



1. Evron Centre

This building was originally erected in the 1860's as Southcliffe Villa. It was then sold to the nuns of the Order of the Sisters of Charity of Our Lady of Evron who opened a convent. These nuns were part of an influx of French Catholics who came to Britain in the

early years of the 20th century as a result of the Laws of Association passed between 1901 and 1905 by the French Government.

A French Benedictine monk, Father Eugene Roulin, later came to Filey to serve as the convent's chaplain. It was used as a convent school for Catholic girls until 1967/8 when it was sold to a property company which went into liquidation before any redevelopment took place.

It was then bought by Filey Urban District Council (FUDC) and used as the Town Hall. With the re-organisation of Local Government in 1974 the title transferred to Scarborough Borough Council and Filey Town Council (which replaced the former FUDC) rented it from them until 1992 when it moved back to its former offices in Queen Street.

The building was converted into business units and community facilities as part of a regeneration scheme in 2000. The local Police Station has recently moved in alongside the existing facilities.



2. Cairncross & Sons.

During WW1 this was the Manchesters Regimental Institute. The ground floor was the bar and the upstairs used for dancing. Much of their socialising would have taken place here. The 'Periscope' magazine was published by the Manchesters throughout their stay and

reflects their life in Filey during that time. Digital copies of the magazine can be viewed in the Crimlisk Fisher Archives at the Town Council Offices on Queen Street.



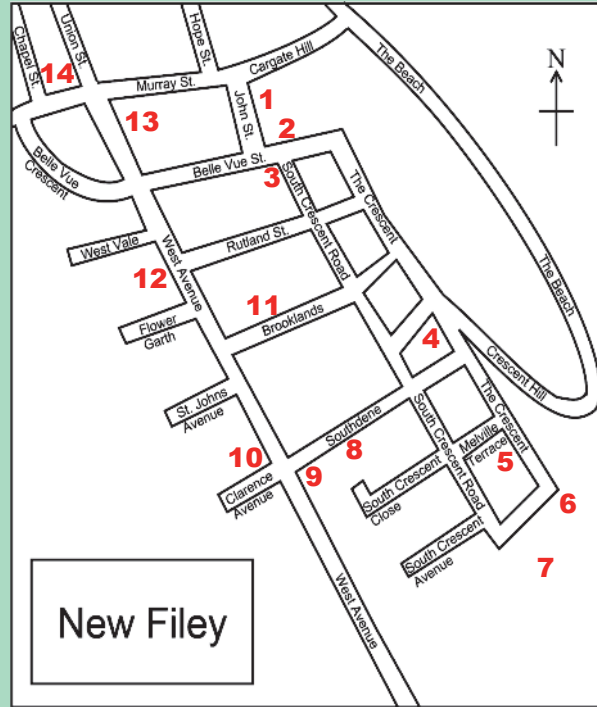
3. Vinery Café and Charlotte's Restaurant

Cliff House, at 40 Belle Vue Street, was built in 1842.

Charlotte Brontë holidayed in Filey and stayed regularly in Cliff House. Inspired by the beautiful east coast she wrote: "... the

glories of the sea, the sound of its restless waves, formed a subject for much contemplation that never wearied either the eye, the ear or mind"

It is said that the singer Jenny Lind, 'The Swedish Nightingale', also stayed here. Cliff House is now called Charlotte's and boasts a 200 year old vine in the conservatory. Look out for the blue plaque.



4. The Crescent & Royal Crescent Hotel

Built from the 1830's onwards the Crescent is a major feature of Filey's architecture and it is difficult to imagine the town without it.

Birmingham solicitor John Wilkes-Unett (1770-1856) provided the vision, which was realised magnificently by the architect Charles Edge, designer of Birmingham Town Hall. The Georgian style terrace, which incorporated the Royal Crescent Hotel, fits perfectly into its cliff top setting.

The Crescent (later The Royal Crescent) Hotel opened in the 1850's and was for a hundred years one of the most fashionable addresses in the North of England. Numerous royal and titled visitors stayed here in the Victorian and Edwardian eras and more latterly the Beatles visited in the 1960's

The gardens opposite, built around 1835, were originally only for the residents of the Crescent to promenade in and guarded entry gates were in place to ensure that this was adhered to.



5. Osborne House

The two World Wars brought changes and innovations to the town. During World War 1 many hotels and boarding houses were requisitioned to billet troops with Osborne House used as a convalescent home for soldiers.

Osborne House was the last to be built on The Crescent in 1890.



6. White Lodge Hotel

The history of the White Lodge dates back to 1801 when a piece of land known as 'Little Field' was purchased by Christopher Foster. The land was later re-sold for £400 and in 1856 the

'South Crescent Villa' was built.

In 1896, after a visit to Filey, it was bought by the actor manager Mr William Hunter Kendal Grimston and his wife the well-known actress Dame Madge Kendal. Pre 1914 it became popular with dignitaries of the Church, members of the Government, MPs, Peers of the realm and the Mountbatten family who came to stay with their families. House guests enjoyed tennis, golf on the adjacent land near Martin's Ravine or cycling. The Lodge grounds stretched down to the water's edge. At this time boating, sailing and sea fishing were common pastimes for guests. The Lodge was renamed Kendal House in 1918 and subsequently opened early in 1938 as the White Lodge Hotel.



7. Glen Gardens

To your left is the entrance to Glen Gardens. The cafe stands on the site of Ravine Hall, demolished in 1970's. This was originally named Ravine Villa, built by Henry Bentley of Bentley's Yorkshire Beers in

1837. In 1889 Edwin Martin, a Huddersfield mill owner, bought the villa and the road to the beach became known as Martin's Ravine. The lodge can still be seen in West Avenue.



8. Sea Cadets

The home of the Filey Sea Cadets in Southdene has an impressive WW1 deck gun outside. The gun was salvaged from a wreck off Filey Brigg.

The building originally housed the Pavilion Theatre that hosted variety shows and a repertory company. More recently it was a dance hall.

FILEY BAY INITIATIVE



A WALK ROUND NEW FILEY

This is the 11th pamphlet in a series produced by the Filey Bay Initiative as part of an ongoing commitment to the community of Filey

Filey Bay Initiative would like to thank the Crimlisk Fisher Archive for the use of some of the images in this leaflet.



13. Wesleyan Day School

The Methodist movement arrived in the town in 1806 starting with meetings in barns and sheds. The Wesleyan Methodist society was formed in 1810. A Methodist chapel was built in Providence Place in 1838 with a Sunday school added the following year. The Day School in West Avenue was built in 1857 followed by the building of the Victoria Hall in Murray Street in 1839.

Look above the Dixon's shop front to see the building.



14. Filey Methodist Church

with its spire is a central Filey landmark. It was built in 1876 for £5000 in the Gothic Style. At that time it was known as the Wesleyan Chapel, a different branch of Methodism to the Primitive tradition of Filey's second chapel, Ebenezer, which was built further along the street. In 1918 the building suffered considerable damage from an extensive fire. It was reopened in 1923. In June 1931 the Chapel suffered damage from the Dogger Bank earthquake when the top part of the spire was displaced.

In 1932, when the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Connexions were merged, the Wesleyan Chapel was renamed Trinity. Both Trinity and Ebenezer Methodist Churches continued side by side and significant differences between their congregations remained, with a more formal style of worship at Trinity which included a robed choir. Ebenezer catered for Filey's fishermen. By 1975 fewer than a handful of fishing families continued to support Ebenezer and in 1975 the building was closed. The two congregations were merged very successfully. The name Trinity was dropped and the building was renamed Filey Methodist Church. Ebenezer was turned into a builder's warehouse and shops for several years and was then converted into a block of flats.

FBI Chairman:

Aileen Newbury:

aileennewbury@aol.com

9. Old Library

This was the Town's Library, built in 1933, and was converted to a house when the library moved to its purpose built new home in Station Road on the 11 April 1995.



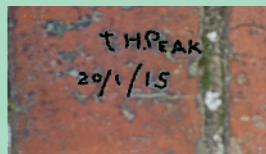
10. Clarence House

A girl's school was opened by Elizabeth Ware in what had been the Royal Hotel in Belle Vue Street around 1870. This was taken over by Lucy Martha & Margaret McCallum in 1881 who had this house built and relocated the school to it around 1900. Sometime between 1905 & 1918 Mabel Craven became the new proprietor and continued to run it as a school until 1929 when it was converted to a guest house. Then in 1938 it was bought by the Youth Hostels Association, but was requisitioned for the duration of WW2 as accommodation for French Officer Cadets who were trained there. After the war it reverted to a Youth Hostel from 1946 until 1958 when it closed and became apartments.



11. 7 Brooklands

Some of the Hunt's Cyclists were billeted here in 1914. Look closely at the front garden wall and you will see their initials carved in it. T H Peak, whose name is in the



picture, lost a leg in the war and later managed Peterborough Football Club.

12. St Johns

With increasing numbers of visitors there was a need for a church to be built in New Filey. An iron church was originally built on the eastern side of West Avenue in 1857, and this



replacement was built in 1871. The stone was provided by the Lord of the Manor of Hunmanby, Admiral Mitford. He died in 1870 before this chapel of ease, dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, was finished. It was designed by the unexciting, but dependable architect C. Hodgson Fowler in 1200s style and opened in 1873. In 1970 this was altered due to falling attendances and made smaller with a church hall to the rear.