

***Character Assessment : Area 7 Central Garforth***

*Barrowby Lane, Nanny Goat Lane, Barwick Road, Barwick Road Terrace, Barrowby View, Town End, Dale Croft, Wakefield & Aberford Road, Beaconsfield Court, Chapel Close, Salem Place, Cyprus Road, Cyprus Terrace, Cyprus Grove, Kensington Terrace, Chapel Lane, Fidler Lane, Greensway, Main St, Barleyhill Road, Lane, Lynden Ave, Coupland Road, Halliday Road, Lidgett Lane, Moorland Terrace, Strawberry Ave, Beech Grove Ave.*

 **AREA 7:**

This area covers Barrowby Lane , Barwick Road, Main Street, Aberford Road (part), Wakefield Road (part) and the roads leading off from them.

Although it is not the oldest part of Garforth historically, it now contains more of the older buildings of the village than any other area.

**Barrowby Lane**

This road starts at Town End at the junction of Wakefield/Aberford Road and Main Street and runs westward. On the left, on entering from Town End, is a terrace of 6 houses. These are Victorian 2-storey dwellings which have been refurbished with new doors and windows. They are now rendered white but the chimney stacks and pots, together with the brackets under the eaves still indicate their age and original style. There are no front gardens and the front doors open directly onto the pavement. Until very recently, Barrowby Lane was simply a country lane leading to Barrowby Hall and the odd farm. Today, for nearly 1km, it is a metalled road, wide enough for 2 cars and with a tarmac footpath along one side. Along this stretch, there has been considerable development but the road retains its appearance more as a country lane than a town road since on one side it is bounded by a hedge – partly high with trees- behind which is open fields. On the other side, the properties stand back from the road in their own grounds and most are screened by hedges or a wall. Most of the buildings are large bungalows but there are some large houses. Nearly all are associated with some form of business which utilizes the land between the dwellings and the railway which runs parallel to the road. The businesses include a stables, a garage business, a dog beauty parlour and a farm. On the southern side is a 2-storey 6-bay commercial building housing a manufacturer and, further along, is complex of large modern buildings housing a kennels and cattery business. Along one side of the road are telegraph poles and on the other are poles carrying electric power and acting as lamp-standards for the street lighting. Shortly after the entrance from Town End is a very recent, 2014/5, development, namely **Barrowby Close**. This is a complex of some 26 detached, semi-detached and terraced 2-storey houses arranged in a cul-de-sac. They are of red brick with grey tiled roofs. Architecturally they are very plain, their only pretence to style being stone lintels and sills to the windows and a tiled canopy over the door. Car spaces are provided in front of the houses; A wide footpath is to be found on both sides of the tarmacked road.

**Barwick Road**

Barwick Road begins at the end of the Terraced houses at the beginning of Barrowby Lane and leads downhill to the railway bridge. On the western side is a high hedge but on the other side are modern dwellings. Firstly, there is a large bungalow with a walled and fenced front and then the entrance to **Barrowby View**, a recent development of 11 detached 3/4-bedroom houses and 2 apartment blocks with 2-bedroom flats. Nine of the dwellings are arranged in a cul-de-sac and are of red and buff brick with red or grey tiled roofs. Some have bay windows up and down but some to the ground-floor only. Gables are provided above the bay windows. The vertical corners of the buildings are provided with decorative quoins. Most of the houses have integral garages at the front and these have tiled roofs which extend as canopies over the front door. There are paved areas in front of the houses but no gardens. There are, however, grassed areas with young trees. The road is wide with wide footpaths on both sides. A paved access way leads behind these houses to the 2 apartment blocks and a further 2 detached houses.

As the road approaches the bridge, the eastern side becomes an embankment, firstly of earth and then of stone blocks. The bridge is a single carriage-way structure with height and width restrictions. On the far side of the bridge is a set of steps and a narrow way for vehicle access to 2 Victorian cottages, **Moor Cottages**, standing by the railway. Next along the road is a fenced storage area used by the National Gas Pipeline Authority and then a pair of Victorian terraces. The first has been formed into 1 dwelling and has been painted white. The second, which is composed of three houses, has had new windows and doors, porches and a dormer window added; the red brick and slate roof remain as original. On the opposite side of the road at this point is **Nanny Goat Lane**, which runs, like Barrowby Lane, parallel to the railway. The lane is bordered on both sides with high hedges, behind which, on the south is the railway embankment and on the north are open fields. Eventually, the lane leads to Garforth Stables, a complex which includes a large white-painted farm-house - hence ‘White House Farm’ -, and then out of the parish.

**Town End and Dale Croft**

**Town End** – at t’ top o’ Main Street – has almost lost its identity now that Dale Croft has been developed. It is now a block of 4 Victorian 2-storey terraced houses and a similar block of 6. They have now been rendered white or grey and given new doors and windows and tiled roofs. There are no front gardens, the doors opening onto the pavement, but there are small gardens at the rear with access for services. Between the 2 terraces is the entrance to **Dale Croft** with Pease’s builders’ yard on the right. This is a source of building supplies for DIY and trade. Further in is a little gem of a development of 10 detached 3-bedroom bungalows of unusual design. The dwellings all feature bay windows and a central stylishly-gabled front door. They are of light red brick with grey tiled roofs. The garages are detached and set well back with long drive-ways. The areas in front of and around the dwellings are grassed with a few shrubs and mature trees. There are no fences except behind the building line. The road through the complex is serpentine and not very wide although widened in places to allow for passing or visitors’ parking. Except for the first 100 yards there are no footpaths as such.

**Aberford Road**

It is the northern side of Aberford Road which is in this area and moving from west to east the first structure is a large commercial building in red brick with end facing the road. There is a low red brick wall separating it from the pavement. In contrast, the next group is a row of terraced houses built before 1890. This is **Salisbury Terrace**, six 2-storey Victorian houses of red brick, some with their original slate roofs, others with tiled replacement roofs. Some retain the original windows with stone lintels and sills whilst others have had bay windows added. Above the doors and windows are decorative keystones and decorative brick-work brackets can be seen under the eaves. Front doors have been replaced. The front gardens are full of trees and shrubs. Next along the road is **Beaconsfield Court**, a complex of 4 large 2-storey commercial buildings with parking areas. A variety of enterprises, including building contractors, concrete products manufacturers, education providers, home care providers etc., have their offices here. Beyond Beaconsfield Court is the Garforth Country Club, built by the Gascoignes in 1865 for the education and improvement of the mine-workers. Since then the building has had several uses and is now a members’ social club. The original part has 2 storeys and there is now a single-storey annex. It is rendered white with a grey roof and the vertical corners have key-stone decoration. There is extensive car-parking space in the front and to one side. A low wooden fence separates the property from the pavement. To the east is a Victorian terrace of 4 houses which have been converted into larger dwellings with long front gardens, one of which is filled with interesting figures and novelties. A thick low hedge runs along the front of the properties. As the road continues towards the railway bridge it is flanked on the northern side by a high hedge and mature trees.

**Wakefield Road**

The first building in the road is a block of two 2-storey houses, possibly Victorian, which has been converted into 2 shops. The sides housing the shop windows have been faced with stone. At the side of the second shop is an un-named entrance which leads down the back of Salem Place. On the other side of this entrance is of block of 2 Victorian houses set at angle to one another. These houses have 2 storeys, have now been rendered white. The roofs have been replaced with tiles but the original eaves brackets can still be seen. One house faces Wakefield Road, the other faces **Salem Place** and is so addressed as No. 2. Within Salem Place is a block of 4 terraced Victorian 2-storey 2-bedroomed houses showing the characteristics of the style of the age. Some retain the original red brick but others have been rendered white or grey. Doors and window frames have been replaced but the stone sills with under-brackets remain, as does the decorative brick-work with brackets under the eaves. Over every door and window is a shaped stone tablet showing a bunch of grapes and foliage, some being painted. At the rear of the houses the same kind of decoration is to be found.

 Opposite these houses is the building erected in 1872 as the Methodist Salem Chapel, which gives the name to the location. Seen from the side the building is long and high, with 4 pairs of arched windows fitted with stone lintels carried by several brackets. The sides of the window frames and the central pilasters are in stepped brick. The gutters are of stone and have decorative eaves with brackets. At mid-height along the side is a string of decorative brick-work. Viewed from the front, the building has a flat face with one arched window and an entry porch which has been added. This porch has 2 small windows and a central arched doorway, the door being set back. The porch has a flat sloping tiled roof. The whole building is painted white and the vertical corners are decorated with dark red quoins.

To the west is a second building which is part of the chapel complex. This portion was built in 1904 and has a front with an arched window and an arched doorway with finials. The façade above has a large arched window flanked with triangular brickwork, also with finials, and topped with a feature in the Palladian style. Joining the two buildings is a modern glazed entrance backed by a quasi-hexagonal vestibule with a slated pointed roof. This structure has 2 large arched windows looking onto Wakefield Road. Foundation stones giving the date of construction can be clearly seen. The building ceased to be used as a chapel in 1969 and became a warehouse for Hornby Skewes, musical instrument suppliers. In 1984 it became a chapel again and is now used by the Garforth Evangelical Church.

Within Salem Place, beyond the chapel, is a block of 5 Victorian 2-storey houses, now made into 4 dwellings. The brickwork has been rendered buff and porches have been added. Decorative stone-work of two different styles can be seen under the eaves.

At this point there is a private parking area and a way into Main Street.

At the north-eastern end of Wakefield Road, after the Chapel, is a block of 12 Victorian terraced houses which, although many have added features such as attic conversions, porches bay windows, replacement doors and windows, still clearly show their original style and decorative elements. These include stone lintels over the doors and windows, stone sills under the windows, under-eaves brackets, and a brick-work string below the eaves. Chimney stacks with groups of chimney pots remain. Some houses have key-stone-shaped tablets above the doors and windows and in some cases these are decorated. The end house has an elaborate stone door-surround with a moustached gentleman’s head on one side and a coiffured gentlewoman’s head on the other side. A stone lintel above the door proclaims ‘Stoneleigh 1892’. This could well be the date of construction since these houses are not shown on a map surveyed in 1890. However, the next block of 12 terraced houses is shown on the map and, although somewhat older, show the same construction but with fewer embellishments. Today, most of the dwellings have had loft extensions but one end-house and another in the row could well have been built as 3-storey houses with gabled roofs. It is interesting to note that on the 1890 map these houses are labelled Cyprus Terrace although today Cyprus Terrace is a separate road further back from Wakefield Road.

 **Cyprus Terrace, Cyprus Road and Cyprus Grove**

Between the two terraces is **Cyprus Road**, which is simply a link to the other parts of this enclave. There are no houses opening their doors onto Cyprus Road and it finishes at a T-junction with Cyprus Terrace to the right and Cyprus Grove to the left. There is a footpath leading to Halliday Road but no vehicle access.

Today’s **Cyprus Terrace** is a road of contrasts, on one side are 2 blocks of Victorian terraced houses and on the other side are 2 blocks of terraced houses of modern construction. The first 12 terraced houses are of red brick with bay windows downstairs. Some have been rendered white and some have door canopies integral with the window covering. Most have had loft conversions with some form of dormer window. Typical Victorian features such as chimney stacks with multiple pots and a string of decorative brick-work under the eaves can be seen. The second block is 6 terraced 2-storey Victorian houses but none of these have bay windows. They are built of red brick but 2 have been rendered white. Chimney stacks with multiple pots, stone lintels to the doors and downstairs windows and brick brackets under the eaves are typical Victorian features but this block does not have a string of decorative brick-work. Both of these terraces appear on the 1890 map but are labelled Cyprus Cottages. A change in the name of roads, rows of houses and of houses themselves is very common in Garforth. The modern houses on the south-eastern side are also of red brick but the fronts are all rendered white and the roofs are of red tile. In the block of 6 the doors have canopies. Although they are 2-storey dwellings, they are much larger than the Victorian houses opposite. Running through the terrace are 2 alley-ways giving access to the rear. The houses forming the block of 2 are even larger and have doors set back forming a small porch. All the houses on both sides have a small front garden and there is a great variety of walls, fences and hedges.

There are two streets named **Cyprus Grove**, both leading off from Cyprus Road. The first runs behind a block of terraced houses which fronts on Wakefield Road. On the other side from these, is a group of 4 Victorian 2-storey terraced houses. These are of red brick but two have been rendered, one white, the other buff. Doors and windows have been replaced but the stone lintels and sills remain. Typical brick brackets under the eaves can be seen. Further along are 2 dwellings of the same vintage but these have been extensively modernized and enlarged. The land behind these properties is bounded by hedges and runs down to the second street named Cyprus Grove at the end of Cyprus Road. This street is a modern development, circa 1970, and, on the south-eastern side, consists of 1 detached bungalow and 5 semi-detached bungalows. All are similar but some have porches added. All are of red brick although some have fronts rendered white and grey. The detached garages, with doors painted blue or white, are set back or on the building line. On the opposite side are 2 detached and 2 semi-detached bungalows. These dwellings are of individual designs, quite different and more sophisticated from the bungalows opposite. All the properties in the road have well-tendered gardens with a variety of walls, fences and hedges. The rear aspects of the dwellings in the other Cyprus Grove can be seen over their hedges.

Continuing down Wakefield Road, the next property is a car sales business, which comprises a single-storey building with a glazed front and a wide fore-court. A detached house serves as an office building and cars for sale are displayed in front along the road behind the pavement. Further along is a small fenced section with an entrance and footpath to the Barleyhill Road Recreation Ground. There follows 2 large modern 2-stoey semi-detached houses. The large front gardens which incorporate lawns and car space are bounded by a low wall. Beyond these properties is Fairfield Court.

**Main Street**

Most English towns have a High Street but not Garforth. Instead it has Main Street, an appellation more common in America than England. A 1750 map shows an un-named lane running from Church Lane to Moor Garforth. There was a few isolated buildings but its real purpose was as part of the link between Church Garforth and the two hamlets of West Garforth and Moor Garforth and the surrounding fields. It was not until mining became industrialised that Main Street and its environs developed and by 1890 it was populated with several large houses and blocks of terraced houses on both sides and a public house.

Today, Main Street is a bustling shopping centre with a variety of businesses that has changed greatly over the years. Gone are Burras Peake, the gentleman’s outfitter, Mr Smith, the greengrocer, Mrs. Spence’s bakery with its mouth-watering fancy cakes.

Several premises have housed different kinds of enterprise in succession, for example, an excellent wine-shop became a book-shop and is now a hair and beauty salon. Even the erstwhile Council Offices became a One-Stop Office, a temporary library and is now a super-market.

Looking firstly at the western side, at ground level Main Street presents an up-to-date appearance with modern shop-fronts. Above these, however, it can be seen that these shops were originally Victorian terraced houses. All along the street, above the shop-fronts the characteristics of Victorian architecture are clearly visible. Weathered red brick, stone lintels over the windows and doors, (some fancy in style e.g. Autism Plus or Cielo), brick brackets under the eaves e.g. The Newmarket Inn, decorative brick-work string under the eaves (Cielo, again), a string of red and buff brick in a pattern (above and either side of the Kingston Terrace entrance) are all indicators that the building is of Victorian origin. In some cases, even the slate roofs remain. There are some instances where the original buildings have been demolished and replaced by new structures which attempt to maintain the character of the street by being in red brick and of ‘terraced’ shape. One block has decorative gables, emulating the real gables which can be seen on two original terrace blocks. Not all the new buildings on this side have tried this approach; for example, the TESCO (now TOFS) building was modern when it was built in the ’70’s and sticks out like a sore thumb. It was, however, an attempt at style which is more than can be said of the non-descript box on the opposite side of the car park entrance. Facing the junction of main Street and Church Lane is a super-market occupying a building which used to house the Council Offices. Originally a Victorian terrace of 6 three-storey houses, about 1925 it was acquired for use by the Garforth U.D.C. The front of two-thirds of the building was extended forwards and a balustrade with 4 finials was added. The original gable windows were removed and replaced by a single ornate gabled window surmounted by an elaborate decorative feature. Two of the original gabled windows remain. During WW2 the appearance was spoiled by the presence of an air-raid siren on the roof in an angle-iron cage. This was not removed until about 1990.

It seems a completely different policy was adopted by the planners in respect of the eastern side of Main Street since only one instance of earlier architecture remains. Opposite the entrance to Salem Place is a late Victorian building with a typical central gable and other characteristic features. Above the modern shop-fronts are sash windows with stone lintels and sills, brackets below the eaves and a light-coloured decorative string. Apart from this building and the Miners’ Welfare Hall, built in 1924, everything else has been newly built, at various times and in various styles. At one end, the Police Station made way for an apartment block of red brick and having token gables. At the other end the site of the Parochial School is now the Medical Centre complex with its single-storey building. Between these two, except for the Welfare Hall, all the buildings are business premises although some have flats or apartments on the upper floors. Of note is the 100 metres long arcade of shops in the centre of Main Street. This was built as a single development with an eye more to parsimony than to aesthetics and has even less style than the later super-market building opposite.

**Kensington Terrace**

This the first of several streets leading off from Main Street and working downhill from Town End and is entered through a low arched passage on the right. High above the archway is a King’s Head in stone, reputably a pun on the word ‘Rex’, the name of the original owner and builder. The terrace the archway is attached to was called Newmarket Place, as shown on the cast-iron plaque fixed on the side of the building a little further down the street. Through the covered passage leads to the rear of Kensington Terrace itself, a row of eight 2-storey Victorian houses of red brick with roofs tiled with flat tiles, sash windows and stone lintels and sills. Every house has 2 chimney stacks, each with 4 tall pots, a front- and back-door,2 windows at the front and 3 windows at the rear. The original stone gutters and brick brackets remain in situ. At the rear the window and door lintels are formed of soldier bricks in a slightly-curved arch. At the front, each house has a long narrow garden separated by a fence or hedge. At the rear, separated from the houses by a made-up service road, is a row of red brick lean-to out-houses backed by a high wall.

**Chapel Close**

Opposite Kensington Terrace, this is a recent development of 6 semi-detached houses, one with front extension, and a detached house, standing back in its own grounds. The houses have spacious driveways and garages and there is a separate row of garages on the opposite side from the houses. The road is tarmacked, not wide, and there is a footpath on the side in front of the houses.

**Chapel Lane** is a little way further on and leads only to the building which was the Primitive Methodist Chapel, built in 1876. It is now a college of theatre and dance. The outside face remains much as it was but the building has been greatly extended and inside it has been completely re-furbished and equipped.

**Coupland Road**

Once known colloquially as Army Lane because, as shown on an 1890 map, the Salvation Army had its Citadel there, Coupland Road is a late Victorian development of 2-storey terraced houses. Over 60 dwellings in 7 blocks on one side of the road and 9 blocks on the other side were erected in 1899, a fact proudly displayed over the door-way of Sharon Cottage. Although doors and windows are modern replacements, the original style of architecture is still in evidence. The characteristic red brick, stone lintels and sills, some plain and some fancy, brick-work brackets under the eaves and decorative brick-work strings below can be seen all along the road. Some of the dwellings have bay windows contemporary with the original construction as shown by the matching lintels and sills. Some have had bay windows or porches added at a later date. Original chimney stacks with multiple pots still remain and some houses still have their original slate roofs. The front gardens are all bounded by a low wall of some kind with a gate and are paved or filled with shrubs. At the far end of the road there is a pedestrian opening leading to the Barleyhill Road Recreation Ground.

A short way into Coupland Road is the entrance to **Halliday Road** which runs through the Halliday Court sheltered housing complex. The road describes a wide sweep past 5 three-storey blocks of flats scattered within a large grassed area with mature trees. Architecturally modern, the blocks are very plain but since they are placed at various angles with the road their appearance is less mundane than that of the large sprawling 2-storey complex building opposite. Altogether there are 146 properties, mostly flats and mostly rented by Leeds City Council.

**Fidler Lane and Fidler Close**

Fidler Lane was an old lane leading to the Pinfold. Today it is a short road going to Fidler Close, a circa 1950 development of some 10 two-storey dwellings arranged in 3 blocks in a U-shaped cul-de-sac. Along the southern side of Fidler Lane is a large commercial building housing a physiotherapy business and a dental clinic. This is followed by a row of detached garages belonging to 6 terraced houses which lead off at a right angle to the road. At the end of Fidler Lane a footpath leads to the Cricket Ground and to Pinfold Lane.

**Greensway** comes off Main Street on its eastern side and marks the end of the shops. For the first part it is separated from the office buildings of the Medical Centre complex by a low wall topped with blue-painted railing. On the opposite side are 6 semi-detached houses, 1950’s style with bay windows to the ground floor. These are followed by 6 more semi-detached houses of the same vintage but having bay windows top and bottom. These latter and a detached house with a long drive are in a semi-circle forming the end of the road. The other leg of the cul-de-sac is made up of a detached bungalow and 2 semi-detached chalet-type bungalows, all of a later style, say 1990’s, than the houses. Front gardens are large with low walls and are either paved or full of shrubs. The road is tarmacked and has a footpath to one side.

**Lyndon Avenue**

A little way into Barleyhill Road, beyond the car park, are 2 blocks of Victorian buildings. The first block, originally 2 three-storey dwellings, has been changed into business premises but although the ground-floor front has been altered the Victorian characteristics enumerated previously can be clearly seen. In the case of the second block, apart from some replacement of doors and windows and renewal of part of the roof, the 3 dwellings, with bay windows downstairs and gable windows in the roof space, are externally much as they were nearly 150 years ago. At the end of this block is the entrance to **Lyndon Avenue**, which, on each side, starts with 2 blocks of 6 Victorian 2-storey dwellings, erected slightly later. They are of red brick, with one or two rendered white. None have bay windows or porches since the building line is the pavement edge and doors open directly onto the footpath. Some have had dormer windows added but mostly they are in their original state.

At the end of these terraces the road turns through 90⁰ into a modern, circa 2000, development of over 40 dwellings, a mixture of detached and semi-detached houses, conventional 2-storey and chalet type with dormer windows. The designs are varied; some red brick, some faced with stone, some with the lower half faced with stone, some with bay windows to the ground floor. After 6 blocks the road turns through another 90⁰ to make another leg and a spur which forms a cul-de-sac of 5 blocks. The road throughout this development is wide with a wide footpath each side. Front gardens are spacious, with grass and shrubs, and most are bounded by low walls of similar construction. Garages are detached and most are placed at the rear with a long drive-way.

**Strawberry Avenue**

A little further on, on the south side of Barleyhill Road, can be seen the original cast-iron name-plate for Strawberry Avenue. This road is the site of nearly 60 Victorian terraced dwellings, many of which, apart from replacement doors and windows, are, externally at least, virtually as originally built. The structure is red brick which in a few cases has been rendered white. The front gardens are very small with a low red brick wall, which has been replaced by a small porch in some instances. At the start of the street on the eastern side can be seen the typical decorative string of brick-work half-way up the front face. In this case it is a double string and emphasizes the fact that the terraces are stepped to allow for the slope along the street. Part way down Strawberry Avenue, on the eastern side, is **Beech Grove Avenue**, containing 46 terraced houses built about the same time. However, because the front gardens were larger, most of the houses have bay windows and porches added. Loft conversions and added dormer windows are prevalent along this street. The gardens have a low wall, some with railings, and most have shrubs or hedges. On the northern side the houses have 2 or 3 steps leading up to the front door.

Further in, **Beech Grove Terrace** is another street on the eastern side of Strawberry Avenue. This is a Victorian development of 42 dwellings, being 3 blocks on the northern side and a single terrace on the southern side. Although typical identifying features can still be seen, these houses have been extensively modified with replacement windows and doors, new roofs, added window extensions and porches, rendering, stone facing etc. and in the case of one block virtual re-building. The gardens are quite large, walled and full of large shrubs, hedges and trees.

Both Beech Grove Avenue and Beech Grove Terrace lead into Lidgett Lane.

**Lidgett Lane**

From the corner of Church Lane, Lidgett Lane runs from Main Street to Selby Road. On the corner itself stands the **Public Library** **and One-stop-Centre**, which has a unique modern architectural style to be found no-where else in Garfoth. As a contrast, next to it are 2 Victorian 2-storey houses, which although now rendered white and buff have changed little since the 19th. Century. Three more Victorian houses follow but these are larger and detached and have been modernized. In two instances the roofs have been altered and the chimney stacks removed. However, the original decorative features remain. These include on, one house, two large birds of unknown species on either side of the door and, on the other, multiple strings of light-coloured brick-work together with diamonds and rectangles bearing geometric design details. Both houses have door-ways with square columns surmounted by a moulded architrave. One house has a stained-glass fanlight over the door and arched window lintels of light and dark soldier bricks; the other has fancy ridge tiles with finials at the ends. All these features went to show how much more ‘posh’ their owners were than their neighbours. On both sides of the street up to Lowther Road are Victorian houses, built around 1855. On the eastern side, the properties include large 3- or 4-bedroom detached dwellings and even the terraced houses are large with 3 large windows upstairs and 2 large windows downstairs with a central door-way. The usual Victorian embellishing features abound throughout. The house on the corner with Lowther Road is the house where Sir Augustus Walker was brought up and bears a **Blue Plaque** to this effect.

On the western side, between Beech Grove Avenue and Beech Grove Terrace is a row of houses marked on an 1890 map as **Highfield Terrace**. Of the 16 houses 4 are somewhat larger and are decorated slightly differently. The rest were built in blocks of 4 and stepped to follow the slope. Over the years most have been modified by the addition of bay windows, porches and dormer windows but on many of the houses the original gable windows still remain. On the far side of Beech Grove Terrace is another block of 6 similar houses which still show their red brick and, apart from replacement doors and windows, are little changed externally.

**Moorland Terrace**

On the eastern side of Lidgett Lane, between the blocks of houses, is the narrow single-lane entrance to Moorland Terrace.

After about 50 metres between two low brick walls the drive widens and on the right is a row of 11 two-storey Victorian houses, originally of red brick but now in most cases rendered white. Extensions and porches have been added and detached garages occupy the front gardens. The last 2 dwellings in the row have been made into one and considerably extended. On the other side of the road is a modern, circa 1990, development of 8 semi-detached 3-bedroom houses, of red brick with grey or red tiled roofs. The front gardens are large, walled and have grass with flowers, shrubs and trees. Garages are detached and are at the side or rear. Drive-ways and car space are paved. A footpath is provided on one side of the road and at the end of the cul-de-sac is a turning area and a row of detached garages.

**Topography and Appearance**

Town End at 254ft. above sea level is the junction of the main roads of this area. From there, Barrowby Lane runs virtually level westwards, Barwick Road slopes sharply downwards to the North, Aberford Road rises slightly eastwards to cross the railway bridge and Main Street slopes steeply to the South whilst Wakefield Road slopes steeply to the South-West.

Both Barrowby Lane and Wakefield Road have houses on one side of the road only, with hedges and trees on the other side. In both cases, the houses look out towards the same open fields albeit from different directions. Apart from these houses and a few dwellings along part of Lidgett Lane overlooking the Academy playing fields, the views within this area are of buildings, neighbours’ gardens or such landscaping as has been provided in the case of some new developments.

The area is a mixture of old and new, old houses and new houses standing side by side, old streets leading to new streets, untouched old terraced houses next to ones which have been thoroughly modernized.

**Amenities**

Doctors’ Surgery – Wakefield Road

Evangelical Church – Salem Place

Welfare Hall

Garforth Country Club

Shopping Parade

3 Public Car Parks

Medical Centre

Library and One-Stop-Centre