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## 4 Discussion and conclusions

by John A Lawson and David Reed

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### 4.1 The Grassmarket area before the Flodden Wall

The stretch of the Flodden Wall recorded in 1998–2001 formed the north-western boundary of Edinburgh’s historic Grassmarket, which (it has been suggested) originally fell outwith the boundary of the early medieval town (Harris 1996, 27 & 587). The Grassmarket is likely to have developed during the early part of the 14th century and is first mentioned in the **Registrum Magni Sigillii Regum Scotorum** in 1363 as ‘the street called *Newbygging under the castle*’ (cited in Harris 1996, 306). It is not however until the late 15th century that its status as an official market is mentioned in an edict of James III (Harris 1996, 306) where it is referred to as the ‘*Westirmart*’. During this period the area housed part of the town’s official timber market and also the Friday market for second-hand goods (Harris 1996, 306).

It is not known at what time during the medieval period that the present-day layout of the Grassmarket was formally created. However the linear layout of the properties located along the northern side of the large central market place would appear to reflect a medieval origin. It is likely therefore that these individual burgage plots date from the origins of the market place, in the 14th–15th centuries.

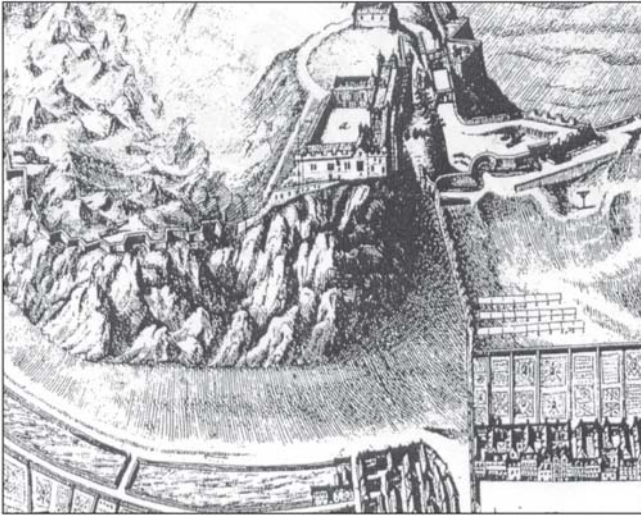
### 4.2 The site and its setting through time

Historically, the Flodden Wall (Illus 1) has been seen as being constructed in the months (and years) following the defeat of the Scottish Forces under James IV, by the English Army at Flodden Field (Northumberland) in September 1513 (e.g. Robertson, Wood & Mears 1929, 393; RCAHMS 1951, lxiv). The earliest reliable depiction of the Wall is in a sketch of the siege of Edinburgh Castle in 1573, published in 1577 in Holinshed’s *Chronicles* (Illus 11 here; reproduced in *The Bannatyne Miscellany Volume II*, facing page 74). This sketch depicts the Wall following a roughly zigzag route from the northern corner of Edinburgh Castle’s Palace Block towards the West Port, formerly located across the western end of the present-day Grassmarket. The course of the Wall then extended southwards from the West Port along the eastern side of The Vennel before turning eastwards to enclose the southern side of the Grassmarket and Cowgate and then turning northwards along St Mary’s Street, ending at the eastern end of the Nor’ Loch.

However it is possible to suggest that certain sections of the Wall were not newly constructed post-Flodden, but were a refortification of existing late-medieval town defences. Indeed because the West Port is recorded as early as 1508 x 1509



Illus 11 Sketch of the Siege of Edinburgh Castle in 1573, from Holinshed’s *Chronicles*



*Illus 12 Extract from James Gordon of Rothiemay's 1647 plan of Edinburgh*

([RCAHMS 1951](#), lxiv), it might have been that this particular section of Wall (Phase1, [Section 3.1](#)), that links the Grassmarket with Edinburgh Castle (across the line of the post-1828 Johnston Terrace),

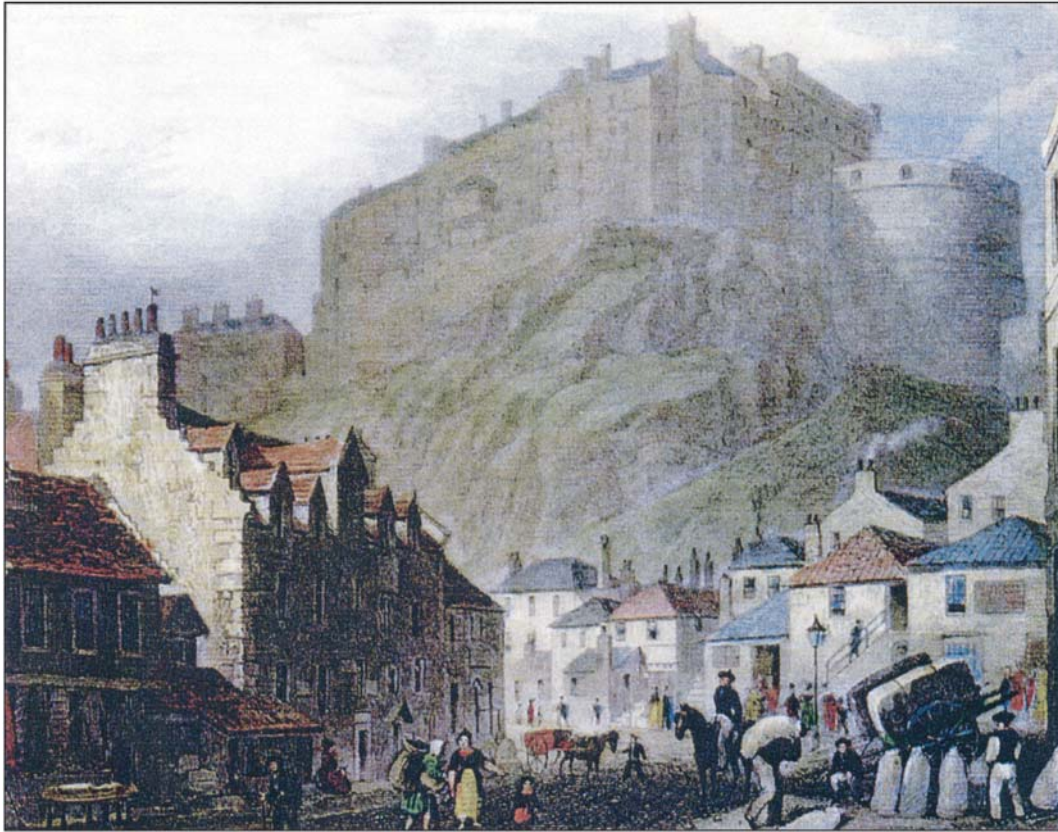
was already in existence some years prior to its traditional date of construction ([Turner Simpson et al 1981](#), 39; [Harris 1996](#), 273). Recent excavations adjacent to another section of the Flodden Wall, on the southern side in Chambers Street, revealed a medieval ditch that may represent a burgh boundary of earlier date than the Wall ([Ewart 1992](#)).

The 16th-century and later depictions of the Flodden Wall also show it to have been crenellated along its length, with towers located at regular intervals southwards from the West Port. These sources also indicate that there was a large defended gateway situated approximately mid-way between the foot of the Grassmarket and Edinburgh Castle. Its position is likely to fall to the north of the site reported here, however, on or close to the route of the present day Johnston Terrace. The sketch in Holinshed's *Chronicles* ([Illus 11](#)) could be read as suggesting that the function of this gateway was to provide direct access to the Castle, possibly acting as a sallyport. The gateway had however disappeared by the time James Gordon of Rothiemay's plan of Edinburgh was made in 1647 ([Cowan 1932](#), nos. 4a & b: [Illus 12](#) here), to be replaced by a smaller gateway located adjacent to Edinburgh Castle. Rothiemay's



*Illus 13 Extract from Alexander Kincaid's 1784 plan of Edinburgh*





*Illus 14 1829 view of Edinburgh Castle from The Vennel*

plan also confirms that the Wall's crenellations were still visible in the mid-17th century.

The area of open ground to the west of the Flodden Wall (Granny's Green) remained free of any development until the third quarter of the 18th century (Phase 2, [Section 3.2](#)). It is not until the period between William Edgar's 1742 *Plan of Edinburgh* ([Cowan 1932](#), no. 5a; updated 1765: Cowan no. 5b) and the 1775 revision of Armstrong's 1773 *Plan of the City, Castle and Suburbs of Edinburgh* ([Cowan 1932](#), no. 13b) that the first buildings appear in this area. The 1775 plan shows four individual square buildings running along the northern side of the road (King's Stables Road) leading from the Grassmarket to St Cuthbert's Church. By the time of Alexander Kincaid's 1784 *Plan of Edinburgh* ([Cowan 1932](#), no. 16; [Illus 13](#) here) the original buildings, first shown in 1775, had been replaced by a complex of structures partly built up against the Flodden Wall. The map evidence further shows that this complex was enlarged by 1817 (for the buildings, see Kirkwood's 1817 *Plan of the City of Edinburgh* [[Cowan 1932](#), no. 28a]; cf. also the plan of 1810, [NAS RHP4995](#)), with additional structures infilling the gaps previously shown between the buildings in 1775.

A coloured print of Edinburgh Castle from The Vennel, dated 1829 ([Illus 14](#)), clearly shows the density of these buildings. This print furthermore indicates that they were a combination of single and multi-storied tenements, roofed with a mix of pantiles (red) and slates (grey). The series of early

19th-century Post Office Directory plans of Edinburgh ([Cowan 1932](#), nos. 25a, 25b, 36a, 36b, 39a, 39b and 44a–44h) show that these buildings survived until c1850. However they were soon to be demolished, as they are absent from the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map published in 1853.

Granny's Green (Phase 3, [Section 3.3](#)) takes its name from the 19th century Wash House that stood to the east of the Flodden Wall, across the northern third of the development site now occupied by a studio of the Dance Base. This building first appeared on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey 6" map published in 1877 and survived until its demolition in the late 20th century.

### 4.3 Late medieval / early post-medieval urban walls in southern Scotland

*by Colin Wallace*

It has been observed that formal urban defences – which cost a town a great deal to organise, build and maintain compared to gateways – were rare in Scotland ([Stell 1999](#), 63–64). Perth, with its early 14th-century stone walls ([Bowler et al 1996](#), 927–29) stood almost alone in this respect for many centuries, when elsewhere, earthen defences persisted.

It is notable, however, that the 16th century – the time of the Flodden Wall – is also the time when more, new town walls are recorded in this country

than at any other period. Whereas in the 14th century, Scottish armies raided deep into England, from the late 15th century the development of effective siege artillery allowed the attempted reduction of English strongholds. The so-called ‘Rough Wooing’ of the 1540s (especially the campaigns of the Earl of Hertford, returning as Protector Somerset) somewhat reversed the pattern, with both English raids and large invasion forces targeting Scottish burghs and strongpoints. In the face of new European Great Power alignments, the monarchs James IV, James V, Mary and the regents during the long royal minorities had to cope with the complex, subversive activities of both France and England in 16th-century Scotland. Failures on the battlefields of Flodden (1513) and Pinkie (1547) were only the most visible signs of Scottish military weakness in this age of uncertainty (although it should not be forgotten that the Scottish fight-back was successful: Merriman 2000, 349–67).

The oldest town walls in Northern Britain would appear to be those from just outside the Kingdom of the Scots: the 13th–15th century defences at Carlisle and Newcastle. These two, plus Berwick and Roxburgh of course, were just some of those northern English towns whose stone walls were refurbished or constructed as a result of continuing Scottish incursions in the 14th century. At Carlisle, the series of grants of murage, authorising the citizens to devote the proceeds of tolls to the upkeep of the defences, began in 1232 (Summerson 1993, 123) and the circuit was maintained (through frequent crises) until well into the 16th century. At Newcastle, the earliest surviving murage grant dates to 1265. The main inland circuit was constructed during the 14th century, with the riverside lengths either side of the bridge over the Tyne added early in the 15th century (Harbottle, in Nolan *et al* 1989, 29–32; Fraser *et al* 1994, 145–49). Berwick was walled following its capture in 1296, the start of a series of programmes of defensive works that only stopped in 1569 (MacIvor 1998, 19–29). The development of fortification in Roxburgh probably was similar (up to the town’s abandonment) to that of Berwick, with a new stone wall dating from c1309 (RCAHMS 1956, 252–53), during its time as an English Crown possession.

Further north by contrast, the greatest effort seems to have been expended on the single-site fortifications and short-use defences that were within the power of individuals, towns and armies to construct (cf. Caldwell 1984). In the 16th century, when the gun was no longer new technology, examples of this long-lived practice are the blockhouses at Aberdeen and Dunbar harbours (1513 x 1533 and 1515 x 1523 respectively), the advanced defences at Tantallon Castle (1528), the English forts at Broughty, Haddington, Lauder, Eyemouth and Dunglass (1547–51), the French forts at Inchkeith, Leith, Dunbar and Eyemouth (1548–60), the fortifications for the siege of Leith (1560) and the ‘keiper dyke’ (1579 or earlier) at Annan. The English *trace*

*italienne* fortifications at Haddington in 1547 had made it one of the first British towns to be so defended (Merriman 2000, 316) but they were abandoned in 1549 and (presumably) dismantled after the Anglo-Scottish Treaty of Norham in 1551, if not earlier.

However, there were some late medieval/early post-medieval urban walls in southern Scotland, which provide a broader context for the Flodden Wall by showing that it was not alone. **Edinburgh’s** first defences (Illus 1) were the subject of royal interest relatively early on: the King’s Wall was first recorded in 1427 and further mentioned in royal commands of 1450 and 1472 (RCAHMS 1951, lxii–lxiv), before being overwhelmed on the south side of the burgh at least by later buildings. The undressed sandstone building walls found in 1973 during excavations halfway between the High Street and the Cowgate were possibly part of a joining-together of private walls to form the defensive line recorded in the documentary evidence (cf. Schofield 1978, 181). The expanded circuit of the 16th-century Flodden Wall (Illus 1) has been mentioned earlier in this report (Section 4.2 and Section 2.2); see Section 4.4 for concluding remarks about the evidence from the present site.

With one exception, there is scant evidence for monastic precinct walls in Scotland and what there is is unfortunately inconclusive as to the likely relationship of these construction projects to the town walls discussed below. The earliest section of (excavated) stone precinct wall at **Dunfermline Abbey** (elevated 1128, the monastery buildings rebuilt after destruction in 1304) was associated with the (broadly-dated) Phase 2 of the 13th/14th century at the Abbot’s House site (Coleman 1996, 76–77); elsewhere it was stratigraphically later than the (poorly-dated) 14th- or 15th-century backfilling of an earlier boundary ditch (Lewis 1995, 1028). The monastic precinct wall at **Melrose Abbey** (founded 1136, complete rebuilding begun early 15th century) first appears in 16th-century and later records as the Mantill or Mantle Wall (Curle 1935, 34/43/46), though the gates were recorded much earlier (Curle 1935, 31/36). Too little now survives above ground (e.g. Dennison and Coleman 1998, 73–74) to allow us to compare and contrast its form with the town walls discussed below. At **St Andrews**, a (new?) precinct wall around the Cathedral and priory, c6m high and 0.9m thick, was constructed and embellished with gun-towers in the first half of the 16th century (RCAHMS 1933, 240–43; cf. John Geddy’s coloured bird’s-eye plan of c1580). The greatest impact of these monastic precinct walls would arguably have been on the adjacent townspeople, rather than the more distant enemy that the burghs of Edinburgh and Stirling at least (see below) claimed to have had in mind.

Archaeologists have often pointed to an act of the Scottish Parliament in 1503 as a general context for the construction of urban defences in southern Scotland, for example in the modern accounts of the



possible town walls at Dunbar and Inverkeithing (below). According to this, ‘. . . it is statute and ordanit that all tounis and ports standand on the sey sid sik as Leth, Inverkethin, Kingorn, Disert, Crale and otheris, war [spend] thair comone gudis [the burgh fund, containing the main revenues] on the wallis of thair toune to the sey side with portis of lyme and stane . . .’ (Thompson 1814, 243: 20). Our present knowledge of four of the five places mentioned does not encompass early 16th-century urban defences. The possible exception is **Inverkeithing**, where W MacKay Mackenzie quoted two 18th-century references to the town walls (Mackenzie 1949, 42); the Scottish Burgh Survey noted the claims that (undated) traces still survive (Turner Simpson and Stevenson 1981a, 6–7 & 18).

The walls of **Stirling** are even later than those of Edinburgh, considered to date largely from the 1540s onwards and protecting the town on the south and south-eastern sides. They were rubble built, with gun loops and bastions, to a maximum of c6.9 m high (RCAHMS 1963, 304–06). In 1570, the Burgh Council of **Peebles** arranged for the construction of a wall around the east and north sides of the town; the circuit was extended in 1572 (Perry, in Dixon *et al* 2002, 50). This wall was rubble-built, with gun towers, surviving today to a height of c2.7m (RCAHMS 1967, 280). From 1591 onwards, as a culmination of earlier efforts, a defensive wall was put up on the landward side of the burgh of **Dundee**, which had been captured by the English in 1547. The new wall linked together the existing (medieval) ports and often used existing walling (Torrie 1990, 56–57 & 101–03). It is claimed to have been c 4m high, rubble-built, with at least one gun tower (Stevenson & Torrie 1988, 8 & 15).

In addition, it is sometimes claimed there was an early 16th-century urban wall at **Dunbar**, connecting the physical remains to the Act of 1503. There are definite traces only on the southern edge of the burgh – a substantial stone wall some 5.5 m high (Watson 1952) – with less clear evidence on the western side (Turner Simpson & Stevenson 1981b, 17; Suddaby 2003). The original Scottish Burgh Survey saw the date and nature of any such town wall as a problem to be resolved, noting a 1548 x 1549 report of the lack of walls, the absence of any circuit on Blaeu’s map of 1654 and observations of a decayed stone wall in 1706 and 1745 (Turner Simpson & Stevenson 1981b, 16). At Dunbar, the three town ports may be earlier than any wall (Turner Simpson & Stevenson 1981b, 5), but this is not certain.

Latest of all town walls would seem to be those of **Haddington**, scene of a long siege in 1548–49. Haddington’s later walls, dating from 1597 onwards (Gourlay & Turner 1978, 7), have more in common with the ‘low stone dykes’ shown by Slezer at the foot of **Linlithgow**’s burgage plots (e.g. Dennison 2001, 126–27 and illus 125) than with the substantial, gunned defences of Edinburgh, Stirling, Dunbar, Peebles and Dundee.

W MacKay Mackenzie, in his Rhind lectures, noted

several suggestive references to town walls at **Glasgow** from the early 14th century onwards (Mackenzie 1949, 42–43). This evidence is either minimised without investigation or simply not engaged with by later writers (e.g. Gibb 1983; Devine and Jackson 1995, 22 & 108). The date of the defences of **Kirkcudbright**, which seem to have included a town wall, is not certain (Graham 1977, 176–77 & fig 4). They were still extant at the time of the siege of 1547. The town wall of **Lauder** is similarly undated at present, being mentioned only as an existing feature in mid 16th-century and later sources (Turner Simpson and Stevenson 1980, 4 & 15). The original Scottish Burgh Survey suggested that on Blaeu’s map of East Lothian, published in 1654 but based on the later 16th-century survey work by Timothy Pont, walls are shown around **North Berwick** (Turner Simpson and Stevenson 1981c, 12). More recent writers are more sceptical of this evidence, capable of other explanations and not (yet) supported by remains on the ground (Hall and Bowler 1998, 667).

While for some years now suspicions have been expressed about the simple link between the construction of Edinburgh’s Flodden Wall and the aftermath of the battle of Flodden (Section 4.2), or about the relationship between the Act of 1503 and actual burgh defences in Scotland, it is unfortunately not yet the case that better historical contexts have been provided for any of the 16th-century burgh defences listed above. As an example of what could be achieved, see Wolfe’s analysis of 16th-century French walled towns (Wolfe 2000). In France, compelling circumstances for town defences only arose after the mid-14th century, when royal wishes coincided with local needs to allow the financing of such works. During the Wars of Religion, Wolfe argues that the earlier framework of municipal self-protection survived to allow the rapid repair and upgrade of urban defences.

It is not possible in this short review to make good the omissions and fully understand the Scottish mechanisms, but contemporary records claim the making of town walls as a response to particular times of crisis (Edinburgh, Stirling) while arranged over a period of a few years (Stirling, Peebles), show burgh councils delegating and contracting with named individuals for the work (Stirling, Peebles, Dundee) and reveal fortification by royal licence (Edinburgh, Dundee) or as a civic initiative (Peebles, Haddington).

Systematic investigations of the documentary evidence for Edinburgh’s defences have tended to start from 1513 rather than any earlier date: in his account of Edinburgh’s 16th-century defences Bryce reprints the post-Flodden proclamation, instructing the inhabitants to assemble in military array ‘. . . for the keeping and defens of the toun aganis thame that wald invaid the samyn . . .’ (Bryce 1909, 64; Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869, 143–44). In the accepted account, the key points are the resolution, as late as March 1514, that the sum of £500 Scots be

raised to fortify the town and the provost's subsequent (May 1514) declaration that this extent [a land valuation for taxation purposes] be collected '... for the strenthning of the saymn [i.e. the town], and furnesing of artailyerie for the resisting of the auld innemeis of Ingland . . . ' (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869**, 146). In the first item, '... the president baillies counsall and communitie hes grantit and consentit that ane extant be gatherit of the hail communitie extending to the soume of 500 pounds, with the dettis awand to the toun for the furnesing and defens of the samyn, efter the forme and effect of our Souerane Lordis writings direct for that intent . . . ' (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869**, 146). In the May declaration and others of October 1514, was mentioned the adaptation of existing boundaries ('... heidyard dykes') to make a defensive line (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869**, 146, 150 & 151). There are further references to '... the commoun walling of the toun . . . ' in the years up to 1518 (collected in **Bryce 1909**, 68) and works of repair and renewal (including the necessary taxation) were organised between 1557 and 1594 (**Bryce 1909**, 71–73).

Contemporary sources for the first building of the walls of Stirling (1547), Peebles (1570), Dundee (1591) and Haddington (1597) respectively state that:

money was to be raised over a three-year period '... to be expendit upone the strengthing and bigging of the wallis of the toun, at this present peralus tyme of neid, for resisting of oure auld innimeis of Ingland . . . ' (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1887**, 50);

'... the baillies counsall and communitie of the burgh of Peblis, all in ane mynde and voce, is contentit that the toun and burgh of Peblis be wallit round about as thai think maist nessare, in maist sufficient place, as thai think maist expedient . . . ' (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1872**, 312);

'... the Council concludit that the town sall be fortified be ane wall, according to his Majesty's licence grantit to that effect . . . the same sall be maist commodiously biggit, to the effect that the neighbours may bear burden therein according to their abilities . . . ' (*Dundee Burgh Register*, February 1591, quoted in **Maxwell 1884**, 222),

while by the end of the century, worried by their undefended town's susceptibility to the theft of livestock and inability in time of plague to keep out 'suspect folk', the town council of Haddington '... haif concludit, all in ane voce, [that] ye toun salbe wallit & stankeit about, with ane substantious wall . . . ' (*Extracts from the Council Records of the Burgh of Haddington* iii 1580–1599, 178 [November 1597]). The next month, one of their number was to purchase '... ane deid for walling of this toun . . . ', while the Parliament was in session (*Extracts from the Council*

*Records of the Burgh of Haddington* iii 1580–1599, 179 [December 1597]).

This report is no place for an extended discussion of the state of civic institutions in 16th-century Scotland, but it is worthwhile stepping back from the detail of particular 'projects' like the town walls to consider another aspect of their contexts. 'Mural ideology', as John Steane has dubbed it (**Steane 2001**, 194), is barely expressed in the Scottish burgh seals where towns like Edinburgh, Ayr, Dunbar, Kinghorn and Rothesay are instead symbolised as defended by castles (or ports/gates?). Aberdeen's seal shows walls and a gate, but probably only because it is depicting part of the legend of St Nicholas (**Laing 1850**, 208 & pl. 29.1).

The organisation of the Medieval Scottish town allowed for the burgesses to establish trade; order was maintained and revenues collected by the burgh superior (the king or the bishop, abbot or baron) and his officers. The gradual emergence of self-government in areas outside those of buying, selling and property rights can be seen in the relevant Edinburgh volume of the Scottish Burgh Records Society, where a 'maister of the werk' for the year was chosen in 1484 (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869**, 50) and the baillies summarise a contract for the '... furnesing and completing of the towre of the Tolbuith . . . ' in 1500 (**Scottish Burgh Records Society 1869**, 89–90). We have already noticed royal commands to strengthen the burgh in 1450 and 1472, rather than direct action being taken by the king. The published burgh accounts for the 16th century reveal that, though the provost, baillies and council were much concerned with levying taxes and raising money to further the interests of the trading community, major building projects do appear right at the start of the surviving town treasurers' accounts. For example, the New Well and a bulwark 'on the schoir of Leyth' in the time of Alexander Park, treasurer 1552–53 (**Adam 1899**, 77–101).

The difficulties of financing such an expensive project as the walling of Edinburgh are perhaps reflected in the extended date-range (1514–1518) noted above. This leads on to the idea that defence was not the most important motive for the provision of the town walls under discussion, or at least that vulnerabilities were dealt with by temporary measures while the grand circuit was slowly completed. Perhaps it seemed enough that the decision to fortify had been taken, as an expression both of civic self-confidence and mural ideology? The combined imperatives of defence and display, thought to be behind the monastic precinct fortifications mentioned earlier, are informative here and much useful recent work on town fortifications as artefacts of power is summarised by Steane (**Steane 2001**, 194–205).

The auxiliary idea of a town wall as an apparatus of control of any outsiders, cf. Haddington, rather than a seriously up-to-date defensive work, cf. the fortifications for the siege of Leith, links directly to an emerging difference of opinion in present-day

urban studies. It is clear that not much work has been done on the distinction between the adaptation of existing burgh plot boundaries and buildings to make a defensive line ('strengthening', perhaps) and the creation of entirely new defensive works ('bigging', perhaps). The former, certainly the case in 15th-century Edinburgh, is often as much as those sceptical about the existence of burgh defences are prepared to concede in the majority of cases (e.g. [Dennison 2001](#), 127 & 130).

I argue that the sceptics have retreated too far, falling back beyond the military field to abandon consideration even of the visual image of the town wall as a symbol of power. After all, the 16th century was the time when the need was felt for such a landscape statement as an earthwork bank defining the border between Scotland and England in the western marches, inland from the Solway. Thus the Scots' Dike came into being in 1552 ([Mackenzie 1951](#), 125; [RCAHMS 1997](#), 47 & fig 42). As we shift focus away from the accepted fact, repeated in all the books and papers on urban settlement history, that Scotland did not have many 14th/15th-century urban walls, towards the recognition that these things belonged instead to the 16th century, a suggestion can be made in order to provoke some new discussion. This is to take a view of the urban wall as another 16th-century symbol of power, the predecessor – in terms of civic building projects – to the later 16th and 17th-century provision of burgh Tolbooths or Town-houses (that were perhaps prompted by an act of the Scottish Parliament in 1597 requiring better jail provision: [RCAHMS 1996](#), 2). At the very least, with the dates of the various Scottish town walls being widely spaced throughout the 16th century, the Act of 1503 may have played an important role in reinforcing the medieval, European suggestion that a high wall was appropriate to a town, quite as much as any particular Scottish set of political, religious or military events, or of contemporary outside influences. In time, if we can make use of the opportunities for archaeological research afforded to us by redevelopment schemes, the material remains of the relatively neglected subjects of urban symbolism, militarisation and demilitarisation in Scotland before the 17th century ought to receive more careful attention.

#### 4.4 Conclusions

A town wall, generally lacking the sort of architectural detail that allows the chronology of buildings to be defined, will always pose problems of date when

the documentary evidence is either unclear or uncollected. In the case of the Flodden Wall, the foundations for the original build were never exposed during the present excavations. The work showed that the foundations of the later rebuild were cut through man-made deposits (clay with rubble, and some bone and oyster shell: [Section 3.1](#)); the accumulation above both the foundation trench and these earlier deposits contained 18th-century material ([Section 3.2](#)).

Given the survival of the line of the Flodden Wall at the Dance Base site as an important property boundary to the present day, it may very well be that documentary research (on property deeds and on other material in the City Archives) can confirm or refute the suggestion made earlier ([Section 4.2](#)) that the prior existence of the West Port might be evidence for a pre-1514 date for the Flodden Wall along the north-western edge of the Grassmarket. Elsewhere, the original tower at the head of the Vennel is proposed on (unstated) architectural grounds to be no earlier than the second or third decades of the 16th century ([RCAHMS 1951](#), lxiv) and the design of the Flodden Wall's gunloops have been compared to those of the Stirling Castle Forework of 1500 x 1510 ([MacIvor 1981](#), 105). The circuit was extended in 1628 x 1636 (the Telfer Wall: [Illus 1](#)) and modifications to the Flodden Wall as a defensive structure are recorded up until 1715, before its gradual demise from the later 18th century onwards ([RCAHMS 1951](#), lxvi). In that period the southern section of the Wall on the present site was largely rebuilt, when a complex of new buildings abutted the Wall's western (external) face ([Section 3.2](#)).

In an example of the management of change in a historic town, at the Scottish Dance Base an archaeological research opportunity – in a rescue context – was successfully integrated into an urban redevelopment scheme. The building recording and archaeological watching brief met the conditions of the Scheduled Monument Consent. The work has allowed the original (Phase 1) Flodden Wall to be described and preserved; while no dating evidence was recovered, it became clear during the post-excavation work that the rebuilding of the southern section of the Wall in Phase 2 can be linked to the map evidence of third quarter 18th-century redevelopment in the Grassmarket area. In the intervening period, there was no evidence of activity from the excavated test pits. Large-scale landscaping on both sides of the rebuilt Wall in the mid-19th century (Phase 3) led to its truncation, while it continued to serve as a property boundary.