retained in private ownership when the remainder of the property was purchased by the Conservation Commission in 2012. The purchase was made through the Community Preservation Fund.

Access
Access, including a small parking area, will be available from Grove Street once trail development is undertaken.

Nearby Open Space
The Burlington Landlocked Forest, Bedford’s Old Reservoir, Paint Mine, & Simond’s Brook.
Rules for Conservation Land

Thank you in advance for respecting these rules when visiting conservation areas. Violations pose problems for safety, wildlife, and others' enjoyment of conservation land.

§ 145-1. Authority; penalty.
The Conservation Commission, by virtue of its authority (MGL c. 40, § 8C) to make regulations for the use and government of all conservation lands of the Town of Lexington, has adopted the following rules and regulations.

A fine not exceeding $100 or the replacement cost of damage, whichever is greater, shall be imposed on any person or persons violating said regulations.

Without permission of the Conservation Commission, it is forbidden to:
• Be in or on conservation land between the hours of 1/2 hour after sunset and 1/2 hour before sunrise.
• Possess or consume alcoholic beverages.
• Commit any disorderly action, or disturb the peace, or conduct oneself in such manner as to interfere with the rightful enjoyment of the public upon these grounds.
• Hunt, trap or shoot.
• Remove, cut or damage any flowers, plants, shrubs, trees or rocks.
• Operate a motor vehicle (the term “motor vehicle” includes, without limiting the generality of the same, any car, truck, bus, motorcycle, motorbike or snowmobile) on conservation lands.
• Make a fire except in designated fireplaces with permission of the Fire Department.
• Discard litter except in designated receptacles or post, paint, affix or display any sign, notice, placard or advertising device.
• Dump materials of any kind.
• Build any structures.
• Dam any stream.
• Park a motor vehicle except in designated parking areas.
• Possess, be in control of, or be responsible for more than 2 dogs per person.
• Possess, be in control of, or be responsible for any dog or dogs unless carrying a waste bag for each dog and properly disposing of each dog's waste. Waste may be disposed of by placing the bagged waste in a designated trash or waste receptacle in the conservation land or by removing the waste from the conservation land for disposal.
• Possess, be in control of, or be responsible for any dog or dogs unless carrying a leash for each dog.
• Possess, be in control of, or be responsible for any dog or dogs unless such dog(s) are under immediate restraint and control of a responsible person (hereafter “the guardian”), either by leash, or by sight and voice command. Sight and voice command means that dog(s):
  are within the guardian’s sight at all times;
  come to the guardian immediately when called;
  stay at the guardian’s command;
  do not charge or chase any person, dog or wildlife, nor engage in any aggressive behavior;
  do not cause damage to any conservation land, or any land used to gain access to conservation land.

• On Saturdays and Sundays, to possess, be in control of, or be responsible for any dog or dogs in or on the conservation land known as “Willard’s Woods,” unless such dog(s) are controlled by leash.
• Possess, be in control of, or be responsible for any dog or dogs in marked “On-Leash” zones at the entryways to the conservation land known as “Willard’s Woods,” unless such dog(s) are controlled by leash.

Please report violations of immediate concern to the Police Department at 781-862-1212 and violations of non-immediate concern to the Conservation Division at 781-862-0500 x 84532.
Lexington is home to over 1,300 acres of conservation land and 60 miles of trails traversing fields, forests, and wetlands. *Trail Guide to Lexington’s Conservation Land* provides trail maps along with descriptions and historical information regarding these popular conservation areas. For veteran trail users or new explorers, *Trail Guide to Lexington’s Conservation Land* is an essential tool for discovering the wilds of Lexington. Proceeds benefit the Lexington Nature Trust, which supports the care of Lexington’s conservation land. Printed on 100% recycled paper.