

Modern Living

With the building of the housing estates in the past 50 years, life in Watton has changed more than it did in the previous 1000 years. Few of the people living within the village now work in the village since, with the exception of some small industrial units in Mill Lane, there are few opportunities for employment (the Holden du Cros salmon packing factory in the High Street closed in 1988 and was converted to housing in 1994). Watton is now, therefore, 'commuterland' and its people travel to Stevenage, Hoddesdon and other areas of employment (including central London at a 1994 cost of £1896 per annum!).

There are a number of shops in the village, but sadly the number seems to be decreasing despite the extra houses being built. However, in 1997, part of the grocery store in the High Street was opened as a separate hot food shop selling oriental and Beijing cuisine. The garage in the High Street closed in October 1999 and the site cleared for housing development.

The village boasts a wide selection of facilities, including the clubs and societies listed separately at the end of this booklet; all of them welcome new members (and what better way is there for newcomers to the village to meet people). Many of these report their activities in the excellent Parish News which is distributed free each month to all houses in the village; they can alternatively be contacted through neighbours or the local shops, or through the Clerk to the Parish Council, whose name is given on the notice board on High Street, almost opposite the George & Dragon[13].

Each year there is a highly successful Church Fête on Spring Bank Holiday Monday, but the Horticultural Society's Flower Show and Fête on the August Bank Holiday Monday has now ceased after 52 years of declining enthusiasm. Various smaller events are organised by the school, the scout and guide group and local societies. The recreation ground is used for outdoor sports and nearby there an indoor sports hall and is a floodlit multi-purpose play area for tennis, 5-a-side football and netball; there are children's play areas on the recreation ground and in Great Innings. Outside the village, there are swimming pools at Ware (open air), Hertford and Stevenage (indoor), with squash, badminton, bowls, ice skating and a ten-pin bowling alley also at Stevenage. Water sports are catered for at Stevenage (Fairlands), Welwyn Garden City (Stanborough) and at the Lee Valley complex. There are theatres nearby at Stevenage, Hatfield and Harlow and cinemas at Hatfield, Harlow, Broxbourne and Waltham Cross, and the Stevenage Leisure Park, opened in the mid 1990s, provides plenty of night life.

For the more practical, there are builders' yards and DIY shops at Hertford, Welwyn Garden City, Knebworth and Stevenage; and for the green fingered, there is Watton Nursery and larger garden centres at Bragbury End (Stevenage) and Great Amwell (Ware).

From time to time there are visiting mobile shops and there are take-away shops almost everywhere.

The mobile library calls every two weeks.

Early Social History

Indications of what life was like in the village can be gained from the 'official' records such as the parish registers of births, marriages and burials and from the County Court records. In 1248, John de Tywe was accused of obstructing a roadway by digging a ditch across it and, over 400 years later, in 1653, Philip Collop was accused of obstructing a roadway by depositing timber on it.

However, the Court records tend to give a rather one-sided view of life at the time since, by definition, they only deal with those who did wrong (or rather more accurately, those who were caught). We know, for example, that common hobbies in Watton-indeed, in Hertfordshire generally-were poaching (including sparrowhawks, trout and ducks), unauthorised trading and producing illegitimate children. In 1701, for example, James Nicholls was publicly whipped at Hertford market place for stealing six of Philip Boteler's trout, value 10d. One legitimate birth worthy of note is that of Edward Penefather, son of Ralph and Marion, who was delivered at 'The Bull'[9] in February 1608 as Marion passed by from market.

In the 17th century, there was a national shortage of small change and the more enterprising traders took advantage of the authority granted by Government to introduce trade tokens, which they gave and accepted as change. One Watton trade token was discovered in 1964, bearing the name Katharine Allen on one side and in Watton 1668 KA on the other. She was a widow and a woollen draper and the token is particularly interesting since she had, four years earlier, been accused of trading without having served an apprenticeship. It is not known if she ever did, but it is tempting to guess that she was still unapprenticed when she issued the token.

During the times of religious and social change of the 17th century, the Courts heard some interesting cases. In 1653, for example, John Greenaway, described as an alehousekeeper, was charged with harbouring thieves and wicked persons in his house and (even worse) of allowing them 'to drink and tipple there and play cards on the Sabbath Day'. By 1661, one assumes that John Greenaway had died since an Elizabeth Greenaway, widow, was accused with Charles Turner, innkeeper, and Judith Foster, also a widow, of refusing to receive travellers in their lodging houses even though the constable had required them to do so (there is, unfortunately, no description of the travellers they had turned away).

William Mills was twice indicted for not attending church, the first time in 1678 with John Blundell and a Mr

Plumer, the second time in 1686, with Thomas Fallowfield and Robert Pluckrose. (Robert Pluckrose later, in 1694, had a turkey worth 10d stolen by James Ellis who, like James Nicholls in 1701, was publicly whipped for the theft.) Also in 1686, a Mr Crabb appealed against the removal of his licence to keep an alehouse on the grounds that false evidence was given. The charge had been of keeping a disorderly alehouse by serving beer, ale or other liquor between the time of the sermon bell and the time of leaving church! The Court was told that Crabb had been an old servant of the Boteler family and was of good reputation and credit; and the licence was (conditionally) reinstated. By 14 July 1707, the religious climate had eased enough to allow the Quakers a meeting house in Watton although, on 29 May 1717, there was a religious or political demonstration of some description by 'a great multitude' coming to Watton 'in a riotous manner with green boughs on their hats and horns on their heads and with flags'. There were, however, further charges of keeping disorderly alehouses in 1727 (against John Irons, Robert Ratford and John Chapman) and, in 1733, against William Hammond. This last charge seems to have been connected with two other charges before the Court at the same time: Thomas Gardiner was charged with 'being very drunk' and a mealman was accused of assaulting William's wife, Martha Hammond, 'with an intent to ravish'. Other more rural offences include, in 1680, the enclosing of an area of common land in Hayden's Field, Benington by George and Edward Campkin of Watton, the digging of clay from the common highway to Walkern in 1660 by Watton villagers and the failure, in late-1746, of William Cox of Bardolph's Farm[22] to report that his cattle had distemper.

It is also clear from these records, even though the reasons may have changed, opinions of politicians were little higher then than they are now. In 1678, Ralph Coulson, a smith, was charged with speaking 'scandalous words' of Sir John Gore MP JP to one John Lawrence. What he actually said was 'You have chose a fine member for ye parliament house, have you not'. John Lawrence asked who he meant and then answered 'I did not help choose him, he had noe occasion for my voyce but why doe you say these words of Sir John Gore'. To which Ralph Coulson is supposed to have replied 'Sir John Gore is a Papist and reputed to be one'. Slander indeed!

Watton also had its social iconoclasts: in 1779, a complaint was made by William Lloyd, a clerk, of Aston, that William Upfold, a yeoman, had insulted him, his family and servants by using rude and indecent language and gestures and that he had threatened Lloyd with violence.

A colourful family called Mumford lived in Watton and kept the Courts well exercised between 1825 and 1843. In 1825, Edward was bound over to keep the peace; in 1838, William was fined for poaching; in 1839, Abraham was bound over to keep the peace towards Joseph; in 1840, Abraham was fined for poaching and, in 1841, William had to provide surety for keeping the peace towards James! The family's last appearance in the Court records seems to have had a sobering effect (or possibly they moved to try their luck elsewhere) since, in 1843, William was transported for 7 years for stealing three ducks and two drakes, value seven shillings, from Abel Smith.

In the census of 1881, the population of Watton parish was 811 living in 188 dwellings. The elders inhabitant was 85, the youngest 3 months.

Watton Tragedy

In 1833, James Sheppard was fined five shillings 'for breaking glass' and his luck ran out finally later in the same year when he was shot by Robert Piercy, the village constable.

This incident is described in some detail in the *Hertford & Ware Patriot*, an anti-Tory and anti-police newspaper of the time. Under the heading 'Watton Tragedy', the paper describes what happened on the night of Saturday 7th December 1833 (and, in reading this, it must be remembered that the [Watton lock-up](#)[14] was opposite the George & Dragon[13]).

The report refers to the sounds of two men quarrelling violently and loudly outside the George from about 10 pm. The row continued, sometimes louder sometimes quieter, until about midnight when it came to a head and villagers, brought to their windows by the noise, saw the two men struggling together. A shot rang out and Sheppard fell. The surgeon, Mr Taylor, was woken and Sheppard was carried into the George, where he died the next day.

An inquest was held at the George & Dragon[13] on 9 December 1833 and witnesses (including a Miss Sarah Watts, who lived in a cottage opposite and claimed to have seen everything!) testified to Sheppard's drunkenness and, with less certainty, to the constable's forbearance. In the course of the inquest, however, Piercy was accused of megalomania, drunkenness and abusing his authority (as one of Robert Peel's 'new' police force) and Sheppard's case was taken by William Cobbett, a great authority of the day and a champion of the agricultural working man. He succeeded in getting a verdict of manslaughter, but the sentence is not known. Piercy was chased out of Watton by angry villagers and he does not subsequently appear in Watton's history.

Other sources throw a slightly different slant on the incident. The constable had been hired from the newly formed Metropolitan Police at the request of local landowners and was armed with a pistol rather than the more usual cutlass. That evening, while patrolling the streets, he was accosted by a drunken Shepherd who threatened the policeman with a bludgeon. Shepherd had no love for authority having recently served six months for assaulting the local squire. During the melee, a shot rang out and Shepherd fell with a ball through the head. At the inquest, a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide" was recorded, and Piercy was shortly transferred back to pounding the Westminster beat.

In more recent times, a second tragedy occurred during the Second World War when a stray bomb hit a row of cottages (now demolished) in Workhouse Yard off Mill Lane, killing two of the residents. Another bomb (V2)

landed behind the Methodist Church breaking most of the stained-glass windows and causing damage to the roof structure, which is now reinforced with metal straps. Minor damage was also caused when a bomb fell in the gardens of Watkins Hall Cottages.

Other significant events in the village fall under the headings of fire, flood and tempest.

In the early part of the century, the only thatched cottages in the village, at the north end, were destroyed by fire. In 1967, the mill, in Mill Lane, was destroyed by fire. This was a four-story brick building with a slate roof (probably built in the 1800s) that had been used for a number of years as a chicken factory. The mill had two latter additions to its structure, one on either side. These buildings still remain and have been joined together to form the present light industrial units.

On the night of 13/14 February 1990, most of the upper story of the Bull was destroyed by fire. It reopened in March 1993 having been restored to its original external appearance.

Serious flooding occurred in 1968 when heavy rain caused the River Beane to burst its banks damaging the newly constructed Scout Hut. Debris floating down the river jammed under the Ware Road bridge causing a back-up of water to flood properties in Rivershill, some to a depth of 3-4 feet.

In the winter of 1923/24 gale-force wind caused untold damage, in particular removing the line of elm trees along Church Wall, one tree demolishing the bier house by the church gates. This was subsequently rebuilt by voluntary labour. The hurricane of October 1987 caused little structural damage, but a few trees were lost.

Schools

Watton's first free school was founded in 1662 when Maurice Thompson of Lee in Kent and Sir William Thompson of London gave land and houses to a trust for the benefit of 20 children of the poor of Watton.

The parish now has two schools: the [Watton-at-Stone JMI School](#)^[11], situated within in the village, and [Heath Mount School](#), which occupies [Woodhall House](#). Heath Mount, a preparatory day and boarding school, was founded in about 1790 in Hampstead and moved to Watton in 1933.

The present village school has about 200 children and was opened in 1963 on a large site at the end of Rectory Lane. It is well equipped, mainly due to the efforts of a very active Friends Association. The school also operates recycling facilities for newspaper, glass, aluminium drink cans, and there is a charity clothes bank. The earlier school buildings, dating from 1816, remained in use as the infants school until 17 May 1980 when the site was sold for redevelopment as Old School Orchard.

A preschool playgroup occupies a building adjacent to the old school site.

Parish Council

Under the Local Government Act, 1894, Watton-at-Stone was granted the right to form a [Parish Council](#), and the first meeting was held at the Parish Room (now restored as cottages in School Lane, adjacent to the Community Hall) on Friday, 4th January 1895. Mr Abel Henry Smith was elected Chairman.

At that time, the main responsibilities of the Parish Council were to see to the collection of tins in the village and to maintain the oil lamps used for street lighting. It was also the duty of the Parish Council to appoint overseers for the collection of rates in the village.

The Parish Room was used bi-monthly as a Magistrates Court, and later used as a Clubroom with a snooker table.

The Parish Council now meets in the Community Hall, built in 1996 by donations and a grant from the Lottery.

The Parish Council has taken ownership of three major areas of land, the Sports Field, Watton Green and the Lammas.

To mark the centenary, the Parish Council ran a competition to design a village motif. The winning entry was submitted by Mr Phil Berry of Hazeldell. A booklet was published with a brief history of the Village and contained many old photographs. A video was also produced containing film of the mill fire, the 1968 floods and the Community Association Silver Jubilee Fete.

The upkeep of the [War Memorial](#) was invested in the Parish Council in 1935.

Memories

Memories abound from the older residents of the village of life before television and the ubiquitous private car.

Thanks to the children of Watton School, some of these memories have been collected, and extracts are recorded here. Even so, time has moved on and some of these recollections now require further expansion.

The old school [now Old School Orchard] used to have a bell on top that rang in the morning, and we buried some papers in tins for people of the future, but I believe these have been dug up again now.

I remember as a very small child seeing the soldiers in the memorial hall, they used it for recreation. I also remember tanks in the High Street.

We had a marvellous celebration for the Queen's Coronation. We had a parade through the village and were all in fancy dress—the rain didn't seem to spoil things too much. We had a party and were given a mug and a tin of toffees at our Sunday School.

There used to be quite a lot of shops in Watton. The Post office was a butchers, Watton Bakery [Summans] was owned by Wilsons—they sold everything, but not bread—the Bakery was owned by the Bonnetts [next to the

Alms-houses opposite the telephone kiosk/postbox], Miss Bonnett also taught at the School. The other grocers was owned by Inmans [next to Bull, by the telephone kiosk/postbox, now a private dwelling]. This was the Post Office and also stocked clothes, ribbons, cottons, elastic and all other things. Mr Milton had a shoe menders and a barbers where P&P have their office [opposite George and Dragon, now The Counting House]. He also mended the bell ropes and led the bell ringers. The green grocers was a saddler.

The school was opposite the cricket meadow, with two playgrounds and vegetable and flower gardens which we all worked on. Mr Furlong was the art teacher then. We were not always good when we did potato printing; one boy printed all up the sleeve of my white blouse for which he received the cane.

When the cookery hut was built [now the Play School], boys and girls were taught cooking and how to do housework and ironing.

Watton was so different in those days, it had so many shops and things. Blacksmiths: Mr Stubbington; Butchers: Mr Stewart; Wilson Shop: Mr Wilson; Westminster Bank (in Bull Yard); Post Office and Shop: Mr Inman who delivered groceries to people on a large bike with a basket on the front; Bake House: Mr Bonnett; Shoe-Menders: Mr Milton; Bike shop: Mr Stubbs; Sweet Shop: Mr Dudley; Cafe and Newsagent: Mr Natrass, where dancing classes were held in the cafe hall [now the Firs[23]] on Tuesdays; Hairdressers; Dairy; Off Licence; three pubs and a garage.

We all used to meet there [the mill] in the evening and talk, and sometimes I'm afraid we used to play knock-down-ginger especially on dark evenings until the local policeman caught you.

Wilson's shop was, once visited, never forgotten, with everything to sell from an elephant to a pin. They had a money-gadget that ran all across the shop which took your money from the counter to the desk and then back with your change. The ceiling was hung with long strings of milk-cans, enamel mugs, lamp pieces, all sorts of items.

Other sources point to a thriving laundry in a hut near to the Pump

Listed Buildings

Grade

[2 St Andrew's and St Mary's Church](#)

[2 Heath Mount School \(Woodhall House\)](#)

2 Abel Smith House

3 Bardolph's Farm and farm buildings

2 Broomhall Farm

3 Perrywood Farm and outbuildings

2 Watton Place

[3 Waggon & Horses](#)

3 69/71 High Street

3 87/89 High Street

2 91 High Street

2 93/95 High Street

2 99 High Street

3 101 High Street

2 109 High Street

2 111 High Street

[2 The Bull/115 High Street](#)

2 117 High Street

3 123 High Street

3 34 High Street

3 42/44/46 High Street

[2 George & Dragon](#)

3 124 High Street

3 128/130/132 High Street

3 The Cottage, High Street

3 Tudor Cottage, Whempstead

3 The Old Gate Inn, Whempstead

2 Watkins Hall

Parish Council

The parish is in the North East Hertfordshire Parliamentary Constituency.

For further information contact the [Parish Council](mailto:clerk@watton-pc.freemove.co.uk) on clerk@watton-pc.freemove.co.uk

Church

Watton is now served by the 15th century church of [St Andrew and St Mary](#). Henry Fitz Ailwin founded a chapel near Watton which lasted for nearly 200 years. Tony Rook, a local archeologist when excavating the site discovered a piece of stained glass, thought to be one of the earliest examples found in Europe. There is also an active [Methodist Church](#) in the High Street.

School

Primary education is provided by [Watton at Stome JMI](#) located on a large site on the edge of the village. Secondary education is provided by the larger schools in Hertford and Ware.

Pubs

Watton is well served with three [public houses](#), the Bull, the George and Dragon and the Waggon and Horses.

Sports

The village provides a wide range of sporting activities including Football, Cricket, Tennis, Badminton and Netball. A multipurpose playing area serves all year round netball, tennis and five-a-side football. A new [pavilion and sports hall](#) was completed in 1996 with the aid of lottery funding.

NATURAL HABITATS

The gentle valleys and folds of the parish as we know it today were given their final form by the ice sheets and melt waters of the last ice age. The underlying rock is chalk, which can be seen within the parish with its accompanying flints on the higher ground and in the disused quarries near Watkins Hall Farm[12] and Bardolph's Farm[22]. Elsewhere, the clay, sand and other alluvial deposits are clearly visible, and gravel has been taken in commercial quantities from Frogmore Hall[21] to the north and, more recently, in massive quantities from land to the east of Stapleford and Waterford to the south. The River Beane rises near Rushden on the Royston Downs at the north-east end of the Chilterns, the escarpment which forms the watershed between the Ouse and the Thames river basins. It runs through the parish from north west to south east and has been artificially widened into a lake in Woodhall Park. To the south, it joins the rivers Ash, Lea, Mimram and Rib in Hertford and flows on, as the River Lea, through Ware to join the Thames near the East India Dock in London.

It is likely that the fields to the west of the village were enclosed by the end of the 15th century, while those on the east remained open, common fields until the 19th century. As a result, the parish offers a wide range of natural habitats:

- ☒ open arable land, particularly to the west of the village, where hedges and trees have been removed wholesale and those which remain are tamed by mechanical hedge cutters
- ☒ the lush grasses of pasture land
- ☒ the small, uncultivated areas which are some of the most interesting habitats (although some, such as

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ged





the allotments and gardens within the village envelope
the river banks and marshes
the river itself and



the ponds and moats near Watton Green[1], Watkins Hall Farm[12] and Bardolph's Farm[22].

A large variety of flora and fauna can be seen within the village itself and a detailed study of the natural resources of the parish would reveal a wealth of material.

There are hedgerows of hawthorn, blackthorn, hazel and elder with brambles and crab apples, some of considerable age. The oldest hedgerow in the parish and, indeed, one of the oldest in Hertfordshire, runs from Toes Wood to Broom Hall Farm[20] and may, in fact, have stood unchanged since the original, natural cover was first cleared and tamed.

Of the many standard trees around the village, the elms have been sadly depleted by the ravages of the 'Dutch elm disease' epidemic. Within the residential areas of the village, there is a wide selection of the decorative flowering and fruiting trees.

There are several attractive areas of woodland, some more carefully managed than others. Moorymead Spring has, for example, been coppiced for centuries although it has now not been cropped for some considerable time and only voluntary efforts will give it a chance of survival.

Two areas of common land, the Lammas and Watton Green are in the ownership of the Parish Council, and Management Plans are being created to ensure the continued survival of these natural habitats.

TRANSPORT

Roads

The Roman road from St Albans (via Welwyn and Puckeridge) to Colchester ran through the parish and the present road between Watton and Datchworth still follows the old route for part of the distance. It is interesting to speculate where this road crossed the River Beane since no signs of the road were discovered despite a thorough archaeological survey when the bypass was being constructed.

It has been suggested by John Michell that the Romans themselves followed the routes of earlier tracks which may, in turn, have followed ancient ley lines. This particular route could then be linked to a ley line marked further to the east by an ancient mound near Little Hadham!

The 18th and 19th centuries were the era of the toll road, or turnpike, when new roads were constructed for the first time since the Roman occupation. Watton was a station on the toll roads from Ware and Hertford to the Welwyn turnpike at Broadwater. Administered by the Watton Turnpike Trust, which was established in May 1757, it originally had tollgates across both the Broadwater and Walkern roads near 'the stone' at the north of the village; two more gates were subsequently built at the south east corner of Woodhall Park across the Ware road and across the parish road from Sacombe to Hertford.

In addition, a side gate across the Whempstead road to the north of Woodhall Park existed from 1757 to 1758, but this made no money for the Trust since the toll collector was allowed to keep the toll money as his wages.

The Ware road was diverted away from Woodhall Park in 1841-1843 at the request of the Smith family, but the routes otherwise remained basically unchanged until the Trust was dissolved on 1 November 1875 and the roads were adopted.

The route of Watton's by-pass was subject to much discussion and argument within the village and a compromise solution was finally agreed. With minor additional variations, three basic routes were offered to the village by the County Council, and a vote was taken. The first route ran behind and through Blackditch Wood, to the east of the village, the second ran between Blackditch Wood and Beane Road/Lammas Road, and the third followed the railway along the west side of the village. From the point of view of causing least additional disturbance, the third route was natural, but this involved two railway bridges and would taken the by-pass very close to the church and through the Conservation Area at the southern end. The first would have been largely invisible from the village, but it would have had a significant effect on Blackditch Wood, and the County Council pointed out that it would be much more expensive than the second route.

The second route received the largest number of votes after the County Council had undertaken to carry out landscaping and planting in order to minimise its visual and audible impact on the village. This route was adopted and work started on its construction in mid-1983. It was opened on 10 December 1984.

The Railway

The first plans for a railway line through Watton were made in 1890 as part of a Hitchin-Enfield line and, although this plan was never implemented, the proposed route for the section between Hertford and Stevenage was incorporated into the Enfield-Stevenage link which received parliamentary approval in 1898. This line, the first extension to the London suburban system for over 20 years, was then estimated to cost £1.25M.

Work actually started in 1906, on the Enfield-Cuffley section, and the first train ran to Cuffley on 4 April 1910. Two years later, in August 1912, Robert McAlpine & Sons were awarded the contract for the line between Cuffley and Stevenage and a single-track line was opened on 4 March 1918. Dualling of the track was completed on 23 December 1920.

The first passenger train ran through Watton on 6 February 1920 after being diverted from the main line as a result of an accident at Welwyn. The first scheduled passenger service of four trains on each weekday, stopping if required at the Watton and Stapleford halts, started on 2 June 1924.

Fifteen years later, on 11 September 1939 immediately following the outbreak of war, Stapleford and Watton stations were closed and no more passenger trains were scheduled through Watton until 5 March 1962.

British Railways considered reopening the station in March 1967, but it was not until 1981 that any action was taken and the 06.23 train from Watton to Moorgate on 17 May 1982 was the first train to use Watton station for almost 43 years.

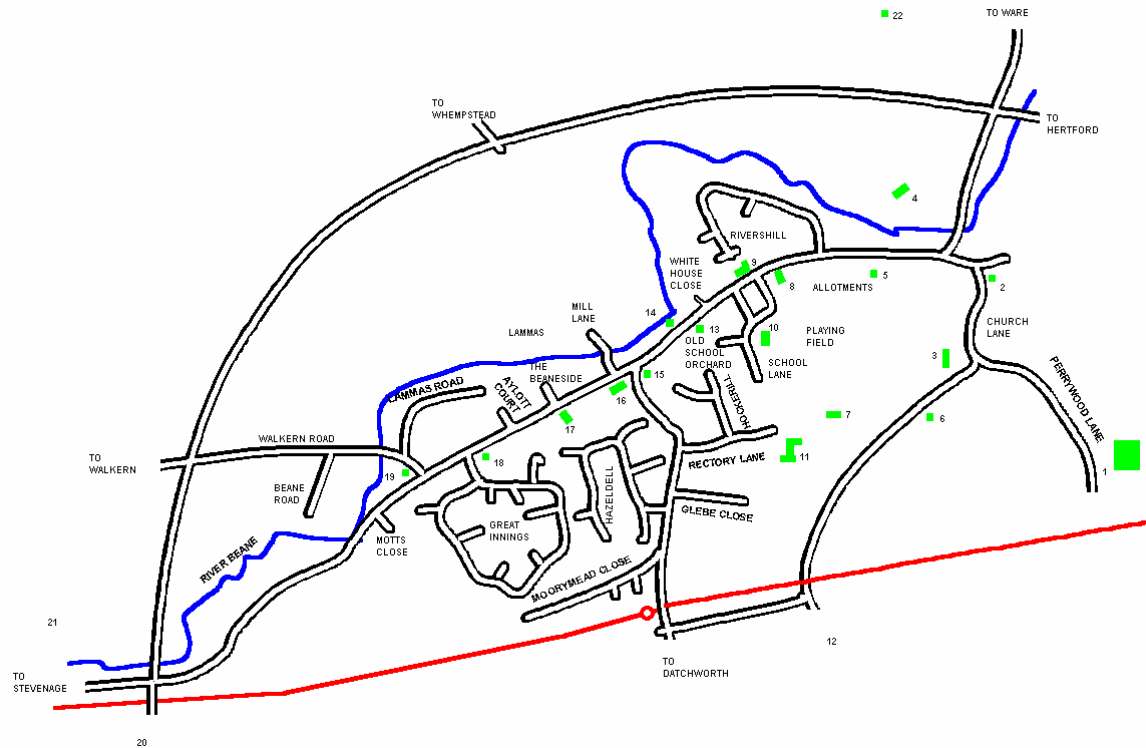
The costs of reopening the station totaled £120 000, but only about £30 000 of this was paid by British Rail! Local authority funds provided £80 000 and the village contributed £8000, £4000 by way of a donation from Parish Council funds and £4000 raised by an appeal to the village and neighbouring parishes.

The official opening of Watton station took place on Tuesday 15 June 1982 and was attended by Sir Peter Parker, Chairman of the British Rail Board, and representatives of local government.

Parking Outside the School Gates

The Governors and Teachers have become increasingly concerned over the last few months about the number of cars around the school gates at the beginning and end of the school day. As we are all aware, Rectory Lane is a narrow road and beyond the turning to Hockerill the space for manoeuvre is very limited. At present, a large number of parents are driving their children right up to the school entrance and, when two or more cars meet, the road becomes completely blocked. Cars are frequently mounting the pavement to enable them to pass each other. Nor is the school carpark large enough to allow the current volume of traffic to turn around in safety. The knock-on effect of this is that children and other pedestrians are walking in the road and dodging between the cars. This is clearly not safe. The volume of traffic also causes considerable inconvenience and difficulty to the school's neighbours.

We therefore strongly urge all parents and carers to drive **no closer to the school than the turning to Hockerill.**



1 Watton Green 7 Glebe House 13 George and Dragon 19 Waggon and Horses 2 Watton Cottage 8 Memorial Hall 14 Lock-up 20 Broomhall Farm 3 St Andrew and St Mary 9 The Bull 15 Pump 21 Frogmore Hall 4 Watton House 10 Community Hall 16 Watton Place 22 Bardolph's Farm 5 The Chestnuts 11 School 17 Methodist Church 23 The Firs 6 Crowbury 12 Watkins Hall Farm 18 Grey House