

ARHEOLOOGILISED
VÄLITÖÖD
EESTIS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL
FIELDWORK
IN ESTONIA

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Esikaas: 2006. a Palutaja külast avastatud aardes sisalduv
hõbedatud hoburaudsõlg.

Cover: Silver-plated penannular brooch from Palutaja hoard,
discovered in 2006.

Tagakaas: Krõllid Palutaja aardest.

Back cover: Silver beads from Palutaja hoard.

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN TARTU AND VORBUSE SETTLEMENT SITE

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The Centre of Archaeology of the University of Tartu carried out several archaeological investigations in the territory of medieval Tartu (see the present volume Table pp. 7–10). More relevant data was obtained from excavations in the building at Küütri 1 and St. George cemetery and from the supervision work at Poe Street, Jakobi Street and *Toomemägi* (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. More relevant archaeological investigations carried out by the University of Tartu in 2006, in the area of medieval town of Tartu.

Jn 1. Tartu Ülikooli poolt 2006. aastal Tartu keskaegse linna alal tehtud olulisemad arheoloogilised uuringud.

KÜÜTRI 1

Investigations in the lobby of the building at Küütri 1 took place in connection with the restoration of the building (Tvauri & Bernotas 2006a). The building at



Fig. 2. A cesspit, made of logs, found in the Küütri 1 building, the content of which originates from the first half of the 16th century.

Jn 2. Küütri 1 boonest leitud lampkast, mille sisu pärineb 16. saj esimesest poolest.



Fig. 3. A stoneware jug, found from the cesspit discovered in the Küütri 1 building.

Jn 3. Küütri 1 boonest avastatud lampkastist leitud kivike-raamiline kann. (TM A 162: 103.)

Küütri 1 had no cellar. To build toilets below the lobby of the cinema, rescue excavations had to be carried out on an area of 37.5 sq. m. The earliest deposit of cultural layer in that area, a 60 cm thick black layer located just upon intact lime originates from the middle of the 13th century or the second half of the 13th century. No layers from the 14th-15th centuries were discovered in the excavation plot.

The most remarkable and find-richest object there was a medieval pine log cesspit (Fig. 2). The outer measurements of the cesspit were 3.9 × 2.6 meters, the cesspit was originally at least 1.7 meters deep (8-9 layers of logs). The preserved walls of the latrine were 1.2 m high. The cesspit was filled with excrements that consisted of organic material. A stoneware jug (Fig. 3), produced in the first half of the 16th century in Raeren¹, was

¹ Oral confirmation from Erki Russow (AI).



Fig. 4. A earthenware cooking pot, found from the cesspit discovered in the Kүүitri 1 building.

Jn 4. Kүүitri 1 hoonest avastatud lampkastist leitud lihtkedrakeraamiline pott. (TM A 162: 105.)

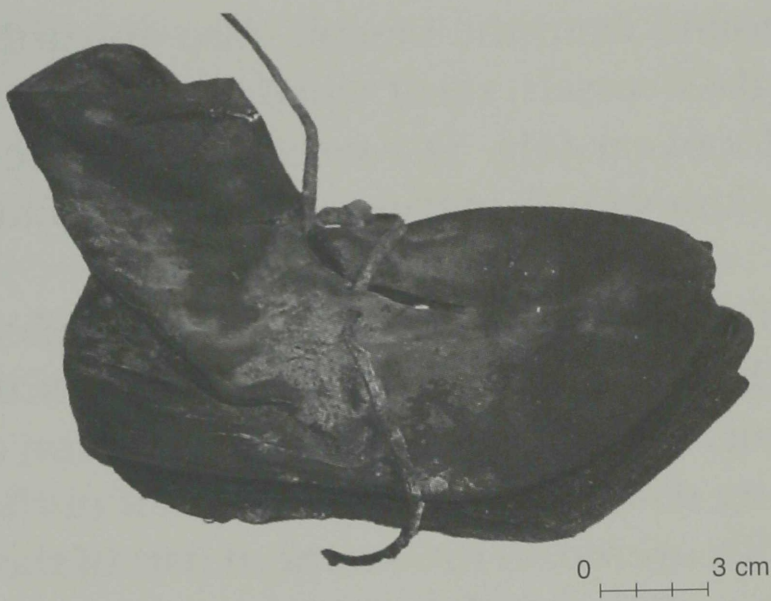


Fig. 5. Leather shoe, found from the cesspit discovered in the Kүүitri 1 building.

Jn 5. Kүүitri 1 hoonest avastatud lampkastist leitud nahkjalats. (TM A 162: 169.)



Fig. 6. Majolica from the Netherlands, found from the garbage pit from the end of 17th century of first half of 18th century, discovered in the Kүүitri 1 building.

Jn 6. Kүүitri 1 hoonest avastatud 17. saj lõpu või 18. saj alguse jäätmeaugust leitud Madalmaade majoolika. (TM A 162: 54.)

found from the cesspit. Also an earthenware cooking pot (Fig. 4), fragments of glass vessels, small wooden dishes made of staves, textile fragments and leather footwear (Fig. 5) were found. The cesspit also contained numerous cherry and plum stones, pieces of bricks, hazelnut shells, bird and animal bones etc.

The archaeological excavations indicated that from the 13th to the 18th century there was a courtyard in the area of the present-day lobby of the Küütri 1 building. In the eastern part of excavation area remnants of some light wooden building dating from the second half of the 16th or first half of the 17th century were discovered. In the southern part of the area a stone pavement from the same time was discovered. A garbage pit from the end of the 17th century or first half of the 18th century was found from the western side of the excavation area. Fragments of glass bottles and beakers, shreds of different ceramic products including Chinese porcelain and majolica vessels from the Netherlands (Fig. 6) and Dutch clay pipes were gathered from the pit.

ST. GEORGE CEMETERY

Rescue excavations in the St. George cemetery, situated at the crossing of Narva and Tuule Streets were carried out due to the construction of the road. An area of 374 sq. meters was excavated in the course of the investigations (Tvauri 2006a). The cemetery lies outside the medieval city surrounded with a town wall, on the other side of the river Emajõgi. On the investigated area most of the burials had been destroyed by the earlier installations of cables and a gas pipe. Nevertheless, 38 wholly or partially preserved skeletons were found. The depth of graves was up to 0.3–0.7 metres from the ground prior to the excavations. It is hard to say how deep they originally were, because the building of the pavement, installation of cables and other earthworks had definitely altered the original height of the

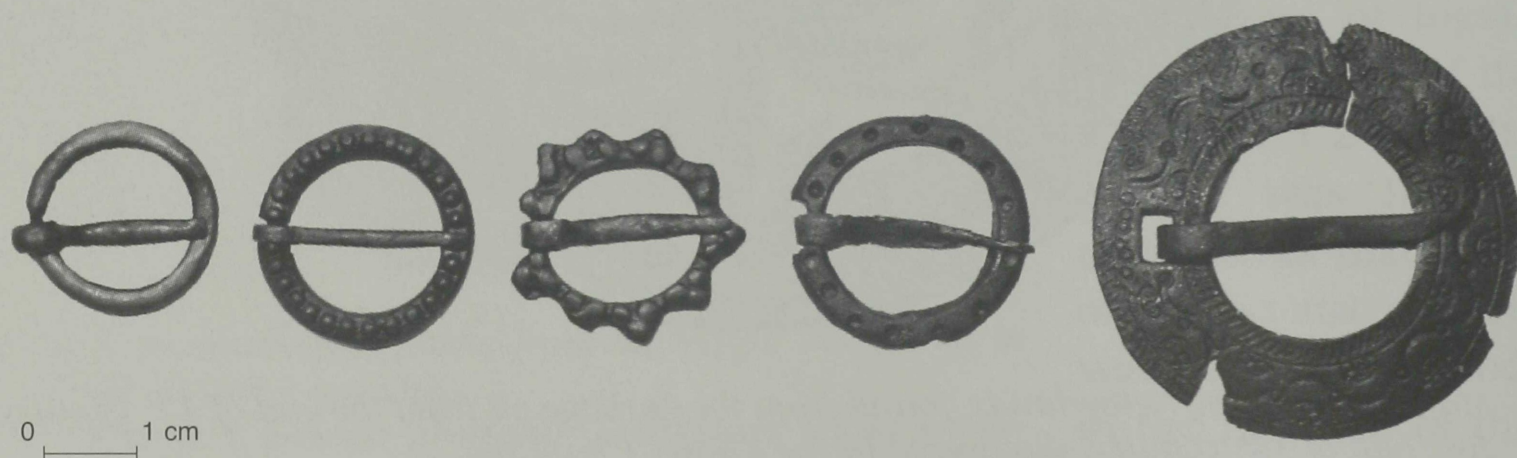


Fig. 7. Brooches from St. George cemetery.
 Jn 7. Püha Jüri kalmistult leitud sõlgi.
 (TM A 164: 26, 44, 15, 2, 13.)

ground. The burials were situated with their head mostly towards northwest. The orientation of the graves was therefore exactly crosswise with the Narva Road, which passes the cemetery in the northwest. Only two skeletons were laying in the opposite direction with their head towards east. The dead were buried in wooden coffins, remnants of wood and nails from the coffins were found. Objects were found from 17 burials. They were mostly simple ornaments, such as finger-rings, brooches (Fig. 7) and glass beads. Numerous copper coins were also buried with the deceased. The oldest coin is a Swedish 1/6 copper öre from 1656, the youngest is a Russian copper denga from 1750. These coins indicate that the investigated area could have been used as a burial ground in the second half of the 17th century, yet it is more probable that all the burials date from the 18th century.

POE STREET

At Poe Street, archaeological supervision was carried out in connection with the reconstruction of sewerage pipes along the street (Tvauri & Bernotas 2006b). For that reason, an open pit was dug with an excavator along the entire Poe Street, from Küüni Street to Vabaduse Avenue. The trench ran mostly along the earlier sewer pipe, which during the reconstruction work was replaced with a new one. The trench was wider and deeper than the previous one (2.5 metres) and this made the investigation and documenting of archaeologically interesting layers and constructions possible during the excavations. In some parts of the excavation area the trench was dug through a previously un-investigated area.

At the river end of the Poe Street remnants of the massive walls of the medieval tower *Pasatorn* (*Dructurm* in German), located in the eastern corner of the town wall, were partly unearthed. The walls of the tower were exposed 1.15 m below the present street level. The northern and western sides of the tower came to light (Fig. 8). The northern wall of the tower was approximately 2.3 m thick. To the northeast of



Fig. 8. Remnants of the northeast wall of the medieval tower *Pasatorn*.

Jn 8. Poe tänavalt leitud keskaegse linnamüüritorni, *Pasatorni* kirdemüüri jäänus.

the Pasatorn walls, at the crossing of Poe Street and Vabaduse Avenue, several round wooden piles rammed to ground were detected at the bottom of the 2.5-meters-deep excavation plot. The diameter of the piles ranged from 27 to 29 cm. Birch bark was placed above the piles. The excavations suggest that the constructions may be remnants of a 17th century bastion, built at the east corner of the town wall.

Almost the entire trench area was covered by cobblestone paving dating from the 15th or first half the 16th century. The paving was detected up to 1.4–1.5 metres below the present street level. A log pavement (Figs. 9 and 10), oriented in the same direction as the present Poe Street and located 2.5 metres below today's pavement, runs along the south-western part of the street. The diameter of the pine logs was 27–29 cm. Based on the finds, it may be possible that the log pavement originates from the 13th–14th centuries. Remnants of medieval houses, built of granite stones and bricks and remains of foundation rafts made of logs were found. At least two wooden cesspits were found, which were not investigated; these cesspits remained intact in the ground. Based on the street pavements and

remnants of the constructions we can be suggested that the medieval street was narrower than the present-day Poe Street and it was located on the south-eastern side of the present-day Poe Street.

At the crossing of Poe and K  uni Streets the medieval town wall of Tartu was unearthed in two locations. The wall was made of granite stones and bricks. The thickness of the town wall was 1.5–2.9 metres. The height of the preserved part of the town wall is 1.5 metres.

The findings from the ditch for the sewerage pipelines at Poe Street may be divided into two main periods. The first group of the finding, dated to the 13th–15th centuries, were found from the dark and dense organic-rich layer on the bottom of the trench. The find-



Fig. 9. The wood log pavement, found from Poe Street.

Jn 9. Poe t  navalt leitud keskaegne palkidest t  navasillutis.

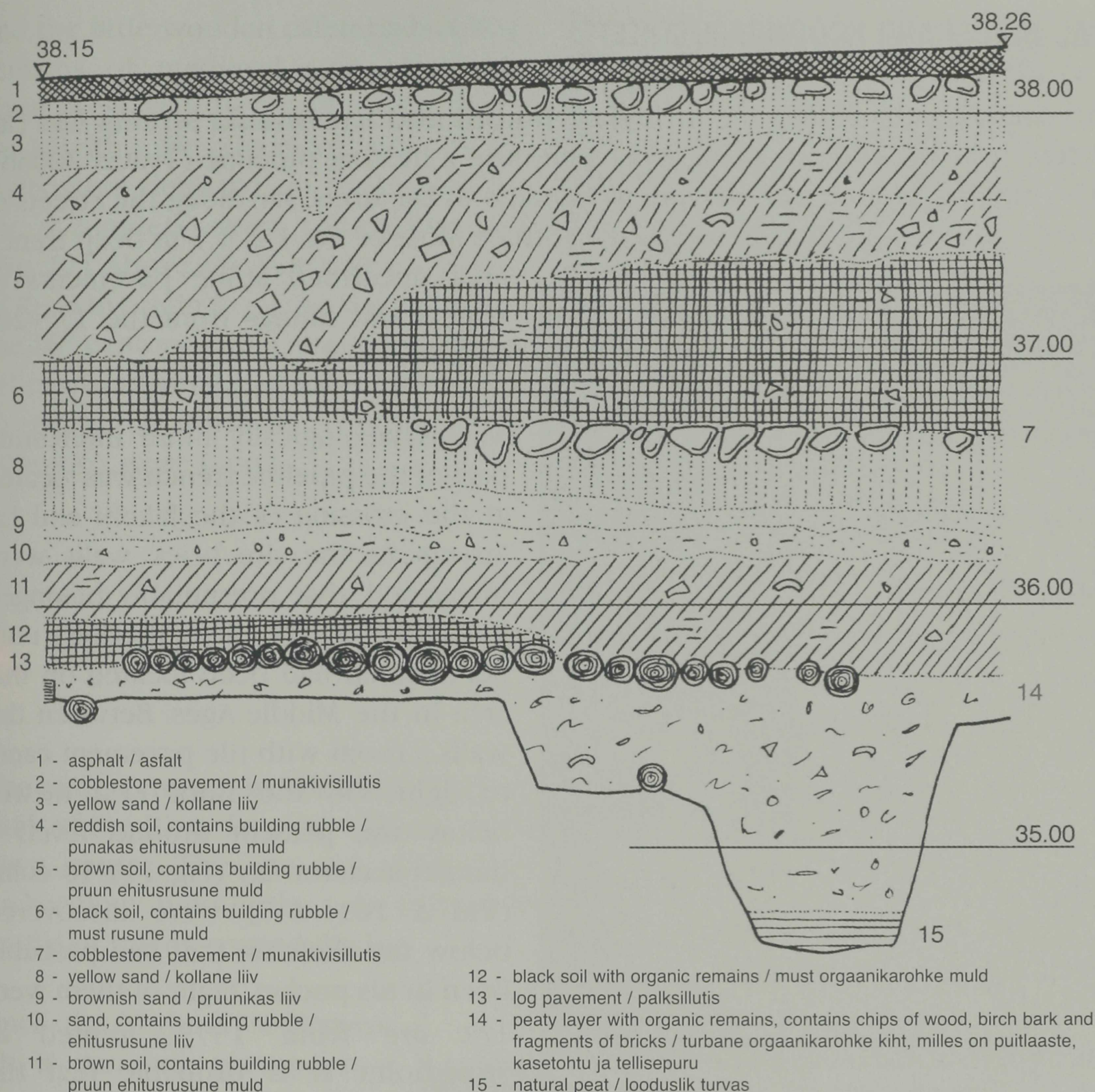


Fig. 10. The cross-section of the trench at Poe Street. View to the southern profile.

Jn 10. Tartu Poe tänava kaeviselõunapoolne profiil.

ings include fragments of earthenware pots, stoneware vessels, small staves from wooden dishes, fragments of leather shoes and leather. Among the most remarkable finds a bone needle (TMA 160: 5), an ice nail (TMA 160: 58) and a metal stud (TMA 160: 363) may be mentioned. The second and a more numerous group of the inventory found from the black layer, consist of charcoal and building rubble above the medieval stone pavement, dated to the Livonian War period from the second half of the 16th century. This layer contained a lot of fragments of clay pots connected to the Russians. Fragments of stove pots and stove tiles with green glaze and retouched window-glass were collected. The most remarkable finds included a crossbow bolt and typically Russian heel plate (TMA 160: 225, 266).

LAI, JAKOBI AND KROONUAIA STREETS

Archaeological supervision at the **Lai, Jakobi and Kroonuaia Streets** was carried out in the course of the construction of a heating pipeline (Tvauri 2006b). The pipeline trench started from the middle of Lai Street, ran along the Streets of Jakobi and Kroonuai and ended at Oa Street. Most of the 1.2–1.5 m deep trench area unearthed stone pavements of streets and fillings from the 17th–20th centuries.



Fig. 11. Human skeleton on the floor of the building of St. Cathrine's nunnery.
Jn 11. Luustik Jakobi tn kloostri põrandalt.

An archaeologically more interesting part of the pipeline trench was located at the crossing of the Jakobi and Lai Streets. At the site brick walls were unearthed, that presumably belonged to the buildings of St. Catherine's nunnery, which had been located on this area in the Middle Ages. Between the walls a room with tile pavement came to light. On the floor (1.2 metres below the present ground level) a human skeleton lay (Fig. 11). 10 coins (TM A 161: 2–7) were discovered below the skeleton that had probably been in his pocket. Eight of them were 1/2 öre from 1573, minted in Stockholm. It is probable that the skeleton originates from the time of the war between Sweden and Poland in the beginning of the 17th century.

TOOMEMÄGI

Archaeological supervision on *Toome-mägi* (Dome hill) was carried out in connection with the construction of a heating pipeline (Tvauri 2006c). Current investigations revealed that the eastern part of Toomemägi is probably heaped up in beginning of 19th century – only modern filling layers come to light in this part of the trench. But in the middle part of Toomemägi, between the medieval cathedral

and the little wooden cafeteria-building, remains of medieval stone buildings were preserved. Two walls, both 90 cm thick, with a tile pavement between the walls were detected on the bottom of the 1.2-meters deep excavation plot (Fig. 12). Above the pavement ceramics of Russian origin from the second half of the 16th century, incl. a fragment of a vessel of black-burnished ware (TM A 166: 1) made in Moscow (Tvauri 2004, 405-406), were found.



Fig. 12. Floortiles on the floor of the medieval stone building on the Toomemägi.
Jn 12. Keskaegse hoone põrandaplaadid Toomemäel.

VORBUSE SETTLEMENT SITE

The settlement site in **Vorbuse** (No. of register 13015) is located on the southern bank of the River Emajõgi (Tartu County) about 8 km north-west from the Tartu town centre. The site was discovered by Andres Vindi from the Chair of Archaeology, who in the year 1993 gathered medieval pottery (TÜ 88) from the profile of the excavated ditch.

Since the Vorbuse settlement site is currently planned as a construction site for dwelling houses, it became necessary to carry out investigations in order to date and determine the cultural layer. In the course of the trial excavations an area of 6.2-7 x 5.8 m (38 sq. m.) was researched (Fig. 13). The excavation area was chosen according to the results of field-walking that indicated where the cultural layer seemed to be more intense.



Fig. 13. The excavation plot at the Vorbuse settlement site. View from the N.

Jn 13. Vorbuse asulakoha kaevand. Vaade põhjakaarest.

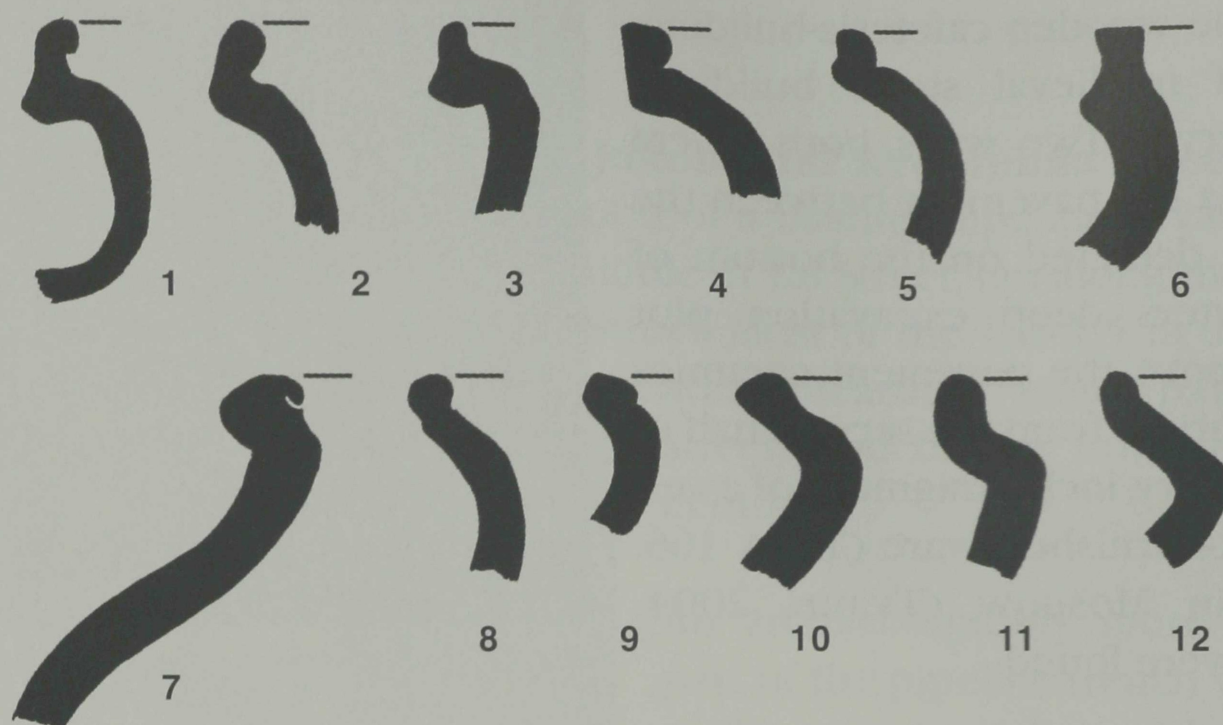


Fig. 14. Profiles of the earthenware vessels from Vorbuse settlement site.

Jn 14. Vorbuse asulakohalt leitud savinõukildude servaprofiile.

(1 – TÛ 88: 1; 2 – TÛ 1520: 32; 3 – TÛ 1520: 31; 4, 5 – TÛ 88: 1; 6 – TÛ 1520: 67; 7 – TÛ 1520: 29; 8 – TÛ 1520: 66; 9 – TÛ 1520: 73; 10 – TÛ 1520: 8; 11 – TÛ 1520: 68; 12 – TÛ 1520: 34.)

The 30–40 cm thick cultural layer consists of fire-cracked stones, charcoal and fragments of bricks. Unfortunately the brick fragments were so small, that it was impossible to determine their original size. The whole excavation area had many bigger and smaller granite stones. The stones and brick fragments were more closely-packed on the north-east side of the pit and they did not form any construction. Some of the stones were cracked from the heat of fire, hence the area may have been a site for a stoned hearth or an oven. The cultural layer of the excavation plot had been completely mixed by ploughing.

The cultural layer in the excavation area was poor in finds. Altogether 89 artefacts were gathered. The find material consisted mainly from potsherds of earthenware pots. Most of the potsherds were on the north-east side of the pit, mixed with a few brick fragments. The edge-shreds of earthenware pottery (Fig. 14) were dated to the 15th century or first half of the 16th century. Fragments of glazed redware and Dutch clay pipes were dated to the 17th century, but material from this period is clearly not dominating. Among the findings are a copper buckle (TÛ 1520: 18) and a clamp for boat caulking (TÛ 1520: 6).

Another trench was excavated on the north-east side of the pit. It was 22 metres long and 0.5 metres wide, and was made in order to find out the possible exis-

tence and nature of the cultural layer on the riverside area of the pit. The light-brown soil layer was about 13–25 cm thick on the trench area. No pottery, charcoal or burnt stones were detected in the trench. The riverside area of the trench revealed signs referring to an earlier excavation, with ammunition of handguns and rifles from the World War II. It was probably a part of an entrenchment or a single trench, which explains why the cultural layer in this area has not preserved. It is equally possible that the settlement did not reach up to the riverside at all and consequently no cultural layer may be detected there. The results of the investigations on the Vorbuse settlement sites suggest the existence of simple households, possibly those of fishermen, on the low riverbank in the period dated to the 15th century or first half of the 16th century.

LOSSI STREET 21/23

Archaeological supervision in the yard at **Lossi Street 21/23 in Tartu** was carried out due to the sewer pipe installation for the Lossi 21/23 building. Because the building is situated on the 17th century bastion, it was obvious that earlier layers were impossible to find. However, it was hoped that medieval debris from demolished buildings would be found, assuming that it was used for building the bastions. Unfortunately the entire layer on the trench area consisted of natural Devon sand, which proves that the required embankment for building the bastion *Gustafus Adolphus* was taken from the area beyond the Vallikraavi street (the outer side of the moat of Tartu).

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TARTUS JA VORBUSE ASULAKOHAL

Andres TVAURI ja Rivo BERNOTAS

Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogia kabinet tegi 2006. aastal mitmeid arheoloogilisi uuringuid keskaegse Tartu alal. Olulisemat teavet andsid päästekaevamised Kүүütri tn 1 hoones ja Pūha Jūri kalmistul Narva mnt ääres ning järelevalvetööd Poe ja Jakobi tänaval ning Toomemäel (jn 1).

Uuringud **Kүүütri tn 1 hoone fuajees** toimusid seoses renoveerimistöödega. Selleks, et rajada tualetid kinosaali fuajee alla, tuli see ala arheoloogiliselt läbi kaevata. Tehti kindlaks, et varasem oli kuni 60 cm paksune lubisetetel lasuv kihistus 13. saj keskpaigast või teisest poolest; 14.–15. saj kihte eristada ei õnnestunud. Kõige leiurikkam oli 16. saj esimesest poolest pärinev 3,9 × 2,6 m suurune palkidest lampkast (jn 3), mis oli algselt olnud vähemalt 1,7 m kõrge. 1,2 m kõrguselt säilinud kastist leiti 16. saj esimesel poolel Raerenis valmistatud kivitöödeline kann (jn 4), peaaegu terve lihtkedrakeraamiline savipott (jn 5), mitmesuguste klaasnõude kilde, vitsiknõude tükke, tekstiilikatkeid, jalatseid jm. Kogu kaevandi ala oli kesk- ja varauusajal kasutusel hoovina. Kaevandi lõunaosas võis täheldada ka varauusaegset munakivisillutist. Kaevandi lääneservast leiti 17. saj lõppu või 18. saj algupoolde kuuluv jäätmeauk, mis sisaldas klaasnõude ning imporditud keraamikatoodete katkeid, mh Madalmaade majoolikat (jn 6), Hiina portselani kilde ja Hollandi savipiipude tükke.

Tartu idapoolse eeslinna alal Narva mnt ja Tuule tn ristis paiknenud **Pūha Jūri kalmistul** uuriti seoses tee-ehitusega läbi 374 m² suurune ala. Enamus sellest oli juba varem seoses kaablite ja torude paigaldamisega segi pööratud. Põhjalikumalt uuriti täielikult või osaliselt säilinud 38 luustikku, mis paiknesid 0,3–1,7 m sügavamal kaevetööd-eelsest maapinnast. Ei saadud selgust, kui sügavale oli surnuid algselt sängitatud, sest kõnnitee ehituse, kaablite paigaldamise jm mullatööga on muudetud algse maapinna kõrgust. Enamik surnutest oli sängitatud peaga loode suunas. Diametraalselt vastupidises suunas, st pea peaaegu ida suunas, oli kahel matusel. Kirstudest oli säilinud kõdupuitu ja kirstunaelu. 17 matuse juurest avastati esemeid: peamiselt lihtsad ehted, nagu sõled (jn 7), sõrmused ja klaashelmestest kee. Rohkesti oli hauda kaasa pandud ka vaskmünste. Varasemad vermingud on Rootsi 1/6-öörised aastast 1656 ning noorim Vene denga aastast 1750. Võimalik, et uuritud alale alustati matmist 17. sajandil, kuid tõenäolisem on, et kohta kasutati kalmistuna 18. sajandil.

Järelevalve **Poe tänaval** toimus seoses vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrasside uuendamisega. Enamasti kulges kaevis piki varasemat kanalisatsioonitoru. Kuna uus kaevis oli varasemast laiem ja sügavam (keskmiselt 2,5 m tänavapinnast), siis oli võimalik jälgida ja dokumenteerida arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuvaid kihistusi ning konstruktsioone. Mõnes lõigus rajati kaevis ka varem läbi kaevamata alale. Poe tänava Emajõe poolses otsas mõõdistati Tartu keskaegse linnamüüri nurgal paiknenud Pasatorni (sk *Dructurm*) müüride jäänuseid, mis paljandusid 1,15 m allpool nüüdisaegset tänavapinda. Kaevis läbis torni põhjapoolse välisseina (jn 8) ning kagupoolse sisemise, e linnapoolse seina. Välimise seina paksus on olnud u 2,3 m. Pasatorni müüridest Emajõe pool, Poe tn ja Vabaduse pst nurgal leidis kaevise põhjal mitmes kohas maasse rammitud u 30 cm läbimõõduga puitvaiu, mille peale oli asetatud kasetohtu. Ilmselt on tegemist 17. saj Tartu linnamüüri idanurgale Pasatorni asemele rajatud bastioni konstruktsioonidega. Peaaegu kogu kaevise alal oli jälgitav 15. või 16. saj esimesel poolel Poe tänavale pandud munakivisillutis, mis paiknes tänavat katvast asfaldipinnast 1,4–1,5 m sügavamal. Tänava Toomemäe poolses osas tuli 2,5 m sügavusel nähtavale 10–15 cm paksumest tahumata männipalkidest sillutis (jn 9 ja 10), mis leidude põhjal otsustades pärineb 13.–14. sajandist. Lisaks leiti mitmest kohast kivimüüride ja nende all olevate puidust alusparvede jäänuseid. Leiti ka kaks keskaegset puidust jäätmekasti, mille sisu jäeti puutumata. Sillutiste ja ehitusjäänuste paiknemise järgi võib järeldada, et keskaegne tänav on olnud kitsam ja kulgenud piki nüüdisaegse

Poe tänava kagupoolset serva. Poe ja Aleksandri tänavate ristil dokumenteeriti keskaegne linnamüür kahes kohas. Peamiselt maakividest laotud müüri paksuseks mõõdeti 1,5–2,9 m. Müüri on maapinnas säilinud vähemalt 1,5 m kõrguselt.

Poe tänava kanalisatsioonitoru kaevisest saadud leiumaterjal pärineb peamiselt kahest perioodist. 13.–15. saj leiuaines pärineb kaevis põhjas paljandunud mustast orgaanikarohkest puitkonstruktsioone sisaldavast kihist, kus oli arvukalt lihtkedrakraamiliste ja kivikeraamiliste nõude, ühe vitsaga vitsiknõude ning nahkesemete tükke ja nahatöö jääke. Eraldi mainitagu auguga luunõela, hobuse jäänaela ning plekist ehisnaastu. Suurem osa leiumaterjalist koguti keskaegse munakivisillutise peal paiknenud sütt ja rusu sisaldanud tumedast kihist, mis seostub ilmselt Vene-Liivi sõjaga ja selle võib dateerida 16. saj teise poolde. Siin leidis rohkesti venepärast lihtkedrakraamikat, aga ka muud Vene päritolu keraamikat. Veel oli siin ahjukahlite ja ahjupottide katkeid, profiiltelliste tükke ning akna klaasi kilde. Huvitavamatest leidudest toome esile ammuoole otsa ja kontsaraua. Pealmistest rusu- ja täitekihtidest koguti üksikuid 16.–18. saj leide.

Järelevalve **Jakobi ja Laia tänava ristmikul** toimus seoses soojatorustiku ehitamisega. Soojatorustik algas Laia tn keskosast ja ulatus Jakobi tn kaudu piki Kroonuaia tänavat kuni Oa tänavani. Põhiliselt 1,2–1,5 m sügavuse kaevis alal paljandusid üksnes tänavate sillutise- ja täitekihid. Arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuv lõik oli Jakobi tänaval, kus kaevis kulges üle keskaegse naistsistertslaste kloostri müüride. Müüride vahel leiti tellisplaatidega sillutatud ruum, mille põrandal (1,2 m allpool praegust tänavapinda) lebas inimluustik (jn 11). Surnu selja all, algselt ilmselt taskus, oli kümme münti. Neist kaheksa olid 1573. a Stockholmis löödud pooleöörised aastast 1573. Seega võib arvata, et matus oli toimunud tõenäoliselt Poola–Rootsi sõdade käigus 17. saj alguses.

Järelevalvet **Toomemäel** tehti samuti seoses soojatorustiku ehitamisega. Selgus, et Toomemäe idapoolne osa on uusajal, tõenäoliselt 19. saj alguses tugevalt tõstetud – kõikjal kohati vaid hiliseid täitekihte. Seevastu Toomemäe keskosas, Toomkiriku koori ja kohvikumajakese vahelisel alal on säilinud keskaegse või Vene-Liivi sõja aegse kivihoonestuse jälgi. Kaevis põhjas paljandus maakividest ja tellistest koosnevad kahe 90 cm paksuse müüri fragmendid, mille vahelt, 1,2 m allpool praegust maapinda, leiti tellisplaatidega sillutatud põranda jäänused (jn 12). Põranda peal oli 16. saj teisele poolele iseloomulikku vene keraamikat, sh poleeritud pinnaga hallsavist nõu kild, mis pärinevad ilmselt Moskvast või selle ümbrusest.

Vorbuse asulakoht paikneb Tartu maakonnas Emajõe lõunakaldal ja jääb Tartu kesklinnast u 8 km loode poole endise luhahainamaa madalale künkale. Selle muistise leidis 1993. a Andres Vindi, kes korjas toona rajatud kuivenduskraavi profiilist keskaegseid savinõukilde. Kuna Vorbuse asulakohale planeertakse lähiajal ehitada elamud, tuli siin teha prooviuuringuid kultuurkihi ulatuse, säilivuse ja dateeringu täpsustamiseks. Selleks rajati 6,2–7 × 5,8 m suurune proovikaevand (jn 13) kohta, kus kultuurkiht oli vaatluse ja pinnaleidude põhjal kõige intensiivsem.

Künniga segamini pööratud kultuurkihi moodustas 30–40 cm paksune hall mullakiht, milles oli kivipurdu, söetükikesi ja tellisetükke. Kuna kaevis alal leidis erineva suurusega maakive, millest enamus oli olnud tules, võis oletada, et sattusime kolde või ahju jäänustele. Samast kohast kaevati edasi Emajõe suunas 22 m pikk ja 0,5 m lai proovikraav, millega taheti selgitada välja kultuurkihi olemasolu ja iseloom jõe suunas laskuval alal. Kraavis oli helepruuni põllumulla kihi paksus 13–25 cm, kuid erinevalt eelmisest kaevandist, ei esinenud siin põlenud kive ega leide. Kraavi alumises osas oli hiline sissekaeve, kust saadi Teise maailmasõja aegseid püstoli- ja vintpüssipadruneid. Seega pole kaevandist Emajõe poole jääval alal asula kultuurkiht säilinud või pole see sinnani ulatunudki.

Leide saadi Vorbuse asulakohalt vähe ja sellest enamiku moodustab 15. saj või 16. saj esimese poole lihtkedrakeraamika (jn 12). Hollandi savipiipude katked ja glasuuritud punasavikeraamika killud pärinevad 17. sajandist, kuid selle perioodi leiud on selges vähemuses. Esemeleidudest toome esile vasest pandla ja paaditihtimise klambri katke. Uuringute põhjal võib järeldada, et Vorbuse asulakoha näol on tegemist jõeäärsel künkjal asunud talu või kalurimaja kohaga, kus elati ajavahemikus 15. sajandist kuni 16. sajandi esimesest pooleni.

Arheoloogiline järelvalve Tartus **Lossi tn 21/23 krundil** toimus seoses kanalisatsioonitorustiku paigaldamisega siin paiknevasse hoonesse. Kuna nimetatud hoone asub 17. saj püstitatud bastionil, võis oletada, et sellest perioodist varasemaid kihistusi ei leita. Järelevalve käigus loodeti avastada Toomemäe keskaegse hoonestuse hävitamisest tekkinud ehitusrusu. Tegelikult koosnes kaevise alal kiht puhtast liivast, mis annab tunnistust sellest, et Gustav Adolfiks nimetatud bastioni rajamiseks vajalik muld toodi Vallikraavi tänava taguselt alalt, st Tartu linna vallikraavi välisküljelt.