



ECONOMIC HISTORY

Overview

For most of its history the main economic activity of Welby has been farming, and there is extensive ridge and furrow throughout the parish.¹ Since 1875, the southern part of the parish has been transformed by industry, including a failed attempt at coal mining in the late twentieth century. These industrial estates were largely replaced by modern business and commercial parks.

Farming

Three lords, Geoffrey de la Guerche, Hugh Burdet and Godwin, held 15½ carucates of arable land in 1086, perhaps c.1,860 a., with 18 a. of meadow and 1¼ carucates of waste. The meadow would have been in the valley floors of the three southward-flowing streams. There were five ploughs on the 7¾-carucate holding of Geoffrey de la Guerche, held by 16 sokemen, and 6 a. of meadow. There is no record of the size of his demesne. The value of the manor had increased four-fold over 20 years, from 10s. in 1066 to 40s. in 1086. Hugh Burdet held 6½ carucates of arable land and 12a. of meadow. The number of ploughs on his manor had reduced from four in 1066 to three in 1086, divided equally between Hugh's demesne and the land tended by seven *villani*, two sokemen and three bordars. The value of Hugh's

¹ R.F. Hartley, *Medieval Earthworks of North-east Leicestershire* (1987), 60, 65-6.

manor, which also included half of a watermill, had doubled between 1066 and 1086, from 10s. to 20s. Godwin held 1¼ carucates of waste, which was worth 3s., suggesting it had economic value, perhaps for brushwood.²

The poll tax roll of 1381 lists 27 taxpayers. The ‘squire’ Robert Assheby and his wife had one female and three male servants, with one of the latter described as a ploughman. The only other ploughman was a servant of husbandman Robert Stansfeld. There were six other husbandmen, who had a total of eight dependents, for whom no occupations are listed. There were also two labourers, a shepherd and a shoemaker or cobbler. It is not clear how widow Elena earned her living, or who supported her.³

The Cistercian Abbey of Garendon had a grange in Welby by 1181.⁴ In 1224 it occupied 2 carucates and 44 a. of land, c.284 a. in total.⁵ Later acquisitions increased the abbey’s holdings to c. 6½ carucates of land in Welby, pasture for 200 sheep and a sheepfold (*bercharie*).⁶

At first the grange would have been farmed directly and sheep farming for wool would have been an important part of the economy.⁷ By the 13th century, Garendon had let some of its land to lord of the manor, Stephen de Segrave (c 1171-1241?).⁸ By the late 15th century the abbey had increased the rent from £4 to £5 per annum.⁹ Garendon continued to let the land until the dissolution of the abbey in 1536.

² Williams and Martin (eds), *Domesday*, 644, 646, 647.

³ Fenwick (ed.), *Poll Taxes*, I, 603–4.

⁴ J. Nichols, *History and Antiquities of the County of Leicester* (1804, reprinted 1971), III, 813-14.

⁵ *Curia Regis Rolls*, 9–10 Henry III, 49, 308.

⁶ Nichols, *History*, II, App, 136–8; *VCH Leics.* II, 190.

⁷ *VCH Leics.* II, 190.

⁸ Berkeley Castle Muniments catalogue, BCM/D/5/50, no date; see <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/e3e86c78-6bb4-4a72-afb4-b0d49300a00f> (accessed 2 Apr 2018)

⁹ S. Jack, ‘Monastic lands in Leicestershire and their administration on the eve of the dissolution’, *Trans. LAHS* (1965–66), 23 citing TNA, SC6/HenVIII/1825, mm 19-25d and ROLLR, DE 40/26, late 15thC Garendon Abbey rental.

In 1529 Agnes Digby, widow of lord of the manor Rowland Digby, held 400 a. of arable land, 100 a. of meadow, 100 a. of pasture and 10 a. of woodland in Welby and Asfordby.¹⁰

This indicates mixed farming, with a predominance of arable over pastoral farming. In 1556, her son John Digby's held 73 a. of arable land, 10 a. of meadow and 5 a. of pasture in Welby, implying a similar pattern of agriculture, but a relatively small acreage.¹¹

Other villagers also had mixed farms in this period. In 1531 William Hyndman had property worth a total of £7 3s. 1d., of which cattle and sheep were valued at £3 3s. 4d. He had 4 a. of wheat in the field with a quarter of wheat, 7 quarters of barley and 3 quarters of peas in store.¹² In 1537 Robert Colson had cattle and sheep worth £12 5s. 0d. and wheat, peas and corn in field and store, valued at £6 13s. 4d.¹³

The process of inclosure began in the closing years of the 16th century. In 1573, William Digby, son of John Digby, held 200 a. of arable land, 20a. of meadow, 100a. of pasture, 2 a. of wood and 100a. of furze and heath in Welby.¹⁴ By his death in 1604, he had increased his landholdings in Welby, and held 350 a. of arable land, 200 a. of pasture, 100 a. of meadow and 20 a. of wood.¹⁵ In his will, made in 1598, he bequeathed to Robert Pighte of Welby an 'acre of arable in everie Field which he had before and such commons as he nowe hath bothe of sheepe and beaste'.¹⁶ This appears to indicate some recent inclosure of open field land. A 'croft or pasture in Welby called the water myll field' is mentioned in the will. In the 1617 sale 'Milfield' is referred to as a 'close of pasture', 300 a. in size.¹⁷ As it was so large it is

¹⁰ Farnham, *Medieval Villages Notes*, IV, 274, citing TNA, E 150/1133/4.

¹¹ Farnham, *Medieval Villages Notes*, IV, 274, citing TNA, C 142/110/118.

¹² ROLLR, W & I, 1531/ 14.

¹³ ROLLR, W & I, 1537/20.

¹⁴ Farnham, *Medieval Village Notes*, IV, 275, citing TNA, CP 25/2/166/15/16ELIZIMICH.

¹⁵ Farnham, *Medieval Village Notes*, IV, 275, citing TNA, C 142/287/19.

¹⁶ TNA, PROB 11/104/331.

¹⁷ Farnham, *Medieval Village Notes*, 276, citing TNA, CP 25/2/314/15JASITRIN.

possible that Millfield had been one of the original open fields, which had been completely converted to pasture.

William Digby was called as one of fifteen defendants to a Special Commission of Enquiry in the Star Chamber in 1608, although he was then dead. They were accused of ‘preferring their private gaine before the general goode of this comon welthe’ because they ‘of late and daylie doe ruynate decaye depopulate and waste people townes churches houses and habitacions’ William Digby was specifically accused of starting the inclosure process at Welby during the previous 20 years, causing the depopulation and decay of three farm houses and their outbuildings, and taking away their lands, meadow and pasture. Some of the buildings were let to poor cottagers or left empty. The jurors mentioned that the process of inclosure had been continued by William’s son Thomas, who in the previous two years had converted 100 a. of arable land from tillage to pasture, and was continuing to convert more land.¹⁸

Pastoral farming was more important to William Smyth/Cooke than arable in 1581. Out of a total of goods worth £46 19s. 10½d., the value of his cattle and sheep was £23, whereas the corn and hay in the barn were assessed at only £3 10s. 0d.¹⁹ In 1612, Anne Morris still had slightly more value in crops than farm animals. She had corn and hay worth £15 out of a total inventory value of £37 0s. 8d., and her 5 cattle and 10 sheep were valued at £12 13s. 4d.²⁰ In 1623, Robert Duicke had 6 cattle, 35 sheep, one swine and hay, valued at £18 5s. 0d. and no arable crops at all out of total moveable possessions worth £38 7s. 0d.²¹

The transfer of Thomas Digby’s holdings to George Bennett in 1617 included 300a. of arable land and 1000a. of pasture in Welby, Melton, Asfordby and Sysonby, indicating the radical

¹⁸ TNA, STAC 8/17/16, Star Chamber Proceedings; L. A. Parker, ‘The depopulation returns for Leicestershire in 1607’, *Trans. LAHS* 23 (1947), 258–9. The date of this hearing was 1608, not 1610 as stated by Parker.

¹⁹ ROLLR, W & I, 1581/77b.

²⁰ ROLLR, PR/I/24/32.

²¹ ROLLR, PR/I/30/184.

change from mixed to predominantly pastoral farming. When George Bennett (I) died in 1631, he had 13 pastoral closes, ranging in size from 3a. to 300 a. at Mill Field.²² He had over 2,000 sheep of various sorts in Welby and 100 cattle, including 29 oxen and 42 steers for beef. He also had hay, wheat, malt and other grain in the house, worth only £1 16s. 0d.²³

In 1641, widow Anne More left goods worth £18 16s. 8d., almost all of which related to pastoral farming. They included three fleeces, white wool, ten cheeses, ten pounds weight of butter, hay, one swine, six sheep and three cows.²⁴ In 1693 shepherd Thomas Baldricke had 45 sheep and eight cattle worth £45 out of a total of goods valued at £49 8s. 6d.²⁵

There were seven houses remaining in Welby in 1664, which were probably small farms.²⁶

In 1794, six farmers were growing grain on a total of 150 a. of land. Their names were Richard Newton, William Hall, Samuel Draper, William Marriott, Thomas Innocent and John (with Thomas) Barnes. This grain acreage represented about 13 per cent of the total area of the parish of 1,185 a. Of the grain acreage barley occupied 43 per cent, oats 37 per cent, wheat 15 per cent and beans five per cent.²⁷ There were similar figures for 1795, with wheat slightly increased at the expense of oats.²⁸

The parish assessment of 1837 shows a total of 1,165 a. of farmland, of which 75 per cent was pasture and 25 per cent was arable.²⁹ There was one smallholding of 20 a., and seven farms of between 80 a. and 250a. The proportions of arable and pasture were similar in 1839.³⁰

²² Farnham, *Medieval Village Notes*, IV, 276–7, citing TNA C 142/476/145 inq. p.m.

²³ ROLLR, PR/I/35.

²⁴ ROLLR, PR/I/43.

²⁵ ROLLR, PR/I/97/64.

²⁶ Farnham, *Medieval Village Notes*, IV, 278, citing TNA, E179/251/4/2.

²⁷ ROLLR, QS 28/141-2.

²⁸ ROLLR, QS 28/141-2.

²⁹ ROLLR, QS 27/2/132.

³⁰ ROLLR, DE 748/1, tithe map and apportionment.

In 1801, there were 57 people, including children, living in eight families in the parish, with 39 individuals engaged in agriculture.³¹ In 1821 there were still eight families, all involved in agriculture.³² In 1846, seven of the eight occupiers of land had farms larger than 50 a.³³

Some farming families remained in the parish for several decades. John Barnes was listed in the 1795 crop return and Henry Barnes was a farmer aged 60 in the 1901 census.³⁴ The Mackley and Hanbury families appear in the 1839 tithe award, and in the 1901 census.³⁵ The Houghton family of Welby House Farm in 1851 census still farmed here in 1901.³⁶ However, the size of their tenancies fluctuated. The land of the Barnes family totalled 273 a. in 1839, 343 a. in 1851 and 311 a. in 1881.³⁷ Hanbury land based at Welby Grange Farm went from 146 a. in 1839 to 240a. by 1881. The Potter Hill Farm of James Flint was 221 a. in 1839 and in 1851 William Collett tenanted only 132a. there.

In 1881, permanent pasture occupied 62 per cent of the farm land of the parish. There were 587 sheep and lambs in the parish, 210 cattle, 61 of them specifically for dairy purposes, and 45 pigs. Wheat was the main arable crop occupying 11 per cent of the farm land; barley and oats each covered six per cent; seven per cent was fallow.³⁸ All the residents were involved in agriculture. The eight families in the village were headed by four farmers, three farm labourers and a shepherd. All the other residents with occupations listed on the census were farm servants.³⁹ By 1891, the amount of permanent pasture had increased to 68 percent. The

³¹ Census, 1801.

³² Census, 1821.

³³ *Report on burdens affecting real property* (Parl. Papers 1846 (411)(411-II), vi pt. I.1, vi pt. II, 1), p. 10.

³⁴ ROLLR, QS 28/141-2, 1794-5 crop returns; TNA RG13/3012, 9, 1901 census.

³⁵ ROLLR, DE748/1, 1839 tithe award.

³⁶ TNA HO 107/2091/313, 1851 census.

³⁷ TNA RG11/3183/37, 6, 1881 census

³⁸ ROLLR, MAF 68/671 (1881).

³⁹ 1881 census.

major changes were a decrease in the amount of barley and an increase in both sheep and cattle.⁴⁰ Residents now included two wagoners.⁴¹

The proportion of permanent pasture continued to increase, and in 1917 it amounted to 87 per cent of the farm land.⁴²

There were five farmers in 1925 and six in 1941.⁴³ At the latter date they were Henry Theobald Hanbury at Welby Grange, John Houghton at Welby House, Henry and Ronald Houghton at Welby House Farm, Alfred Manchester and William Wood. In 1925 the farmers were tenants of the lord of the manor, Sir Charles Glynne Earle Welby, but in 1941 they owned their farms. By 1942, nearly all the parish was pasture land.⁴⁴

Mr & Mrs Walker bought Potter Hill Farm in 1949. Their son Mike still lived at the farm house in 2014, but the land of 130 a. had been taken into other farms. When he farmed the land it was mainly wheat, barley, grass and dairying, with some potatoes.⁴⁵

Gordon Garfoot rented Welby Lodge Farm from 1951 and worked the land with his brother until it was taken over by the National Coal Board in 1984.⁴⁶ The farm buildings were completely gone in 2018.

Stonehouse Farm was 260 a. with arable and dairy cattle. The buildings were demolished by the National Coal Board, and the accompanying land was used for pit waste disposal.⁴⁷

In 2018 Welby Grange Farm was the only active farmstead within the parish. It had been purchased by Mr and Mrs Hobill in 1949, who demolished the remains of the old hall in

⁴⁰ ROLLR, MAF 68/1331 (1891).

⁴¹ 1891 census.

⁴² *ROLLR, MAF 68/2528 (1917).*

⁴³ *Kelly's Dir. Leics & Rutland* (1925), 698; *Kelly's Dir. Leics & Rutland* (1941), 1107.

⁴⁴ Geographical Publications Ltd, Land Utilisation Survey of Britain, Sheet 2-Gt Britain (south) (1942).

⁴⁵ Oral testimony of Mike Walker, to author.

⁴⁶ Oral testimony of Margaret Hill (née Garfoot), to author.

⁴⁷ Oral testimony of Alan and Phil Berry, to author.

1961. Their son Roger managed the farm of 950 a. in 2015, covering much of Welby parish, but not the Potter Hill area nor the former coal mine land. There was more pasture than arable.⁴⁸

Since the pit closure in 1997, the 207 a. used for the disposal of pit waste has been reclaimed for agriculture.⁴⁹ In summer 2014 there were c.920a. of farmland of which 76 per cent was pasture, with the arable land used for wheat or left fallow.

Woodland

There is little evidence of early woodland, although Garendon abbey held farm land extending from its grange to a wood.⁵⁰ In 1839, there was 11 a. of woodland in 12 plantations, all owned directly by the lord of the manor, Edward Godfrey.⁵¹ By 1881 the amount woodland and plantation had increased to 24 a. and 27 a. by 1891.⁵²

Fish ponds

There is a Fishponds Spinney in the valley of the eastern stream near Welby Grange Cottage.⁵³ A field in the valley of the middle stream, near the parish boundary north-east of Welby Lodge, was called Fishpond Close in 1839. In the 1851 census Welby Lodge, home of farmer Robert Barnes, was called Fish Pond House.⁵⁴

Mills

⁴⁸ Oral testimony of Mr & Mrs Hobill, to author.

⁴⁹ Melton Mowbray Borough Council, Major employment sites (Dec 2009), 8, see www.melton.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/.../major_employment_sites_study.pdf (accessed 4 April 2018).

⁵⁰ 'Extracts from the Chartulary of Garendon Abbey, relating to Godeby, Ringelthorp and Welby Granges', in Nichols, *History of Leics*, appendix 138.

⁵¹ ROLLR, DE748/1, 1839 tithe award.

⁵² ROLLR, MAF 68/671 (1881); ROLLR, MAF 68/1331 (1891).

⁵³ Leics CC, Leics & Rut HER, MLE3341.

⁵⁴ TNA HO 107/2091/313, 1851 census.

Hugh Burdet's manor contained half a watermill in 1086.⁵⁵ Stephen de Segrave (c.1171–1241?) granted a mill in Welby to Leicester Abbey.⁵⁶ A field near the T-junction of roads to the west of the church is called Mill Hill, close to the osier beds in the middle valley of the parish.⁵⁷

Mining and quarrying

There was a Gravelhole Field near the osier beds in 1839.⁵⁸

There may have been post-medieval mine shafts west of the medieval village.⁵⁹

Asfordby Coal Mine was developed by British Coal between 1984 and 1993.⁶⁰ The surface area occupied 141 a., and a further 207 a. was designated for the disposal of waste. In 1994 the coal industry was privatised, and Asfordby mine was taken over by RJB Mining (UK).⁶¹ The first production of coal took place in the same year. It had been hoped to employ 1,500 people and mine three million tons of coal each year, but the project was soon beset by geological problems, and in 1997 the pit closed.⁶² At closure there were only 496 workers on site. Investment in infrastructure included a sewage plant, an electricity substation, water storage and pumping equipment, modern office and workshop buildings and a railhead. In 1998 the winding towers and some other buildings were dismantled, but other buildings were kept as suitable for alternative use.⁶³

⁵⁵ Williams and Martin (eds), *Domesday Book*, 646.

⁵⁶ Berkeley Castle Muniments, BCM/D/5/50, no date, <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/r/e3e86c78-6bb4-4a72-afb4-b0d49300a00f> (accessed 2 Apr 2018).

⁵⁷ Leics CC, Leics & Rut HER, Welby parish MLE3348.

⁵⁸ ROLLR, DE 748/1, tithe map and apportionment.

⁵⁹ Leics CC, Leics & Rut HER, Welby parish MLE18615.

⁶⁰ *The Independent*, 11 Jun 1994, see <https://www.independent.co.uk> > News > UK (accessed 4 April 2018).

⁶¹ *BBC Politics 1997*, see www.bbc.co.uk/politics/97/news/08/0818/asfordby.shtml (accessed 4 April 2018).

⁶² Melton Mowbray Borough Council, Major employment sites (Dec 2009), 8, see www.melton.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/.../major_employment_sites_study.pdf (accessed 4 April 2018).

⁶³ Melton Mowbray Borough Council, Major employment sites (Dec 2009), 8, see www.melton.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/.../major_employment_sites_study.pdf (accessed 4 April 2018).

Asfordby Business Park was created on 127 a. of the mine site, with railway access. By 2000, many of the remaining mine buildings were in use and 80 people were employed on the site.⁶⁴ Its occupants in 2018 were a metal welding and finishing business (JT Fabrication) and various service industries (see below).⁶⁵

Manufacturing

Although there was a preponderance of agricultural occupations in the village in 1381, Robert Hancok was a shoemaker, or possibly a cobbler. The surnames of two husbandmen, John Smyth and William Sutor (shoemaker) suggest they may have had by-employments, or male ancestors who had a trade.⁶⁶ There may have been a pottery kiln at Potter Hill in the medieval period.⁶⁷ The osier (willow) beds in the central valley would have provided materials for baskets and other wicker work.⁶⁸

In 1873, civil engineers Richard Dalgliesh and Howard Allport purchased farm land in Holwell village that was underlain by ironstone. Holwell Works Iron Company was founded in 1875.⁶⁹ The new company built a narrow-gauge railway from Holwell to Asfordby Hill, to connect with the main line from Melton Mowbray to Nottingham. The branch line, along the eastern valley in Welby parish, was sold to the Midland Railway in 1880.⁷⁰

The first blast furnace for smelting the ore was constructed at the junction of the two railways in 1880, and by 1890 there were four furnaces.⁷¹ These were just outside the Welby parish boundary, although most of the industrial site was within it. The first furnace was not without

⁶⁴ Melton Mowbray Borough Council, Major employment sites (Dec 2009), 8, see www.melton.gov.uk/download/downloads/id/.../major_employment_sites_study.pdf (accessed 4 April 2018).

⁶⁵ Author's survey.

⁶⁶ Fenwick (ed.), *Poll Taxes*, I, 603–4.

⁶⁷ Leics CC, Leics & Rut HER, Welby parish MLE3343.

⁶⁸ Leics CC, Leics & Rut HER, Welby parish MLE3351.

⁶⁹ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 1.

⁷⁰ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 1.

⁷¹ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 1, 2.

its problems and an explosion in 1881 caused the deaths of two workmen and the partial blinding of Dalglish.⁷² In 1887 twelve cottages were built for the labour force and this was the beginning of the settlement at Asfordby Hill, almost entirely outside Welby parish. In 1890, a foundry and workshop were added to manufacture products from the pig iron produced from the blast furnaces.⁷³ The 1891 census shows two boarders, a blacksmith and a furnace factor, living in Welby with two families headed by agricultural labourers.⁷⁴ These may represent the first instances of employment of Welby residents at Holwell Works.

By 1894, ironstone was coming from the Buckminster area as well as Holwell. In 1904 there were further foundries, particularly for making iron pipes, as well as a blacksmith's shop and a locomotive shed.⁷⁵

In 1918 Holwell Iron Company was taken over by Stanton and Staveley Iron Works. They modernised the blast furnaces, and pig iron production almost doubled.⁷⁶ Further developments included, in 1931 and 1937, mechanised foundries for producing pipes and other items.⁷⁷ In 1933 it was reported that over 1,000 railway wagon loads of raw material came into the works each week, from Holwell, Buckminster, Eaton, Tilton and Stainby.⁷⁸ Coke for fuel came from the Yorkshire coalfield and limestone for flux from South Witham in Lincolnshire. A total of 298 men worked at the furnaces and a further 853 at the foundries and workshops.⁷⁹

⁷² ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 1.

⁷³ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 2.

⁷⁴ 1891 census.

⁷⁵ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 3.

⁷⁶ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 5.

⁷⁷ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 5.

⁷⁸ ROLLR, L671, British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Programme of General Excursion no. 2 to Holwell Works 9 Sep 1933, 6.

⁷⁹ ROLLR, L671, British Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, Programme of General Excursion no. 2 to Holwell Works 9 Sep 1933, 6.

In 1962 the blast furnaces and the mineral line from Holwell were closed, but the foundries continued.⁸⁰ In 1978 the Stanton and Staveley Group was part of British Steel Corporation Tubes Division. Following the privatisation of British Steel, the foundries were taken over by Pont-a-Musson, the parent company of St Gobain, which manufactures mainly manhole covers at the Welby Road site. In 2018, the area occupied by the works was much reduced compared with earlier times and much of the original site was occupied by the Melton Mowbray Business Park with access from Welby Road.⁸¹ Most of the businesses provided distribution services.

Services

There were 18 people engaged in 'trade, manufacturing or handicraft' in 1801, from a total population of 57.⁸² Later 19th-century censuses show no one engaged in the service industries.

The two business and commercial parks on the sites of the former coal mine and the former iron works were mainly occupied with service industries in 2018. Melton Mowbray Business Park, on part of the site of Holwell Works, had access from Welby Road. In 2018 the businesses here included Hanson Premix (ready mixed concrete), BE Event Hire (furniture rental) and Be Furniture Ltd. There were 11 unoccupied plots on 21 a..

Melton Commercial Park, formerly Asfordby Business Park, on the site of the former coal mine, had access from Bartholomews Way. It was managed by the Hanson Group plc. In 2018 the businesses included S and J European Haulage, Speed Agility and Fitness International (sports coaching), Blue Cedar Ltd (manufacturing and process consultants), United Pallet Networks, Global Cargo Solutions (freight transport), Amenity Technology

⁸⁰ ROLLR, L671, *Holwell Works Centenary 1875-1975*, 5.

⁸¹ Author's survey.

⁸² 1801 census.

(stadium developers and contractors), Health Interlink Ltd (food product supplier), Ammeraal Beltech Ltd (conveyor belts and systems), Caldic UK Ltd (distribution of chemicals), Sandicliffe Cars (storage space of 0.9 a.), Network Rail Innovation and Development Centre (with the test track nearby), Wirtgen Group (industrial machine parts), eSynergy Developments Ltd (recycling refrigeration equipment), Titan Containers Ltd, UK Power Reserve Ltd (production of electricity), TT Services Ltd (heating and electrical engineers), Baldwins Crane Hire and UK Coal Mining Ltd .⁸³

⁸³ Author's survey at the site and online; notice board at site entrance.