

## 1.2.3 Site Histories

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### Document Control

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### Summary

The four main campuses have a wealth of history associated with them. Tony Pratt, a Lecturer at Lackham, has investigated the history of both Lackham and Chippenham campuses. It has proved more difficult to find details of previous use at Trowbridge, but it is thought to have been agricultural land prior to the first College buildings appearing. Salisbury campus is known to have been marshland up until the late nineteenth century, after which it was used for allotments, although there was a garage and buildings on the site of the current student car park in Tollgate Road.

### Conclusions

There are no known causes of land contamination prior to Colleges operating on the site of either Chippenham or Trowbridge campus, although some contamination from motor vehicle training workshops is possible. There is a possibility of contamination at Lackham from army occupation, and around a Victorian rubbish dump, but the risks are considered small. Awareness of the possibility of contamination needs to be maintained, particularly when considering any new construction. There is a likelihood of land contamination under the Student car park and associated building at Salisbury.

### Actions

Ensure that key personnel are aware of the risk of contamination, specifically under the Tollgate Road Student Car Park in Salisbury, and for the Lackham site. The key personnel are Director of Capital Projects, Director of Estates, Site Officers.

## Extracts from histories regarding Salisbury and Lackham

### Salisbury

Quote (1962):

East of Exeter Street and south of St. Ann Street is a large area of low-lying land which has been called Bugmore (i.e. boggy moor) since at least the 14th century. (fn. 38) Meadows here were probably the property of the bishop from early times. In the 15th century the city chamberlains received rent from the city ditch, which extended along the eastern side of Bugmore meadows. (fn. 39) In 1593 rights over the ditch there and a meadow adjoining were claimed by both city and bishop; it was said on behalf of the former that the city had taken the profits for 300 years. (fn. 40) But from this date the claim of the bishop appears to have been undisputed. (fn. 41) In the 18th century the bishop owned two meadows, Great Bugmore (18 a.) and Little Bugmore (6 a.), (fn. 42) which were watered by the combined flow of the Canal and the street channels of the city. In the mid-19th century this made the Bugmores twice as valuable as other water-meadows below the city. (fn. 43) In 1874 they were bought by the city. Part of the area was used for building a sewage works; the remainder is allotment gardens. (fn. 44)<sup>1</sup>.

Note that the sewage works was on land in the park opposite the current College site. The above information is confirmed by Michael Down, a member of the Salisbury Estates team, who consulted local people on behalf of this project.

### Lackham

The Manor of Lackham

A Short History



By

Tony Pratt

Lackham Museum of Agriculture & Rural Life Trust 4<sup>th</sup> ed. 2008

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/report.aspx?compid=41784> accessed 5/3/09. From A History of the County of Wiltshire: Volume 6 published 1962.

