



Conduit House, Whitewebbs Road, EN2 9HW

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Age; Rarity; Historic Association; Archaeological Interest;

Typology: Garden and Park Structure / Landscape;

The conduit house is a rare surviving example of a structure built over a spring or other water source to protect it from unauthorised use. In 1570 Elizabeth I granted the mansion of White Webbs to her doctor, Robert Huicke. To provide the mansion with water she also granted him a "conduit head and building" together with related conduits and pipes. How much of the present structure dates back to Huicke's time is uncertain: according to Andrew Newman* part of the structure is constructed of narrow bricks which suggest an early date, but there have evidently been extensive later repairs. The building covered a cistern in which water from the spring was collected and from which it was piped to the original White Webbs house (or its outbuildings) and later to the existing mansion. It appears that at some point pumping machinery was installed –possibly to supply water to the neighbouring ornamental lake -, but this was later removed. Apart from being a significant example of Tudor water supply technology, the building is the only relic of the original White Webbs mansion, which was used as a base by the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot.*Andre Newman, Conservation Management Plan, the Old Conduit House, Whitewebbs Park, Enfield, March 2009

Image to be added upon adoption

Whitewebbs House, Whitewebbs Road, EN2 9HH

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Historic Association; Architectural Quality; Landmark Status;

Typology: Commercial; Residential;

C18th, remodelled C19th house in Whitewebbs Wood. House built for Dr Abraham Wilkinson 1791, replacing previous building. Charles Stuart Robinson added a wing and embellishments and curved pediment to west front in 1881, giving a French chateau look. Bought by the local authority in 1931 and latterly an elderly person's home. Now a pub restaurant. Two storeys, stucco. Tiled pitched gable ended roof. Chimney stacks. East front balustrade with urn finials and dentil course to eaves line. Quoin detail. Two two storey canted bays, with balconies on projecting brackets. Single storey wings at each end, with arched windows, embellished with garlands and keystones glazing with decorative glazing bars at top. Bow flank. Quoin and balustrade detail carried repeated. Balustrade detail also around perimeter and up external staircase. Sash windows to first floor six over six.

Image to be added upon adoption

Whitewebbs Park, Whitewebbs Road, EN2 9HW

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Age; Historic Association; Archaeological Interest; Designed Landscape Merit; Social and Communal Value;

Typology: Garden and Park Structure / Landscape;

Whitewebbs Park, containing a public golf course and areas of woodland, is made up from former parkland laid out after the 1803 enclosure of the former Enfield parish common land which had been created after Enfield Chase was divided up in 1777. Agnes and Stephen Wilford lived at Whitewebbs in 1543, and in 1570 a mansion of that name was owned by Dr Robert Huicke, physician to Henry VIII. The house was reputed to have been one of the meeting places of the Gunpowder Plot conspirators. The old house was demolished in 1790. The present house was built in 1791 by Dr Abraham Wilkinson, a notable agricultural improver. At one time the New River, constructed in the early 17th century by Sir Hugh Myddelton, ran through Whitewebbs estate and was carried over Cuffley Brook in a cast iron aqueduct built in 1820. However, the loop through Whitewebbs was abandoned in 1859 when work was carried out to straighten the New River. When the Whitewebbs loop of the New River became redundant it was turned into an ornamental lake. In 1931 the estate was bought from Sir Duncan Orr-Lewis by Enfield Urban District Council and Middlesex County Council and made into the public golf course, which retains much of the parkland character.

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Photo added for information

Stable Block, Whitewebbs House, Whitewebbs Road, EN2 9HH

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Historic Association; Architectural Quality; Group Value;

Typology: Agricultural Building; Commercial;

The Stable Block, constructed of red brick with a hipped slate roof and gable-fronted dormers, originally served Whitewebbs House (see Entry No.257). This Victorian two-storey structure features a main range flanked by symmetrical wings on either side. Located to the northwest of the House, the building stands as a testament to the historic use of the estate. Since 1932, it has been repurposed as the golf clubhouse for Whitewebbs Golf Club. Its continued use and preservation highlight its significance as a key element of the estate's history. This is an additional entry separated from the main House due to its typology and unique significance.

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Image to be added upon adoption

Garden Walls, Whitewebbs House, Whitewebbs Road, EN2 9HH

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Historic Association; Group Value; Designed Landscape Merit;

Typology: Garden and Park Structure / Landscape;

The garden walls of the Whitewebbs House (see Entry No.257), marking the boundary of the historic garden. This is an additional entry separated from the main House due to its typology and unique significance.



New River (Abandoned Whitewebbs Loop),
Flash Lane, Caterhatch Lane / Fort Hill,
Several

Ward: Whitewebbs

Conservation Area: No

Significance: Age; Rarity; Historical
Assosiation; Archological Intrest; Landmark
Status

Typology: Industrial Building or Sturcutre;

The New River, one of the major engineering works of the 17th century, was built and partially funded by Thomas Myddleton to bring fresh water from springs near Hertford to London. To minimise the need for tunnels and aqueducts, Myddleton's plan brought the New River south by a sinuous route following the contour lines to avoid crossing the valleys which run eastwards towards the Lea Valley. In later centuries improved technology made it possible to bridge these valleys using pipes or aqueducts and a number of the detours or "loops" were cut off and abandoned. The Whitewebbs Loop was one of these: it was abandoned in the 1850s.

The abandoned Loop runs largely through publicly accessible land. Its course, in the form of embankments and ditches, can be seen and followed closely throughout its length using existing footpaths. (There are traces of a former "Heritage Trail" along the Loop, which would be worth reviving.) It is of particular value and interest because

- The New River as a whole is a major historic monument
- The Loop allows an appreciation of the difficulties faced by Myddleton in threading the New River across the local topography. The Loop was itself shortened at various times during its history. It had to cross the Turkey Brook and the Cuffley Brook - in the latter case a short aqueduct dating from the 1820s survives at Flash Lane (scheduled as an ancient monument), and conservation of the traces of the Loop help to provide this monument with a context.
- It provides a unifying and interesting thread linking the various open spaces through which it passes.

Proposed removals A limited number of entries are proposed for removal from the existing Local Heritage List. They have been colour coded BLUE.

Proposed changes to expand or reduce an entry

Volunteers were asked to consider whether the existing entries needed to be expanded or reduced to ensure they captured accurately what was significant. Where it is proposed to expand or reduce the extent of an entry the revised entry is included within this consultation draft. They have been colour coded YELLOW.

Proposed new entries can be found towards the end of the revised Local Heritage List. They have been colour coded GREEN.

At this moment in time we are not seeking nominations for further heritage assets to be included within this review.

Entries which have not been changed, or have only had minor amendments are colour coded RED. Examples of 'minor amendments' include correcting addresses and updating the description