

Main Street as a weekend retreat known as the "Attic Abode". They participated in village life and even set up a golf club off Flats Lane. After the Great War more villagers started to travel to Leeds for work or school and some fifty or so walked to Scholes each day to catch the train. Horse transport died out at this time with the development of bus services and by the start of World War II commuting to work became the rule rather than the exception. The 1920's also saw the introduction of water, electricity, gas, mains sewerage and telephones. Car ownership too changed a pattern of living which had altered only slowly in previous times. The village pump on Aberford Road was abandoned. Council houses were to replace the sub standard housing found in various parts of the village. Barwick escaped the worst of the War although a stray bomb did land in the field adjoining the allotments near to what was to be the Primary School.

The post war years saw a massive expansion of the village and as the new millennium starts there are about 1,150 houses with a population of 2,500. The new houses have provided dormitory accommodation for those working in the wider Leeds area. However fifty per cent of the population is made up of retired workers and the village is a much sought after residential area. In the 1970's further reform of local government saw the abolition of rural districts with the Parish administered by Leeds Metropolitan and later Leeds City Council. In recent years the motorway network has made a huge improvement to communications, a far cry from the beginning of the century when a horse and cart was the main form of transport.

In the last hundred years the village has been transformed from a farming and mining village into a commuter dormitory and place of retirement. It is still surrounded by green belt countryside which is constantly under threat from developers but still enjoys a rural existence with five farms producing wheat, barley, oilseed rape and potatoes although six other farms have disappeared. There is also some poultry rearing as well as a few cattle and sheep. Leeds Country Way winds its way through the village and there is still an abundance of wild life including deer, badgers and foxes along with skylark, curlew, pewit, tawny and barn owls, woodpeckers, sparrow hawks, oyster catchers and more recently introduced are red kites which are a joy to watch circling over the Parlington estate. The village is however limited in terms of shopping but has two excellent convenience stores one of which operates the much appreciated post office.

The village is also well blessed with a comprehensive range of facilities and activities. On the sporting front there is football, cricket, bowls, tennis, table tennis, snooker, thai boxing and clay shooting with Garforth Golf Club and Driving Range also within the Parish. Both churches are very active and incorporate all of the usual fellowship groups. There is also a full range of special interest groups covering horticulture, flower arranging, beer & wine, singing, rambling, art and painting. The medical centre and primary school are second to none and there are three busy pubs, the New Inn, Gascoigne Arms and Black Swan. On the social scene the village hall whilst in need of some upgrade is extremely well used and hosts many forms of dancing, fitness, youth and toddlers groups as well as indoor bowls. The cricket pavilion is also much in demand and hosts the bridge club whilst providing a cosy venue for small parties.



The Rectory, scheduled as an ancient monument was built in 1702 with the West Wing added in 1825. The Windmill at Carrfield was built in 1820 had sails removed in 1900 and was demolished 1940



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