



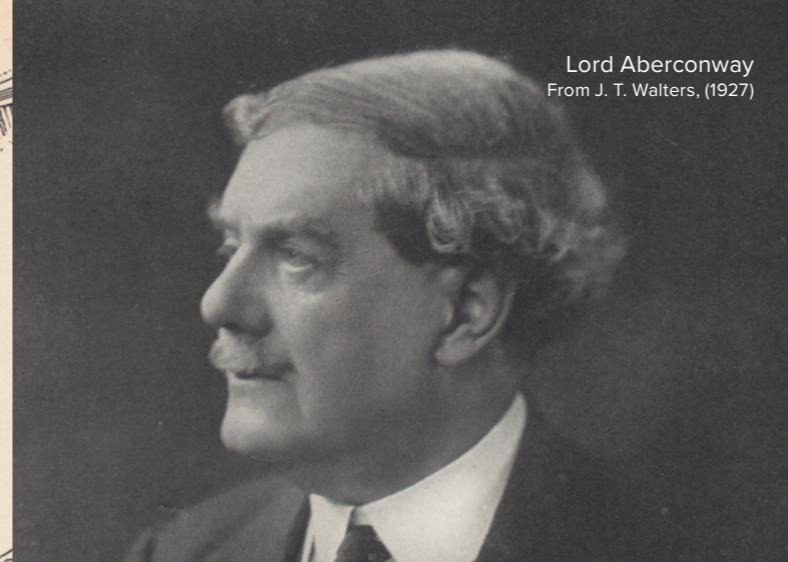
Nineteenth Century terraces
Courtesy © Coal Authority, all rights reserved 2022



1920s housing for colliery officials
Courtesy © Chris Matthews



IHA plans for Newstead, 1920s
From J. T. Walters, (1927)



Lord Aberconway
From J. T. Walters, (1927)



IHA design for a parlour house
From J. T. Walters, (1927)



NEWSTEAD
Model Villages of the
Nottinghamshire Coalfield
Guidebook 3

COMPANY & VILLAGE

The Newstead Colliery Company commenced work in 1874 on land leased from the estate of William Frederick Webb of Newstead Abbey. Newstead colliery village is one of the oldest of its type in the concealed coalfield of Nottinghamshire, and the last of the original Leen Valley collieries to be developed prior to a fall in demand for coal which lasted until the 1890s. Its Victorian terraces are contemporary with those at Annesley and Bestwood. Newstead shares similar characteristics with these places, but its layout is less formal. The Newstead Colliery Company was a joint venture by two firms originating from the Chesterfield area of North East Derbyshire; Staveley Coal and Iron Company, and the Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Company. Staveley would later develop Warsop Main Colliery, where the similarities with Newstead are marked; linear groups of Victorian terraces accompany inter-war estates built by the Industrial Housing Association (IHA). In the 1920s Newstead Colliery Company also developed Blidworth, again employing the resources of the IHA but on a much bigger scale. This was testament to the success of the Staveley–Sheepbridge group, which on the eve of nationalisation had the greatest output of any colliery undertaking in the country.

HOUSING & AMENITIES: THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

By the 1880s the Newstead Colliery Company had built 170 houses which ran along a grid between what is now Tilford Road and Chapel Terrace (1). These post-date the 1875 Public Health Act and therefore were built with individual privies and water supplies. Incorporated in these terraces were corner shops, a post office and an old farmhouse. The earliest maps show allotment gardens to the north and south of the grid of Tilford Road and Chapel Terrace, a cricket ground along Hucknall Road (2) and football field beside Station Road (3). Housing for the management was located nearest to the colliery on the eastern

side of the Midland Railway line (4). After nationalisation these houses became part of the main industrial complex and were demolished following the closure of the mine in 1987. Further provisions from outside organisations were developed by the close of the nineteenth century; a station hotel (demolished), cemetery chapel (5), a Primitive Methodist chapel (demolished), a Church of England National School (6) and school house (7). Oddly, two Wesleyan Methodist Chapels were built next to each other (8), because they sit either side of the Newstead/Annesley parish boundary on Tilford Road.

HOUSING & AMENITIES: THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

During the inter-war period Newstead was one of the thirty five colliery villages developed by the Industrial Housing Association (IHA). This was an association of colliery company directors headed by Lord Aberconway and Arthur Markham, who had a vested interest in developments at Newstead: Aberconway and Markham's brother were company directors. By 1924 a total of 220 houses were built under the guidance of Sir John Tudor Walters as a company director, who had set new national guidance with his report for central government. As such this estate was built on a spacious geometric plan radiating from a new central axis and entrance along Musters Road (9). The contrast in plan with the old Victorian terraces was deliberate. The new estate was greener and broader, with a diversity of house types to break monotony and create variation.

After the First World War a granite wheel-head cross was erected on Tilford Road in memorial to local service personnel (10). The miners institute was commissioned in 1925 by the Newstead Miners Welfare who employed the architects Warner and Bocock of Sutton in Ashfield (11). At the central point of the new estate a new church was commissioned by the Church of England and erected by Hartley and Co in 1928 (12). Newstead St Mary's was designed by the architect Cyril F W Hasledine

in the Early English Gothic style with round-headed lancet windows and large single roof span. Miners' houses were built with a bathroom which in most cases was positioned on the ground floor to limit the spread of coal dust.

The management structure of the colliery company was underpinned by the design of the new estate. The most spacious parlour type accommodation is located along Hucknall Road and was provided for the under managers and clerks (13). To the rear the housing was smaller, non-parlour but with a range of types; mostly 3 bed, semi-detached, and right angle plans for corner plots (14). As was common with IHA housing estates the perimeter walls were topped with round coping (said to keep maintenance costs down) and the entrance to the new estate was marked with pillars along Fraser Street (15). The road names reflected the history of the colliery ownership or the local landed elite; Markham, Abbey, Musters, Byron, Webb and Fraser. Livingstone may have been chosen in recollection of William Frederick Webb's meeting in Africa with the explorer David Livingstone.

LATER DEVELOPMENT

The estate was not completed according to its inter-war plan: 80 houses and a row of shops went unbuilt while Fraser Street never rejoined with Webb Street. Following nationalisation some of the gap sites were filled with local authority housing built by Basford Rural District Council. They commissioned Selleck Nicholls & Co to build their popular Cornish Type houses (16) using pre-cast concrete and designed by A E Beresford & R Tonkin. These buildings have since been rebuilt in brick but their distinctive mansard roofs remain. Following the closure of the colliery in 1987 a red pit winding wheel was erected beside Station Avenue (17).

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The promises of the concealed coalfield in Nottinghamshire had been gradually realised from the 1860s, with developments along the Leen Valley at places like Annesley, Newstead and Bestwood.

Only traces of the Nottinghamshire coal-mining industry remain but what have survived are the colliery villages. Together they reflect the evolution of mining in the region and the ambition of the colliery companies who built them.

This guidebook is the result of a research project on the Nottinghamshire Coalfield set by the Miner2Major Landscape Partnership Scheme, managed by Nottinghamshire County Council and supported by the National Lottery Heritage Fund. Research was undertaken by Clare Hartwell and Chris Matthews. Design work by Chris Matthews.

For more information please visit:
<https://miner2major.nottinghamshire.gov.uk>

NEWSTEAD

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LOCATIONS

- 1 **1880s Colliery Housing**
170 houses, between Tilford Road and Chapel Terrace
- 2 **Cricket Ground**
Site of original cricket ground
- 3 **Football Ground**
Site of original football ground
- 4 **Site of Colliery Manager's House**
Demolished following the closure of the mine in 1987
- 5 **Cemetery Chapel**
- 6 **Church of England National School**
- 7 **School House**
- 8 **Wesleyan Methodist Chapels**
- 9 **1920s Colliery Housing**
220 new houses were built by 1924
- 10 **War Memorial**
- 11 **Newstead Miners' Welfare**
Commissioned in 1925 and designed by Warner and Bocock.
- 12 **Newstead St Mary's**
Built in 1928 and designed by Cyril F. W. Hasledine
- 13 **1920s Officials Housing**
Provided for the under managers and clerks
- 14 **Corner Plots**
- 15 **Fraser Street Pillars**
A feature of IHA estates
- 16 **Cornish Type Houses**
- 17 **Pit Wheel Memorial**

BUILDINGS



1



5



11



12



13



16

