



1. St Oswald's Church

The present St Oswald's church was founded by the Augustinian friars of Bridlington on the site of an older church probably destroyed by the Vikings. St Oswald was King of Northumbria, one of the

founders of Christianity in the North who was killed in battle in 641.

Building started in 1180 and the church was substantially completed by 1230. The nave and aisles were built first in the Transitional style. In the 13th century an eastern extension of the chancel was added with a tower and transepts on a grand scale. Norman porches and battlemented parapets were added to the North and South doors in the 15th century. The church was restored in 1839 when many of the original features were removed and the walls whitewashed. The plaster was removed in 1885 and the original stonework revealed.

Look for the pre-reformation stone altar, the reredos, stained glass windows, the front panels of the altar and the figure of the boy bishop.



2. Church Cliff Farm

This Georgian farmhouse is likely to be on the site of the 17C manor house of Sir John Buck. Investigations in 2005 showed extensive signs of burning in the

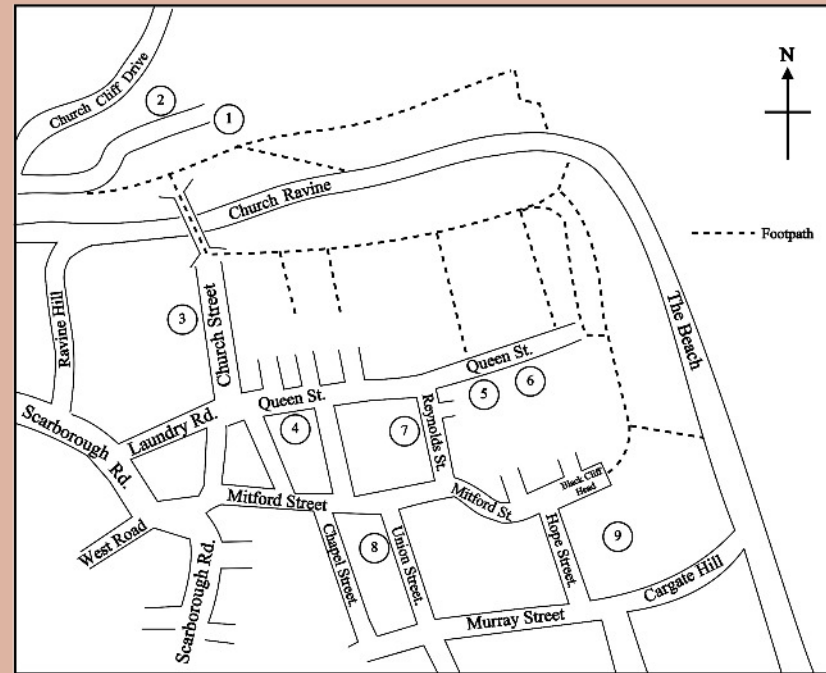
basement likely to date from when the Manor House was razed to the ground. Note the 18C Dovecote to the North and the ridge & furrows from before the enclosure act in the field beyond the garden wall.

From here cross the restored Church Bridge which was built in 1871 and replaced a lower stone bridge that was washed away in a storm in 1857. Beside the bridge is a spring where the fishermen came to fill their water barrels.



3. Church Street

Many of these interesting houses date from the 18C and St Oswald's Court was built on the site of the old Vicarage. No 41 Wenlock House is named after Lady Wenlock, an early visitor to Filey.



4. Filey Museum

The Museum building in Queen Street, which was originally two single storey thatched cottages, was built in 1696 and is the oldest domestic building in Filey. The Museum retains the original basic layout of

rooms, each one dedicated to a different aspect of local life and work which was common place in Filey until comparatively recent times.

The Filey Room contains a wealth of bygones and ephemera of local interest. There is a Sea Shore Room, a gansey knitting display, a room containing domestic equipment and tools relating to rural craft, a Victorian Room and a Lifeboat Room and the Fisher collection of photographs that records daily life in Filey and the surrounding area.

Outside is a sheltered garden containing many items of interest including the Bait House where a couple can be seen skeining mussels and baiting lines for winter fishing.



5. Filey Town Council

The offices were originally built in 1898 for the Urban District Council with a caretaker's house attached on the right-hand side. When the first fire engine arrived in 1891 a fire station was

incorporated on the left hand side and a bell was fitted to the tower to warn of fire. The fire station moved to its present location in 1935.

In 1938 an air raid siren was added to the tower at the time of WW2 when the Ministry of Food requisitioned the building. After the war the Urban District Council was based in a number of different locations around Filey and with the reorganisation of local government in 1973 became a Town Council. This building was renovated & re-opened as Filey Town Council offices in 1993 and also houses the Crimlisk Fisher Archive.



6. Foord's Hotel and T'Oard Ship

The Foords is the oldest pub in Filey and is a former coaching Inn now with a grade II listing. Possibly built about 1805 for the early visitors it was

originally called the New Inn. It was renamed after the landlord Thomas Foord and his wife Mary. The hotel was used as the Coroners Court in the 19C - often for bodies retrieved from the sea. It still retains an association with the fishermen.

There are stories of smugglers bringing their loot up from the seafront both to the Foords and T'Oard Ship. In the front window of T'Oard Ship there is a model ship which originally stood on top of the porch. It has recently been restored by the present owners. In the early 20C the Rev Oxley turned the premises into a Mission House for the young women of the town to keep them 'out of mischief' and also provided a 'Fishermen's Rest' to the rear.



7. 19 Reynolds Street

This small cottage was initially built around 1650, possibly earlier, as a single storey 2 room house possibly owned by a fisherman. Removal of the rendering during renovations

in 2007 revealed numerous features showing the alterations that had taken place over the centuries. The house has been extended to the rear and a second storey added. Records show that the house was used by a baker around 1900 and there are signs of an oven in the rear courtyard.

Excavations in Queen Street in 1976 show there has been known occupation in this area since the 1300's when it was known as Back Lane with the Packhorse Inn opposite on the corner of Queen Street (then known as King Street). Note the Victorian post box on the opposite corner.



8. Ebenezer Chapel

In 1823 the Primitive Methodist Society in Bridlington decided that Filey was a hopeless cause and it would be impossible to establish a Primitive Methodist Society there.

John Oxtoby, a local preacher, asked for a final attempt to convert the people of Filey and was very successful.

Ebenezer Chapel was opened in 1870. In 1932, when the Wesleyan and Primitive Methodist Connexions were merged, both the Wesleyan and Ebenezer Methodist Churches continued side by side and significant differences between their congregations remained. The Wesleyan chapel had a more formal style of worship including a robed choir whilst Ebenezer catered for Filey's fishermen. By 1975 less than a handful of fishing families continued to support Ebenezer and in 1975 the building was closed.

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The Fishermen of Filey became staunch Primitive Methodists and the town became known for the uprightness of its inhabitants rather than being a place of great notoriety. They did not fish on Sundays and one in ten catches was sold to finance the chapel. They started spreading the Gospel in song and this was the start of the Filey Fishermen's Choir. Ebenezer was then turned into a builder's warehouse and shops. It has been converted into a block of flats called Fisherman's Chapel and the building still carries the wording *Primitive Methodist Connexion 1870*.



9. Northcliffe House

The original house was built by William Voase, a Hull Wine merchant c1830. It was then sold to the Legards of Ganton Hall in 1845 who extended it to double the size. It passed

through various hands before Miss E Clarke bought the property in 1890. She commissioned Walter Brierley – 'the Yorkshire Lutyens' -to build a new substantial house. This substantial villa was completed in 1892 became and became Northcliffe House – very much as it is today. After her death the house became a convalescent home for the National Union of Printers, Bookbinders and Paper Workers in 1925, then it became apartments. The present owners are now in the process of restoring it. Northcliffe Gardens further down the hill were originally part of the property and featured a large Orangery. The rear entrance and former coach house can be viewed from the bottom of Mitford Street but the best view of the facade can be seen from the main entrance of the Evron Centre.

FILEY BAY INITIATIVE



A WALK ROUND OLD FILEY

This is the 10th pamphlet in a series produced by the Filey Bay Initiative as part of an ongoing commitment to the community of Filey

<http://discoverfiley.co.uk/fbi>

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