

Carr Naze is an SSSI so please take only your memories and photos. The cliffs can be dangerous so wear good footwear and keep dogs under control.

If venturing down on to the Brigg the check tide times before your visit.

The geology of Filey Brigg is of boulder clay overlying calcareous limestone which contains numerous fossils.

The area is a haven for wildlife and rabbits, seals, sand martins, puffins, guillemots, kittiwakes, skylarks and many rarer visiting birds can be seen. Don't forget your binoculars!

1. Filey Spa or Spaw Discovered in 1670's . Whitish water, that 'contained besides iron, a considerable proportion of sea salt, some Epson Salt calcareous earth, and probably much fix air' (John Cole: The History and Antiquities of Filey in the County of York, 1828). Used for chronic rheumatism, and for weakness and stiffness and contraction of limbs. It tasted like sea water and dose was 1-6 pints taken regularly over a period of time and was taken warm. It recently disappeared due to cliff erosion.

5. Roman Signal Station

Late 4th C – also known as a fortlet. Part of system of coastal defence to guard against Saxon raiders and was discovered Nov 1857 after a cliff fall following a storm. Excavations took place in 1993-4. The Signal Station was 50m across, & had a central tower 14m square. 5 stone blocks recovered from fortlet and can now be seen in Crescent Gardens. Mercury statue. medieval times. The stone base of the jetty was discovered in the 1920s and is only exposed at lowest spring tides. It extends 520m into the Bay and was surveyed 1997.

15. Rocket Pole Field

In 1872 Filey Volunteer Life Saving Rocket Brigade was formed to practice rescue techniques. Later it was named The Filey Coast Rescue Company and continued till 1960's. The 23 man strong company was in 5 sections who trained quarterly. They practiced by firing a line at one of the members positioned on top of the pole. The field is leased by Filey Brigg Ornithological Group who have constructed anew dew pond. There are many good sightings of birds.

11.Spittals

Believed to be late Roman or Medieval and may have been built as supply harbour for the Romans garrisoned at the signal station. It could later have been used by Saxon and Danish settlers as fishing and trading harbour – records show it was in use as a harbour in medieval times. The stone base of the jetty was discovered in the 1920s and is only exposed at lowest spring tides. It extends 520m into the Bay and was surveyed 1997

Gristhorpe Man

In 1834, further along the cliffs, N of Carr Naze, a local landowner discovered an ancient burial ground containing the remains of a very important Bronze Age man. Buried in a giant hollowed out oak tree with many expensive items, he is now on display in the Rotunda Museum, Scarborough.

Filey Bay Initiative

Contact 01723 515470 for more information

Supported by Filey Town Council and the Crimlisk Fisher Archive

FILEY BAY INITIATIVE



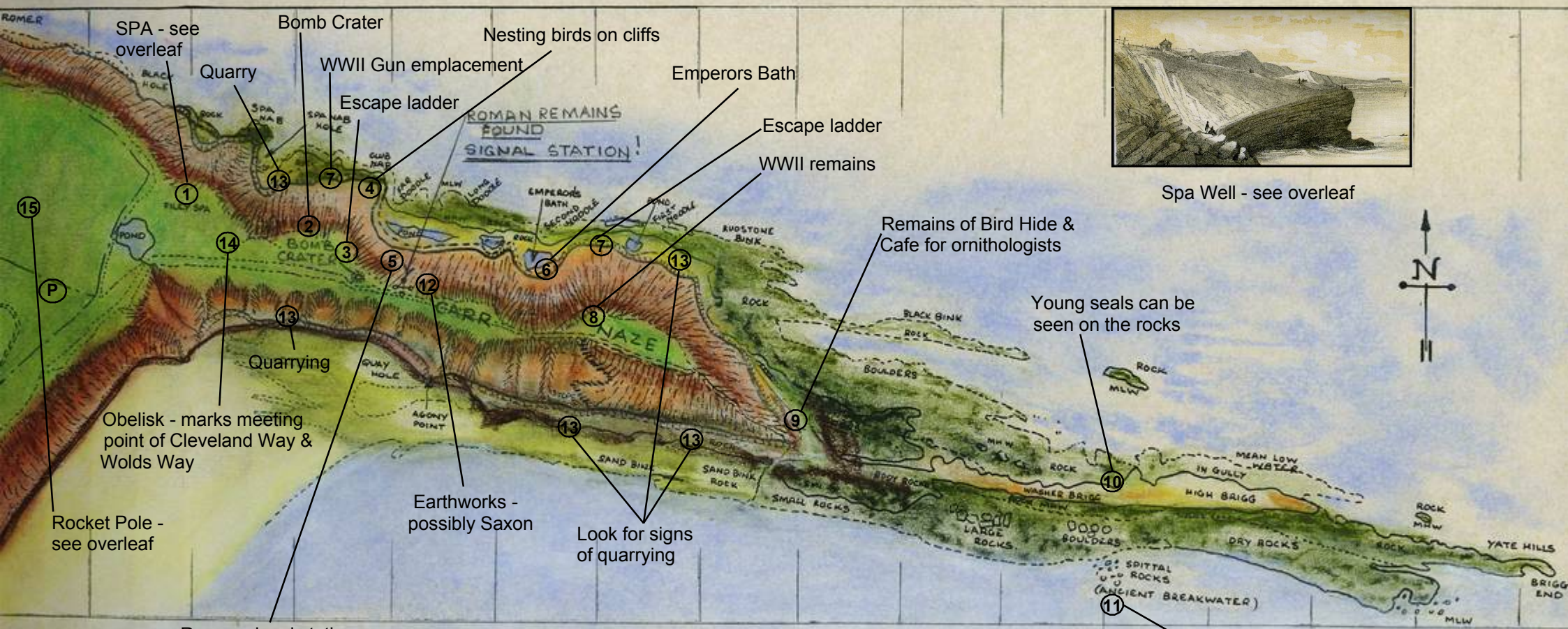
Mercury found on Carr Naze near the Roman Signal Station

Filey Brigg & Carr Naze

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

www.discoverfiley.org.uk

~ Filey Brigg ~



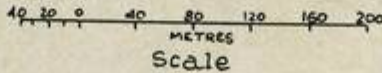
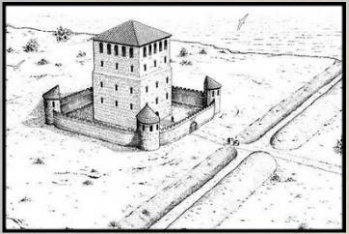
Spa Well - see overleaf



Young seals can be seen on the rocks

Spittals - see overleaf

- SPA - see overleaf
- Bomb Crater
- Nesting birds on cliffs
- Quarry
- WWII Gun emplacement
- Emperors Bath
- Escape ladder
- ROMAN REMAINS FOUND SIGNAL STATION!
- Escape ladder
- WWII remains
- Obelisk - marks meeting point of Cleveland Way & Wolds Way
- Quarrying
- Earthworks - possibly Saxon
- Look for signs of quarrying
- Rocket Pole - see overleaf
- Roman signal station - see overleaf



Painting courtesy of Mr Robert Briggs