



Archaeological research in the area between Pärnu Road and Peeter Süda Street in Tallinn

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INTRODUCTION

Archaeological research in the neighbouring plots of Pärnu Road 31, 33, 35 and Peeter Süda Street 4 prepared the area for construction. Fieldwork lasted from August to September 2016 and encompassed an area of 3008 m² (Figs 1–2) (Bernotas *et al.* 2017).

The plot lies in the historical Harju Gate suburb. Cadastral map of Tallinn from the year 1699 (TLA.230.1.Aa120. M u 1:1915) shows Pärnu Road at the same place where it is today. In the second half of the 17th century there was a field that belonged to Tallinn Town Councillor Georg Müller without any buildings in the area. A map from the year 1793 (LVVA.6828.4.562) already shows buildings on the side of Pärnu Road and the area was densely covered with buildings throughout the 20th century. In 2007, two 19th century wooden residential houses – listed buildings under heritage protection – were dismantled. Later, the remaining buildings were torn down to clear the space for new buildings.

The previous owners of the property commissioned trial excavations in 2009 during which archaeologist Garel Püüa dug 5 test pits to the plot Pärnu Rd. 31 / P. Süda St. 4 (Püüa 2009) and discovered, amongst other finds 16 ancient potsherds. The excavations revealed prehistoric and medieval layers, the oldest probably dating from the Stone Age. In 2010, archaeologist Krista Karro conducted trial excavations in the plot of Pärnu Rd. 35 (Karro 2010). Her team discovered 45 fragments of prehistoric pottery from one context. Another context, a household pit yielded 13 sherds of corded pottery from the Late Stone Age. In 2011



Fig. 1. Location plan of the investigated area.

Jn 1. Uuringuala asukoht.

Map / Kaart: Estonian Land Board / Maa-amet



Fig. 2. Plan of the investigated area. 1 – Ülemiste–Tallinn water conduit, 2–5 – limestone wells from the 18th–19th centuries.

Jn 2. Uuringuala plaan. 1 – Ülemiste–Tallinn veejuhe, 2–5 – paekivideist kaevud 18.–19. sajandist.

Drawing / Joonis: Ragnar Saage, Andres Tvauri

layer, consisting of fill and rubble, contained numerous finds from the 13th to 20th centuries. Underneath, an up to 35 cm thick brownish sand layer had deposited on the natural subsoil of clayish sand. The entire lower layer was sieved (mesh size 5 mm).

ÜLEMISTE–TALLINN WATER CONDUIT

In the northern outline of the excavation area, a water conduit from Lake Ülemiste to Tallinn Old Town was unearthed. 19th century maps (see Fig. 3 for example) reveal the location of the conduit, but it was unclear whether the construction preserved under the housing from the 19th century.



Fig. 3. Excerpt from the map of Tallinn from the year 1885. The water conduit passing through the Pärnu St. 31 plot (Alte Wasserleitung) is marked with a blue line.

Jn 3. Väljavõte 1885. a Tallinna plaanist. Pärnu mnt 31 krunti läbiv veejuhe (Alte Wasserleitung) on tähistatud helesinise joonega.

(TLA.F.149.6.3)

Drawing / Joonis: Rivo Bernotas

archaeologists Ulla Kadakas and Ragnar Nurk monitored the demolishing of buildings and removing the upper fill layers in the plots of Pärnu Rd. 33 and 35 (Karro *et al.* 2011; Nurk & Kadakas 2011).

Results of earlier research confirmed the existence of *in situ* layers deposited before the 18th century with the overall thickness of 0.7–1 m, undisturbed by 18th–19th century buildings and constructions in the area. The aim of our research in 2016 was to manually excavate those layers. The work began with archaeological monitoring while the upper layers from the 19th and 20th centuries were removed with excavator. An up to 80 cm thick section was left for manual digging. Further research revealed only two distinctive layers in the research area. The upper

The conduit provided both moats and wells of the town with water. Written records have lead the researchers to believe that the water channel was built in the second half of the 14th century (Alamaa & Kivi 1966, 23). The channel started from the Härjapea River near Lake Ülemiste and reached the town moat near Harju Gate having a total length of approx. 4 km. According to written records, the channel originally had no cover. The conduit was in use until the 1860ies. Such an elaborate medieval conduit is exceptional in entire Northern Europe.

The water conduit was unearthed under the basement floor of a 19th century wooden house at Pärnu Rd. (Fig. 4). A segment with the length of 28.6 m revealing several construction phases went through the excavation area. At first, the limestone sidewalls



Fig. 4. Ülemiste–Tallinn water conduit.

Jn 4. Ülemiste–Tallinn veejuhe.

Orthophoto / Ortofoto: Ragnar Saage

of the channel were erected using yellowish lime mortar. The width of the water channel between the walls was 0.7 m and the base consisted of natural sand subsoil. At some point, the wall was raised by half: on top of the older 40 cm high building phase a new one with greyish lime mortar was laid making the sidewalls altogether 80 cm high. The top of the channel was covered with limestone slabs. Later, according to artefact finds as well as written records from the 19th century, a vaulted ceiling was added to the conduit. Limestone slabs were not removed in the course of building the vault. The vault was preserved in the part of the excavation plot located near P. Süda Street; in other places it had been removed while constructing the buildings in the 19th century.

A limestone well with the inner diameter of 1.1 m (Figs 2: 2 and 4) was situated next to the conduit. A wooden pipe connected the well with the conduit. Stratigraphy dates the well to the Modern Era. The artefacts obtained from the well date the filling of the well to the end of 19th century or the beginning of the 20th century.

ARD MARKS AND PLOUGH LAYER

Traces of ploughing were revealed on natural subsoil (Fig. 5) in several places. These were darker parallel lines visible in sand 30–40 cm apart. The crisscross arrangement of lines in the sand indicates the use of a simple type of plough – the ard. According to written records, this area was used as a field even in the 17th century and ard marks can date from that time or some earlier period.

An up to 35 cm thick layer of brownish sand on top of natural sand and ard marks must thus be a plough layer of a onetime field. It yielded very few finds, most of them potsherds, the oldest among them fragments

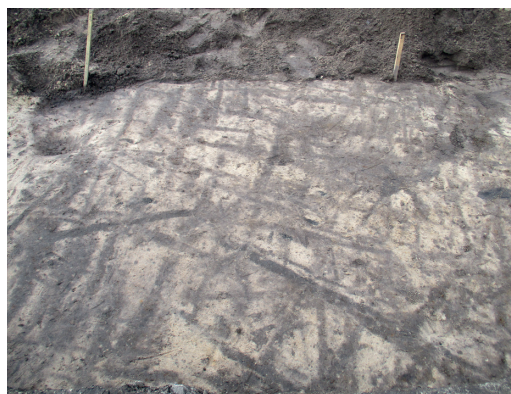


Fig. 5. Ard marks on natural sand.

Jn 5. Adrajäljed loodusliku liiva pinnal.

Photo / Foto: Andres Tvauri



Fig. 6. Fragments of corded ware beakers.

Jn 6. Nöörkeraamiliste peekrite killud.

(AI 7575: 131, 1483, 1600, 2998, 3052, 3577, 3578, 4097, 1028.)

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow



Fig. 7. Fragments of pottery from the Early Metal Ages.

Jn 7. Varase metalliaja savinõude katked.

(AI 7575: 541, 1314, 1416, 1418, 1621, 2069, 2103, 3564, 3605.)

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow



Fig. 8. Cross-headed decoration pin made of bronze.

Jn 8. Ristpeaga pronksist rinnanõel.

(AI 7575: 1666.)

Photo / Foto: Tarvi Toome

of corded pottery from the Late Stone Age between the years 3000–1900 BC. One beaker with zig-zag pattern was represented by at least 10 sherds (Fig. 6: 1–8), the other one only by one sherd (Fig. 6: 9). The layer also contained fragments of pottery characteristic to the Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age sites of Estonian coastal areas (Fig. 7). Animal bones and a small number of finds from Medieval and even Early Modern Period were also collected from the plough layer.

Various irregular-shaped pits filled with darker soil emerged underneath the plough layer. Some of them contained prehistoric potsherds, burnt stones or charcoal. Dating of the samples has not been finished yet.

The number of finds from the plough layer and the pits was quite small. Potsherds, fragments of burnt clay daub, and animal bones did not form any concentration areas, they were scattered all over the excavation field.

EARLY MODERN FILL

The fills deposited in the research area were large in volume. The depth of infilling was 2.5 m on one side of the excavation area next to Pärnu Rd. where the stone cellars of earlier wooden buildings were located and up to 1.5 m on the other side, near P. Süda St. Several constructions dating from the 18th–20th centuries were observed in the fill layer and in deeper layers: limestone wells, water gutters, latrines, waste and manure pits.

The fill layers brought to the area in the 18th–20th centuries yielded numerous finds. The soil is probably redeposited from the foundation holes of new houses built to the territory of the medieval town or suburbs. This way, various finds dating from the 13th–20th centuries wound up in the excavation area.

A representative collection of ceramic vessels was collected from the fill layers. The most modest were earthenware pots. Fragments of simple pots with everted rim enable no preciser dating than to the period of the 13th to 18th centuries.

Stoneware from the 13th–17th centuries is represented by sherds from different production centres. The majority comes from Siegburg, among other sherds fragments of a Siegburg stoneware jug covered with green glaze. Langerwehe, Waldenburg, Westerwald, Raeren, Lausitz, and southern Lower Saxony production centres are also represented by several pottery fragments. Numerous fragments of early modern stoneware vessels mostly originate from the 18th–19th century mineral water bottles.

The majority of pottery fragments from the upper layer represent glazed redware. The oldest among them date from the second half of the 13th century and beginning of the 14th century. Most commonplace medieval and early modern type of vessel – pipkin or tripod pot – was represented by numerous well-identified sherds such as fragments of feet or handles. Sherds with stamped decoration are characteristic to late medieval pipkins. Flat feet with widening ends point to pottery imported from the Low Countries. Fragments of greyware pots stand out amongst other fragments of early modern imported pottery. Such vessels reached Estonia in the 15th–16th centuries (Russow 2006, 104–106).

The excavation area yielded numerous fragments of faience and majolica vessels from the 17th–19th centuries, representing a variety of utensils, for example plates, cups, mugs, and flowerpots with blue or multicolour decorations. Most of such sherds originate from pottery imported from the Low Countries. Fragments of porcelain dishes from the 18th–19th centuries were also abundant in the fill layers. The abundant fragments of clay smoking pipes originate mostly from Dutch production centres.

Upper layer also yielded fragments of glassware. Pieces of a 15th century Maigelen bowl and beakers adorned with blue strings represent medieval vessels. Some glass fragments point to rammers (Germ. *Römer*) used as wineglasses in the 17th century. Fragments of wheel-engraved beakers and bowls, jars, and bottles embody glassware of the 18th century and beginning of the 19th century.

Various other artefacts or fragments of artefacts of all sorts were extremely numerous so that we can point out only the most extraordinary. A cross-headed decoration pin with connected terminals made of bronze (Fig. 8) is a frequent grave good characteristic to Northern Estonian burials from the 13th century. The upper layer also yielded some stray human bones giving ground to the assumption that both the bones and the pin were brought to the area from some 13th century burial. An interesting medieval find is a fragment of a small clay figurine of Saint Ursula and her maidens (Fig. 9) produced in Cologne (?) in the 15th/early 16th century. Only a few such figurines have been found in Estonia earlier. One fragment of a saint figurine made of white pipeclay (AI 7671: 17) was found during archaeological excavations at Roosikrantsi Street 23 / Pärnu Road 36, not far from our excavation area. Three



Fig. 9. Fragment of a medieval figurine of Saint Ursula and her maidens, possibly made in Cologne.

Jn 9. Arvatavasti Kölnis valmistatud keskaegse Püha Ursula kujukese katke.

(AI 7575: 1362.)

Photo / Foto: Andres Tvauri



Fig. 10. Fragment of a mould for making relief stove tiles.

Jn 10. Ahjukahli vormi katke.

(AI 7575: 1011.)

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

such statuettes have been discovered from St. Brigit's Monastery near Tallinn (Tamm 2002, 85, 116) and a fragment of one saint statuette from Tartu (Trummal 1970, 24).

Of early modern finds, a fragment of redware mould for making relief stove tiles (Fig. 10) is most noteworthy. It was used to make the stove tiles with flower decorations popular in Estonia and the neighbouring countries in the second half of the 17th century. Moulds for stove tiles with such ornament have not been found in Estonia before.

HISTORY OF THE RESEARCH AREA

Based on archaeological finds and written records, the research area witnessed several phases of human activity and occupation. Potsherds, some of them in pits dug in the ground, indicate human activity already in the Late Stone Age (3000–1900 BC). The exact character of that activity remains unclear. Finds are scarce and do not form clear concentration areas. The Bronze Age or Pre-Roman Iron Age (1900 BC–50 AD) also witnessed human presence marked by potsherds.

There are no indications of human activities for about 1200 years, after which, in the Medieval Period the area was taken into use again — according to finds either in the end of the 13th century or beginning of the 14th century. In the Medieval Period, the area was probably a field because there were no signs of occupation.

Written records confirm the presence of a field in the 17th century. First houses were built in the 18th century and an up to 2.5 m thick layer of fill containing numerous finds from the 13th to 20th centuries has been deposited into the area over time. The fill probably consists of redeposited soil from the foundation holes of new houses built to the territory of medieval town and suburbs.

Finds from an earlier preliminary excavation brought about a hypothesis according to which there was a Viking Age or Late Iron Age settlement site in the area (Mägi 2015, 92–93). Current excavations did not confirm that.

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ARHEOLOOGILISED UURINGUD TALLINNAS PÄRNU MNT JA PEETER SÜDA TÄNAVA VAHELISEL ALAL

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Arheoloogilised kaevamised Tallinnas Pärnu mnt 31, 33, 35 ja Peeter Süda tn 4 kinnistuid hõlmaval krundil toimusid seoses ala planeeritava hoonestamisega. Kaevati läbi 3008 m² suurune ala (jn 1 ja 2).

1699. aastal valminud Tallinna kruntide plaanil on Pärnu maantee selles kohas juba samal kohal kus praegugi. Hooneid uuritud alal 17. sajandi teisel poolel veel polnud – siin laius kuni Liivalaia tänavani Tallinna raehärra Georg Mülleri põld. 1793. aasta plaanil on Pärnu maantee ääres juba hooned ja 20. sajandi lõpuks oli ala tihedalt hoonestatud. 2007. aastal lammutati siin kaks Pärnu maantee ääres olnud muinsuskaitsealust 19. sajandi puitelamut. Hiljem lammutati ka ülejäänud hooned, et vabastada ala uusehituseks.

2009.–2011. aastal toimunud arheoloogiliste uuringute tulemused näitasid, et vaadeldaval alal on 18.–19. sajandi hoonetest ja rajatistest puutumatu alal 0,7–1 m paksune enne 18. sajandit ladestunud kultuurikiht. Uuringuid alustati 19.–20. sajandist pärinevate täitekihtide ekskavaatori abil eemaldamisega. Käsitsi kaevamiseks jäi kuni 80 cm paksune looduslikul liival lasuv kihistus. Suuremal osal uuritavast alast oli vaid kaks kihti. Pealmine täite- ja rusukiht sisaldas rohkesti leide 13.–20. sajandist. Selle all lasus looduslikul savikal liival kuni 35 cm paksune pruunikas liivakiht, mis sõeluti läbi.

Kaevandi põhjaservas paljastus kesk- ja uusaegne Ülemiste järvest Tallinna linna kulgev veejuhe, mis varustas veega nii linna vallikraave kui ka kaevusid. Veejuhtme asukoht oli vanade linnaplaanide põhjal (jn 3) küll teada, kuid polnud selge, kas see 19. sajandi hoonestuse all säilinud on. Umbes 4 km pikkune kanal algas Härjapea jõe ülemjooksult Ülemiste järve juures ja suubus linna Harju värava lähistel. Veejuhe

oli kasutuses kuni 1860. aastateni. Veekanal tuli päevavalgele Pärnu maantee ääres olnud 19. sajandil rajatud hoone keldri põranda alt (jn 4). Veejuhtmetest puhastati välja 28,6 m pikkune kaevandit läbinud lõik, mis oli rajatud mitmes järgus. Esmalt on kollaka lubimördiga laotud paekividest renni külge seinad. Nende vahele jääb 0,7 m laiune veekanal, mille põhi ulatus loodusliku liivani. Varasema, 40 cm kõrguse, ehitusjärgu peale on hallika mördiga laotud noorem ehitusjärg. Kokku on renni külge seinad 80 cm kõrgused. Pealt on renni kaetud paeplaatidega. Hiljem, renni ümbritsevas pinnases saadud leiuainese põhjal otsustades 19. sajandil, on renni peale ehitatud paest võlvkaar, kusjuures renni katvad paeplaadid on oma kohale alles jäetud. Võlv oli säilinud üksnes kaevandi P. Süda tänav poolse seinas, mujal oli see eemaldatud 19. sajandil hoonete rajamise käigus.

Vahetult veejuhtme kõrval paiknes paekividest 1,1 m siseläbimõõduga kaev (jn 2: 2 ja 4), mis oli puidust toru kaudu ühendatud veejuhtmega. Kaevu võib kultuurikihi stratigraafialeg tuginedes dateerida uusaegseks. Kaev oli sellest leitud esemete põhjal otsustades kinni aetud 19. sajandi lõpus või 20. sajandi alguses.

Paljudes kohtades paljastusid loodusliku liivakihi pinnal adrajäljed (jn 5). Need olid üksteisest 30–40 cm kaugusel asuvad paralleelsed tumedamad triibud. Küntud oli kahes erinevas, teineteisega ristuv suunas. See näitab, et künniriistaks oli olnud konksader, mis ei pööranud mulda ümber ja pinnase piisavaks kobestamiseks tuli kända risti. Kuna kirjallikest allikatest on teada, et põld oli siin veel 17. sajandil, on adrajäljed selleaegsed või vanemad.

Loodusliku liiva ja adrajälgede peal lasunud kuni 35 cm paksune pruunika liiva kiht on seega kunagise

põllu künnikihti. Leide oli selles väga vähe. Saadi peamiselt savinõukilde, vanimad neist pärinevad kiviaja lõpust ajavahemikust 3000–1900 eKr valmistatud nõorkeraamilistest anumatest. Ühest kalkkriipsukestega kaunistatud peekrist saadi vähemalt kümme kildu (jn 6: 1–8), teisest vaid üks kild (jn 6: 9). Ka leiti katkeid savinõudest, millistele leidub vasteid Eesti rannikupiirkonna pronksi- ja eelrooma rauaaja muististes (jn 7). Künnikihist leiti loomaluid ning üksikuid kesk- ja varauusaegseid leide. Künnikihi all looduslikus liivas tuli päevavalgele ebakorrapärase kujuga tumedama pinnasega täitunud lohke, millest mõnest saadi muinasaegseid savinõukilde, põlenud kive või sütt. Võetud proovide dateerimine on veel pooleli. Künnikihis ja selle all avastatud lohkudes oli leide väga vähe. Samuti ei moodustanud savinõukillud, savitihendid ja loomaluud kontsentratsioonialasid: leide esines ühtlaselt kogu kaevandi alal.

Kaevandi Pärnu maantee poolses osas, kus paiknesid puithoonete täisaetud kivikeldrid, oli täitekiht 2,5 m ja P. Süda tänava poolses osas kuni 1,5 m paksune. Täitekihis ja sellest sügavamal dokumenteeriti mitmesuguseid 18.–20. sajandisse dateeritud konstruktsioone: paekividest kaevusid, veerenne, lampkaste ning prügi- ja sõnnikuauke. 18.–20. sajandil alale veetud täitekihid koosnesid tõenäoliselt pinnasest, mis on pärit keskaegse linna või eeslinna alale püstitatud hoonete vundamendisüvenditest. Sel viisil on uuringualale sattunud leide, mis pärinevad 13.–20. sajandist.

Täitekihtidest koguti esinduslik valik kilde keraamilistest anumatest. Neist kõige lihtsama teostusega on lihtkedrakeraamilised potid 13.–18. sajandist. 13.–17. sajandi kivikeraamiliste nõude katkete seas on esindatud mitmete valmistuskeskuste toodangu killud. Enim on Sieburgi toodangut. Omapäraseks leiuks on rohelise glasuuriga kaetud Sieburgist pärit kivikeraamiliste kannude killud. Veel saadi Langerwehe, Waldenburgi, Westerwaldi, Raereni, Lausitzi ja Alam-Saksi päritoluga kivikeraamiliste nõude katkeid. Uusaegsete kivikeraamiliste nõude killud pärinevad peamiselt 18.–19. sajandi mineraalveepudelitest.

Enamus pealmisest kihist kogutud keraamiliste anumate katketest kuuluvad punase glasuurkeraamika hulka. Varaseimaks võib pidada kilde, mis pärinevad 13. sajandi teisest poolest ja 14. sajandi algusest. Keskaegsest punasest glasuurkeraamikast leidub tempelornamendiga graapenite katkeid. Keskaegse varauusaegse punase glasuurkeraamika hulgas on enim esindatud nõuvormiks graapen ehk kolmjalgpott, millistele iseloomulikke jalgu ja tõstenäsasid leiti arvukalt. Graapenite hulgas on ka Madalmaadest imporditud nõusid. Varauusaegse importkeraamika

hulgas väärivad ära märkimist hallist savist pottide killud 15.–16. sajandist.

17.–19. sajandist pärinevaid fajanss- ja majoolikanõude kilde leiti rohkesti. Nende hulgas on sinise või kirju maalinguga taldrikud, topsid, tassid ja lillepotid. Suur osa sellistest kildudest pärinevad Madalmaadest imporditud nõudest. Arvukalt koguti täitekihist 18.–19. sajandist pärit portselannõude katkeid. Keraamiliste leidude hulka kuuluvad ka piipude fragmendid, millest enim esineb Hollandi savipiipude tükke.

Keskaegsetest klaasnõudest on esindatud 15. sajandist pärit *Maigelein*-kausi ja siniste klaasniitidega kaunistatud peekrite killud. Pealmisest kihist saadi 17. sajandil veiniklaasidena kasutatud röömerite kilde. 18. sajandi ja 19. sajandi alguse klaasnõudest on leiuaineses käiagraveeringutega peekrite ja kauside, purkide ja pudelite katkeid.

Muid esemeid saadi nii arvukalt, et neist on võimalik ära mainida vaid mõned erakordsemad. Pronksist ühendharulise ristpeaga rinnanõel (jn 8) on tüüpiline hauapanus Põhja-Eesti 13. sajandi matustes. Kuna pealmisest kihist saadi ka mõned inimluud, võib oletada, et nii luud kui ka rinnanõel pärinevad koos täitepinnasega leiukohta toodud 13. sajandi laibamatusest. Teine põnev keskaegne leid on 15. sajandil Saksamaal valmistatud, pühak Ursulat ja tema neitsisid kujutava savikujukese katke (jn 9). Uusaegsetest leidudest väärib tutvustamist põletatud savist kahlimatriitsi katke (jn 10). Sellega on valmistatud 17. sajandi teisel poolel Eestis ja naabermaades väga populaarseid madala lillornamendiga ahjukahleid. Sellise dekooriga kahlite matriitse pole Eestist varem leitud.

Arheoloogilisele ainesele ja kirjalikele allikatele tuginedes võib läbi uuritud kinnistute ajaloo jagada erinevateks etappideks. Siin tegutsesid inimesed juba hiliskiviajal (3000–1900 eKr). Neist jäi maha savinõukilde, millest osa paiknes maasse kaevatud lohkudes. Mida siin täpselt tehti, pole teada. Märke inimtegevusest savinõukildude näol oli alal ka pronksiajast või eelrooma rauaajast (1900 eKr–50 pKr). Umbes 1200 aastat polnud siin inimtegevust, kuni keskajal (leiumaterjalile tuginedes 13. sajandi lõpp–14. sajandi esimene pool) ala taas kasutusele võeti, võimalik, et põllumaana, kuna asustusjärgi tuvastada ei õnnestunud. 17. sajandist on teada, et uuringualal paiknes põld. 18. sajandil püstitati siia esimesed hooned ja aja jookul on kohale veetud kuni 2,5 m paksune täitekiht, mis sisaldas arvukalt leide 13.–20. sajandist. Tõenäoliselt on tegemist pinnasega, mis on välja kaevatud kesk- ja varauusaegse linna alale püstitatud hoonete vundamendisüvenditest. Varasemate eeluuringute leidude põhjal püstitatud hüpotees, et siin võib olla viikingi- ja hilisrauaaja asulakoht, ei leidnud kaevamisega kinnitust.