

Hamble-le-Rice

1.0 PARISH	Hamble-le-Rice
2.0 HUNDRED	Mainsbridge
3.0 NGR	448100 106730
4.0 GEOLOGY	Plateau Gravel; Bracklesham Beds to the south. Alluvium in the river valley.

5.0 SITE CONTEXT (Map 2)

Hamble (le Rice) is situated on a triangular tongue of land that is bounded on the east by the River Hamble and to the south and west by Southampton Water. The parish is *c.* 3.5km² being <5m AOD in the area of the riverside (east) but rising to *c.* 18m AOD within 500m westwards. There are several listed buildings around The Quay and The Square but the north part of the parish was a World War II airfield. It is in this latter area that there is a concentration of new housing and development was continuing at the time of the site visit. The River Hamble is tidal here and this has encouraged the construction of extensive marina facilities. An area of common survives to the south of the settlement and this is now public open space.

6.0 PLAN TYPE & DESCRIPTION (Maps 3, 4 & 5)

Monastic house + agglomeration

Hamble was not mentioned in the Domesday Book but there is an eighth-century topographical reference to the mouth of the River Hamble in Bede's *History of the English Church and People* (Sherley-Price [trans], 1955: 234). The location of Hamble-le Rice, on a tongue of land at the south-east end of Hound CP, suggests that it was a part of that manor or estate in C11. A Tironian priory was established at Hamble-le-Rice in 1128 and it was a location that was eminently suitable for the purpose. It was a corner of land that could be easily hived off from the parent block (Hound) thus creating a discrete unit that could be administered separately. This device was often used when C12 - C14 new towns were founded. There might have been other advantages too. The *le rice* element of the place-name is a reference to brushwood and this could have been an accurate description of the principal land-use in C12. The isolated position of the site together with an environment that could have resembled a wilderness, would have had appeal to an Order that represented reformed monasticism in the early C12. Nevertheless, monastic orders did not occupy sites that were devoid of essential amenities. Pre-existing temporary accommodation was essential and the use of a standing chapel or church was desirable. The priory church is now the parish church of Hamble. It's fabric includes substantial amounts of Roman building material and the presence of a nearby high status site of that period was supported by the evidence of excavations in 1977 (Hughes & Stamper, 1981: 23-39). The choice of the site of the priory could have been determined by the ready supply of building material, association with an ancient place of importance, the presence of a chapel or church, or all

Hamble-le-Rice

three. In addition, there was the commercial potential of the River Hamble / Southampton Water routeways.

6.1 *Monastic house* The excavations of 1977 were somewhat limited in scope (Hughes and Stamper, 1981) and the ground plan of the priory has not been determined. Hughes and Stamper point out that alien priories in Hampshire, such as Hamble, were amongst the poorest of the county's religious establishments and that those of Tiron had the smallest incomes (1981: 26). There are no visible remains of building foundations.

6.2 *Agglomeration* is the term that best describes the arrangement of the vernacular buildings of Hamble. The c. 1841 Tithe Map presents a plan that can be separated into two parts: The Quay, and High Street / The Square.

6.2.1 *The Quay* (of the Royal Southern Yacht Club) is at the east end of Hamble and much of this dates to the early C19. The waterfront must have changed considerably since the medieval period and the necessary mooring facilities might once have been cut back into the river bank in the past. Much would depend upon the type of craft used. Just west of The Yacht Club, and divided from it by The Rope Walk, is an irregular plot of land defined by two roads: Well Lane to the north, and a road known as The Quay to the south. This parcel of land is occupied by C18 and C19 buildings. The Bugle public house, on the south side of The Quay faces onto the waterfront and is supposed to be of medieval origin. It is listed as being C19. Both Well Lane and The Quay lead upwards from the riverside (The Rope Walk) to meet the east end of The Square.

6.2.2 *The Square* is at the east end of the *High Street*. In its present form it is not a square but a triangle with its base towards the river. The shape is the same on the c. 1841 Tithe Map. In any medieval town The Square would be recognisable as a market place, and this must be the case at Hamble. It is joined from the north-east and south-west by Well Lane and The Quay respectively; these would have provided access points to the market place from the River Hamble. Hamble's oldest buildings are on the south side of The Square and the High Street (C16 and C17). The Olde White Hart (C16) is only 120m north-east of the priory (parish) church. It is from here that a row of roadside properties leads eastwards, some fronting The Square, with the pattern continuing as an arc along The Quay to the riverside. In contrast, there are fewer properties on the north side of the High Street and they are all C19 or later. The Tithe Map shows a broadly similar picture.

6.3 *Synthesis* It is difficult to make confident statements about the development of Hamble. Clearly, the presence of the priory attracted trade from the river and it may be significant that the oldest buildings in the settlement are on the south side of the High Street, the same side as the church. Given its relatively small size (see paragraph 17.2), arable farming cannot have figured greatly in the economy of the parish. However, the boundaries on the north side of the High Street were straight and comparatively long in 1841 and it is probable that this area had been recently enclosed at that time.

6.4 *Site visit conditions:* overcast (28.3.2000)

7.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL POTENTIAL (Map 5)

Hamble-le-Rice

The archaeology of Hamble is not well understood and the areas of priority have been designated with this in mind.

7.1 *AsAP*

A single, large irregular area that includes the priory / parish church, both sides of the High Street, The Square and the riverside along The Rope Walk. South-east of the church an area that includes a green and some C18 buildings is also within the AAP because the origin and development of this area is unknown.

7.2 *AsHAP*

7.2.1 The south side of the High Street east of School Lane has one C17 building but many others have property bounds that might have originated as burgage plots. The Quay and Well Lane have been included because they have clear associations with the riverside, the focus of trading activity in the settlement.

7.2.2 The priory / parish church of St Andrew including surrounding grounds where development has been light. Apart from the known medieval associations of this area there is overwhelming evidence of Romano-British occupation including the presence of a high status building.

8.0 CHURCH & CHURCHYARD

St Andrew

- Originally the priory church founded before 1128 as a cell of Tiron, France.
- Single cell structure;
- Roman building materials present in the fabric of the church
- C11 / 12 west tower which includes a late Norman doorway;
- C12 nave;
- C13 chancel with windows and south piscina of same date;
- C15 north-east porch.
- 1800 south chapel;
- 1911 north vestry;
- Roof is of king post construction.

9.0 BUILDINGS (Map 4)

PRN	Details	Dates	Grade
5732-4	Manor Cottage, Jasmine Cottage & West Cottage, Green Lane	C18	II
5735	Ferryside Cottage (Ferry Side Cottage), Green Lane	C 18 / 19	II
5736	No 1 Sydney Cottages (Oyster Cottage?), Green Lane	C17	II
5737	No 2 Sydney Cottages, Green Lane	late C18	II
5738	No 3 Sydney Cottages, Green Lane	late C18	II
5739	Myrtles, High Street (north)	C19	II

Hamble-le-Rice

261	Henville House, High Street (north)	C19	II
1053	Manor Farm, High Street (north)	C19	II
5740 / 1020	Margery Cottage & Pump House, High Street (north)	C18	II
5741	Capstan House, High Street (north)	C18	II
5742	The Victory Inn, High Street (north)	C18	II
3119	5742 & 262: house between, High Street (north)	C19	II
262	The King & Queen public House, High Street (north)	C19	II
5743	The Old Vicarage (Dukars?), High Street (south)	1821	II
313	Church of St Andrew, High Street (south)	C12	II
5744	Church Cottage, High Street (south)	C19	II
5745	The Old White Hart public house, High Street (south)	1563, C18	II
1211	The Gun House including stables to the south, High Street (south)	C17, early C19	II
5747	Portland House and smaller cottage (north) High Street (south)	C18	II
5748	Castle House & adjoining Compass Point Chandlery, High Street (south)	C18	II
5749	Hamble Cliffe House, Kings Avenue (off)	c. 1809	II
5750	Hamble Cliff House: stable block	late C19	II
263	Sydney Lodge, including stable, Kings Avenue (off)	1789-98	II*
5751	Bugle Inn, The Quay	C19	II
5752	Quay House, The Quay	C19	II
5753	Sun Dial House & Royal Southern Yacht Club, The Quay	1818	II
5754	Coast Guard Cottage, Rope Walk	C18	II
5755	Leonard House, Rope Walk	early C19	II
5756	Mariners, Rope Walk	C18	II
1485 (4), 5763-6	Nos 1-5, 7 & 8 Satchell Lane	C18	II
5757 / 8	The Cottage & South House, School Lane	early C19	II
5759	The Old House, The Square	C17	II
264 (3), 5768-71	No 1 (The Old Cottage) & Nos 2-5, The Square	C18, early 19	II

Hamble-le-Rice

10.0 SMR DATA SW 447600 I06000, NE 448500 I07150 (Map 4)

SU 40 NE	No.		
	15A	448130 I06700	Medieval. Hamble Priory, site of (see Paragraph 8.0)
	15B	448130 I06700	Medieval. C13-14 pottery finds including domestic wares and imports.
	15C	448130 I06700	Medieval. Faunal remains (mammals & birds) recovered during excavation.
	15D	448130 I06700	Medieval. Two bronze tubes found during excavations. Possibly pen holders. Dated C14-15.
	15E	448130 I06700	Medieval. Floor. One room but partitioned. Observed & recorded during excavations.
	15F	448130 I06700	Medieval. Floor tile recovered during 1975 excavations.
	15G	448130 I06700	Medieval. Building material. Limestone blocks forming foundations of conventual buildings recovered during excavation in addition to blue-grey roofing slate (Devon).
	16	448130 I06700	Medieval. C12 Parish church. Originally the church of the Benedictine priory (see Paragraph 8.0).
	17A	448130 I06700	Roman. Ditch containing C2-3 pottery including Black Burnished ware and mortaria in addition to oyster shells & animal bones. Found during excavations within St Andrew's parish church.
	17B	448130 I06700	C2-3 pottery associated with 17A.
	17C	448130 I06700	Faunal remains associated with 17A.
	17D	448130 I06700	Oyster shell associated with 17A.
	18	448130 I06700	Medieval grave cut into Roman ditch (see 17A).
	20	448390 I06770	Medieval. C13 & 14 pottery found during extensions to Portland House, High Street. Includes green-glazed ware.
	31	448120 I06130	Iron Age. Linear bank & ditch average 1.5m high x 0.7m deep. The two features are c. 20m overall width. Cuts off a low marshy promontory (SAM No. 24323).
	32	448000 I06270	Medieval enclosure. Sub-rectangular, c. 170m east / west by 90m. Bank & outer ditch of c. 8m overall width and 1.2m height. Only south bank survives in good condition. Possibly a stock enclosure.

Hamble-le-Rice

	33	447910 I06050	C19 gun battery.
	47	448050 I06440	C19 pleasure ground overlooking the Solent. Developed as a housing estate, 1984-5.
	60	447700 I06300	C20. World War II valve pipeline.
**	66	448200 I07100	C20. World War II aircraft hangar. The SMR map reference was in error. The correct location is as given here. The building has been demolished as part of a housing development (28.3.2000)
	72	448000 I06000	Medieval settlement. Early documentary reference to Hamble (<i>Hamele</i>) in 1165.
	76A	448000 I07050	C20. World War II airfield.
	76B	448000 I07050	C20. Aircraft hangar.
	76C	448000 I07050	C20. Airfield control tower.
	77	448400 I06750	Undated. Three phases of road construction predating the present surface were observed during a watching brief.

10.1 Hampshire Romano-British Settlements survey

<i>Hants No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Parish</i>	<i>NAR / NMR Nos</i>
None listed in the survey.			

10.2 Scheduled Ancient Monuments (SAMs)

<i>SAM No.</i>	<i>NGR</i>	<i>Site</i>
24323 (SMR additional	448100 I06110	Promontory defined by Iron Age linear earthwork No. SU 40NE 31), St Andrew's Castle and remains on Hamble Common.

11.0 ADDITIONAL SITES / FEATURES (Map 4)

1 a	448130 I07010	Remaining airfield building within a playground used as hall. Immediately north-west of the playground boundary housing development has removed other contemporary airfield buildings.
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12.0 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

- Tithe Map 21M65/F7/103/2
- GSGB 315 Southampton
- OS 1: 2500 SW 447600 I06000, NE 448500 I07150
- OS 1: 25000 Pathfinder 1303 (SU 40 / 50), Southampton Water & Fareham; Outdoor Leisure 22, New Forest

Hamble-le-Rice

13.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Coates R 1989 *Hampshire Place-names*, Southampton, Ensign Publications
- Hughes M & Stamper P 1981 The Alien Priory of Andrew, Hamble, Hampshire *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club & Archaeological Society* **37**: 23-39.
- Sherley-Price L (trans) 1955 *Bede: A History of the English Church and People* Harmondsworth, Penguin Books Ltd
- VCH 3:469-71.

14.0 PRIMARY HISTORIC SOURCES

14.1 Domesday Book

Not mentioned. It is possible that Hamble was a part of Hound in 1086. The Domesday entry for Hound is incidental rather than full and it is clear that it was a sub-manor or estate of Warnford.

14.2 Subsidy Rolls

1334		Not mentioned.
1524	<i>1st survey:</i>	Not mentioned.
	<i>2nd survey:</i>	Not mentioned.

14.3 Manorial Documents

Hamble was a single manor.

14.4 Hearth Tax 1665

	42 hearths chargeable (22 houses)	
	28 hearths not chargeable (21 houses)	Total: 43
houses.		

15.0 PLACE NAME

1165, 1175 *Hamele*; 1368 *Hamele de Rys*; 1391 *Hamele in the Rice*. First element OE *hamelea* ‘crooked / mutilated river’; probably an allusion to the bend at Bursledon. Second element OE *hris* ‘(in) the brushwood / undergrowth’ (Coates, 1989: 85).

16.0 PHOTOGRAPHS

17.0 OTHER PROJECT ELEMENTS

17.1 Pre-Conquest Charters

None listed by Sawyer.

Hamble-le-Rice

17.2 Other parish settlements include:

<i>Name</i>	<i>MSP No.</i>	<i>NGR / map ref.</i>	<i>First recorded</i>
Satchell Farm (<i>Shotteshall</i>)	HIMSP19139	448000 107000	1251

NB Satchell (Farm) was taxed with Hound for the purpose of the 1665 Hearth Tax and it was within the southern bound of Hound CP at the time of the c. 1841 Tithe Map Survey.

17.3 Enclosures

Parliamentary:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Act</i>	<i>Order</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
None recorded.				

Formal Agreements:

<i>NEP No.</i>	<i>Agreement</i>	<i>Award</i>	<i>Details</i>
None recorded.			

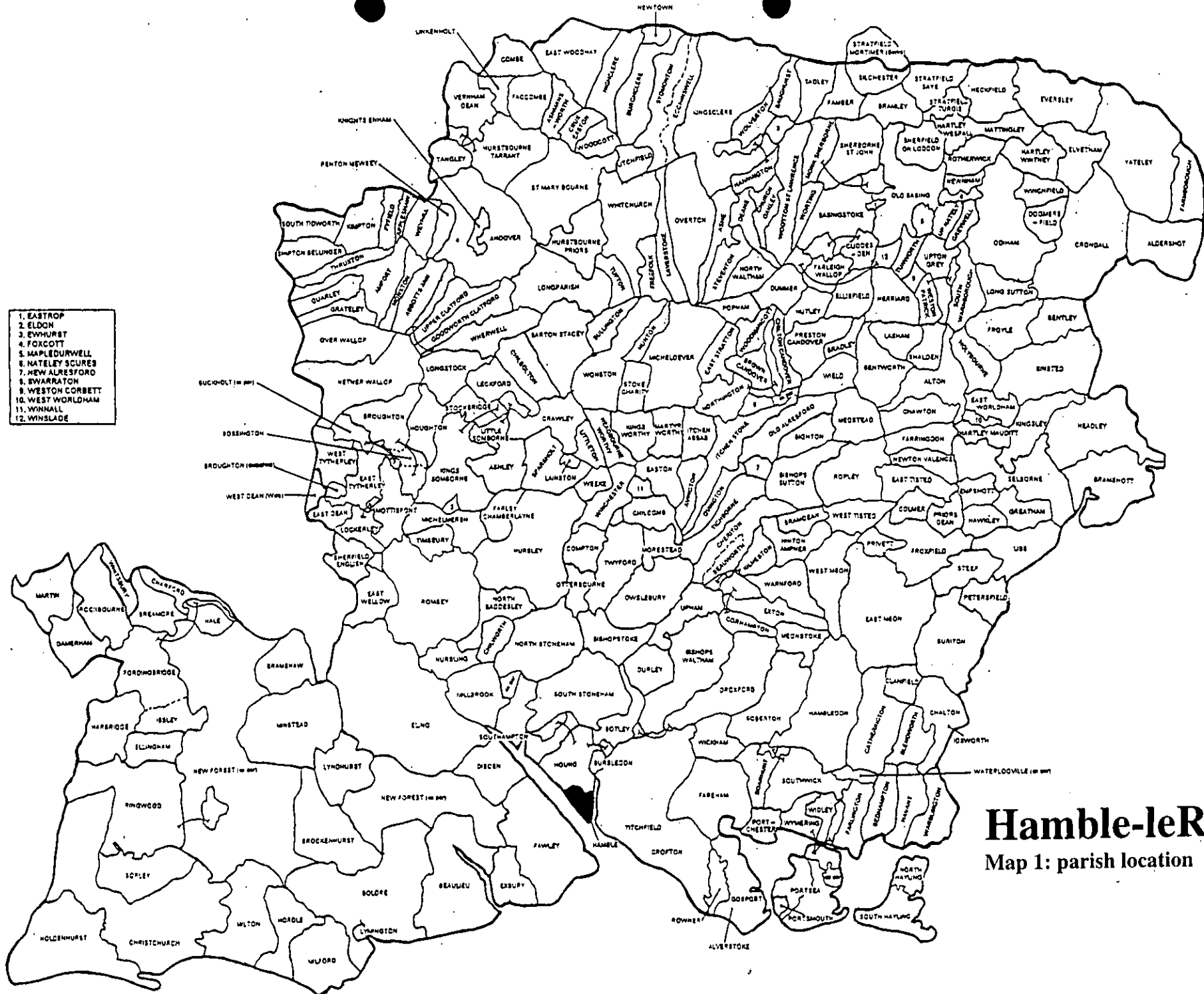
17.4 Commons & Greens (residual)

None known but 94 acres (c 39 hectares) capable of cultivation were included in the return to the Copyhold, Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners in 1873. This figure must include the common land to the south of the settlement known as Hamble Common where there is a medieval enclosure (paragraph 10.0, *no 3*). However, not all of this area could be cultivated.

18.0 ILLUSTRATIONS

- 1 Map 1: Parish location (not to scale)
- 2 Map 2: Settlement location at 1: 25000
- 3 Map 3: 1841 Tithe Map transcription at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 4 Map 4: Development & archaeological features at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%
- 5 Map 5: Areas of archaeological potential at 1: 2500 reduced to 71%.

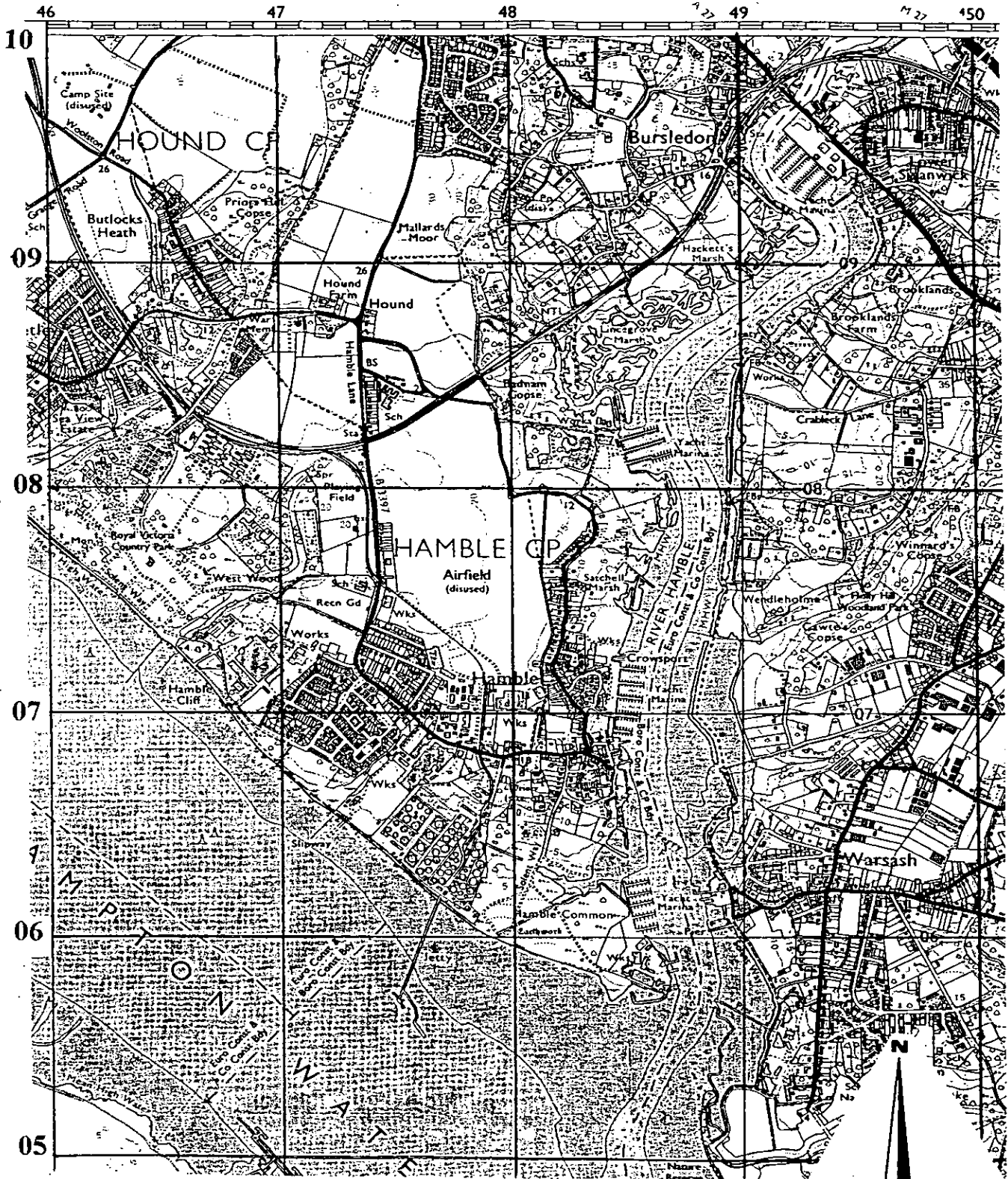
1. EASTROP
2. ELDON
3. EWHURST
4. FOXCOTT
5. MAPLEDURWELL
6. NATELEY SCURES
7. NEW ALRESFORD
8. SWARRATON
9. WESTON CORBETT
10. WEST WORLDHAM
11. WINMALL
12. WINSLADE



Hamble-le-Rice
Map 1: parish location

Hamble-leRice

Map 2: general location

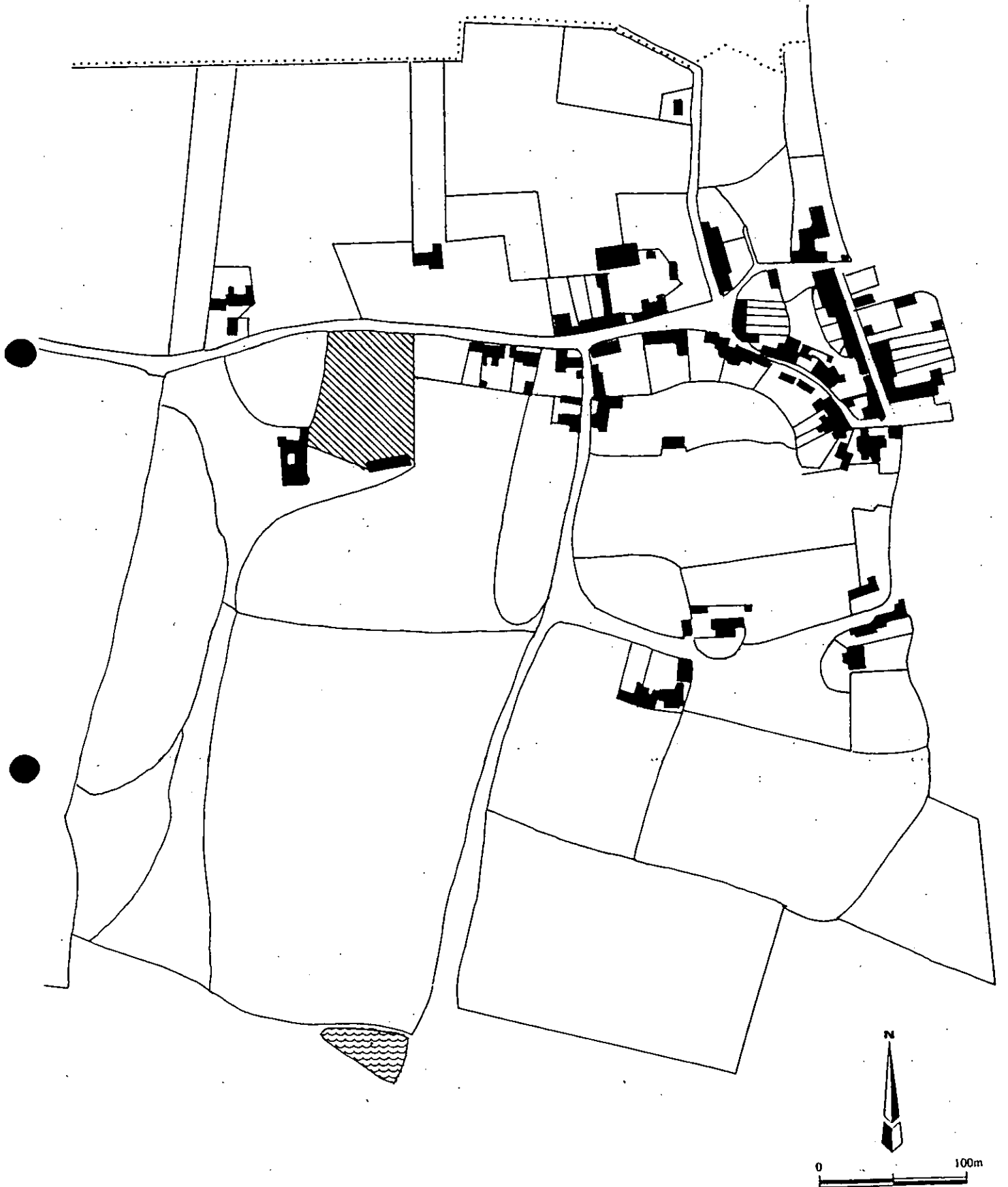


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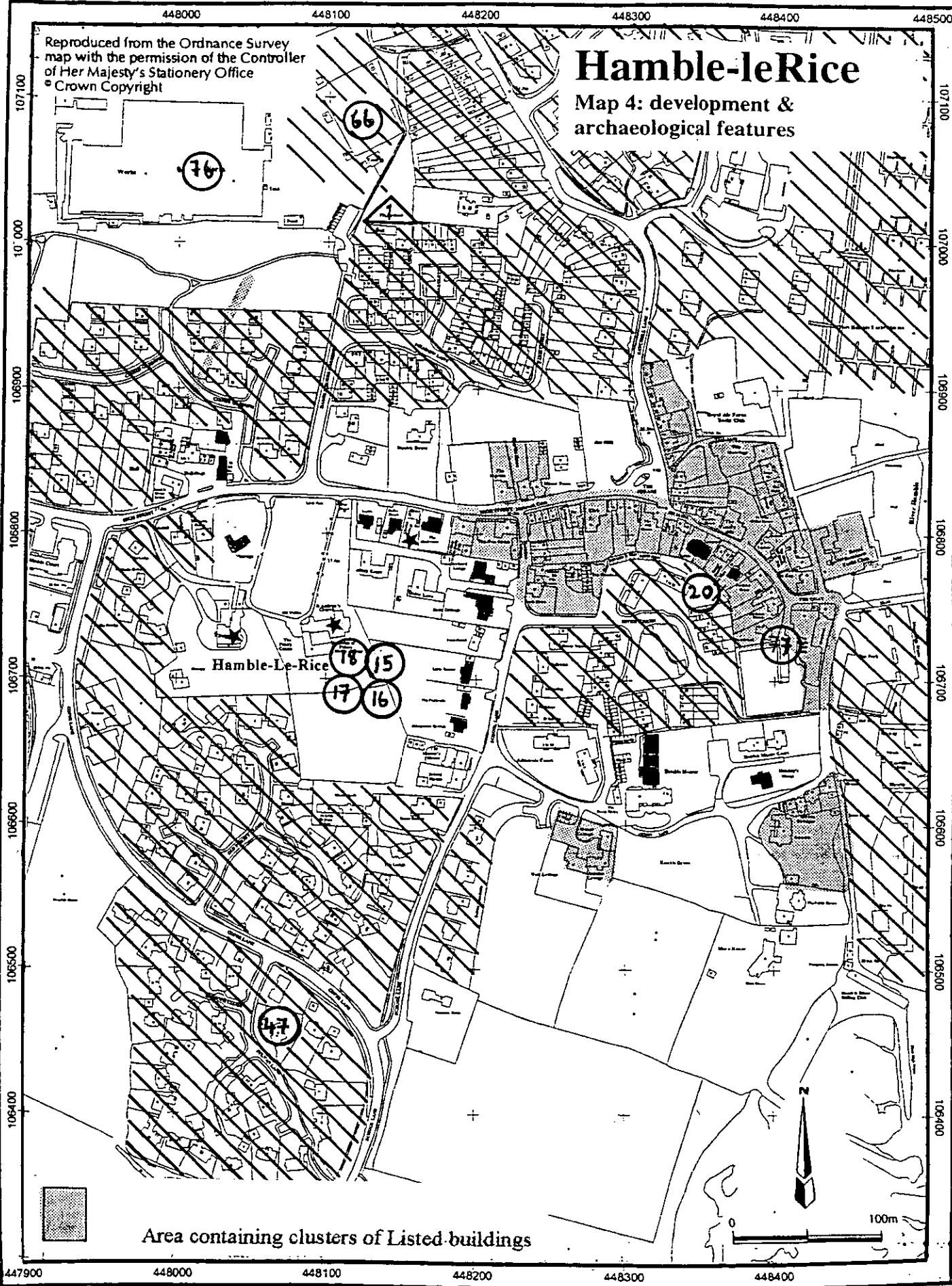
Map 3: transcribed from the Tithe
Map of c. 1841



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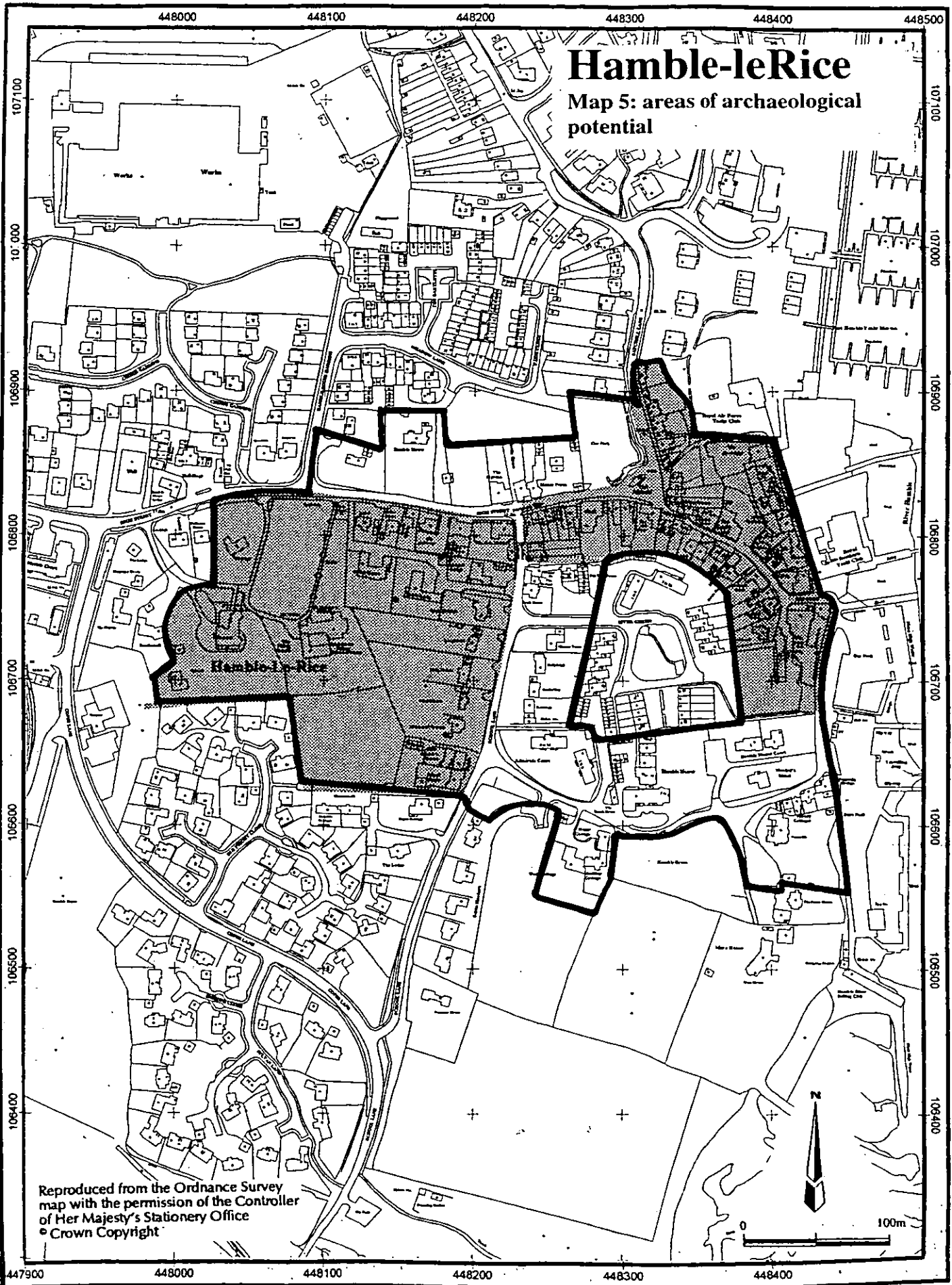
Map 4: development & archaeological features



Area containing clusters of Listed buildings

447900 448000 448100 448200 448300 448400

106400 106500 106600 106700 106800 106900 107000 107100



Hamble-le-Rice

Map 5: areas of archaeological potential

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