



A post-medieval farm by the Pirita River – excavations at Kloostri 16, Tallinn

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In the summer of 2021, the plot at Kloostri 16 was redeveloped – the remains of an old wooden building were demolished to build a new, modern private residence on the right bank of the Pirita River. As the plot is situated only a few dozen metres south from the Pirita Bridgettine Convent and east of a previously excavated medieval building at Kloostri 12, the whole site underwent archaeological research. The results indicate early traces of movement in the area in the 14th–16th century. A robbed wall, potentially a part of the medieval building at Kloostri 12 was unearthed, but no further buildings prior to the founding of the riverside farmstead in the 19th century were discovered from the 900 m² site. However, some earth-works, an 18th century cobblestone pavement and everyday items from the 17th–18th century indicate intensifying use of the plot over the centuries. The presence of elder seeds in the layer deposited shortly after the Russian–Livonian War (1558–1583) is of note.

HISTORY OF THE SITE

The village by the Pirita Convent – Brigitteby – is shown already on the earliest maps of the area. There seem to be multiple houses south of the Convent (in use: 1407–1577). The plot of Kloostri 12 is identifiable, but the plot of Kloostri 16 seems to be between houses number 2 and 3 with no visible structures on the site in 1689 (Fig. 1). The excavations carried out at Kloostri 12 in 2003 revealed the basement level of an entire medieval building had preserved *in situ* here (Kadakas & Nilov 2004, 162–163) and potentially extended towards Kloostri 16 in the northern part of either plot (Kadakas & Toos 2010, 5).



Fig. 1. Brigitteby in 1689. Kloostri 16 is in between farms 2 and 3.

Jn 1. Brigitteby 1689. aastal. Kloostri tee 16 on talude 2 ja 3 vahel.

Map / Kaart: RA, EAA.1.2.C-II-35 folio 1



Fig. 2. Kloostri 16 (marked in red) on an aerial photograph from the 1930s.

Jn 2. Kloostri tee 16 (punasega) 1930. aastate aerofotol.
Photo / Foto: TLM F 1349

The first building appears only on a map from the 19th century (RA, EAA.5420.1.33), potentially indicating rather late habitation. An excellent aerial photograph from 1930 (Fig. 2) shows the full extent of the farm and all its auxiliary buildings built here in the 19th century. At the start of archaeological research, only the root cellar and the foundation of the main building were still standing, both laid in limestone with lime mortar. The root cellar was restored to be potentially used as a wine cellar, but the foundations of the main building were demolished.

This research follows two preliminary studies carried out on the site in 2009 (Kadakas & Toos 2010) and 2016 (Heinloo & Vissak 2016, included georadar surveying). No clear evidence of medieval or early post-medieval habitation was discovered during the studies. It was speculated that the earliest layers might be medieval as subsequent layers included finds from the 17th century. According to these studies, the potentially medieval layers extended north of the house (Heinloo & Vissak 2016, 5–6), but also lay partially under it (Kadakas & Toos 2010, 10; Heinloo & Vissak 2016, fig. 7). A cobblestone pavement, thought to date from the 17th–18th century was also found within the northeastern perimeter of the house (Kadakas & Toos 2010, 9–10).

SOIL SAMPLES, SIEVES AND METAL DETECTING

Based on previous work on the site and a few test pits dug during the initial stages of soil removal, it was decided to strip the topsoil, remove the 20th and 21st century debris before continuing with 20 cm layers for the 18th–19th century deposits. After each layer, the exposed area was metal-detected¹ and examined as already the 18th–19th century deposits included finds from earlier periods, including ceramics and glass. The earlier layers were stripped as 5–15 cm layers whereas the area under the northwestern corner of the house was excavated by hand in full. Here and in targeted areas where the earliest dark grey cultural layer was present, the soil was sieved to reveal any traces of artefacts relating to human habitation, including particles of mortar and brick, and to collect fish bones and other macroscopic faunal remains.

Two larger samples of soil, both ca. 5 liters, were collected for laboratory analysis from the earliest layer to determine whether there was any sign of human intervention in the vegetation of the site. To ensure the sample was uncontaminated, the samples were taken by digging 20–30 cm horizontally into the eastern profile of the site. In addition to the soil samples, ca. 800 zooarchaeological finds were collected from most of the contexts.² Slag³ samples were recorded and collected where present.

It should be noted that on the eastern side of the site, the excavated area was slightly extended to the neighbouring plot of Kloostri 20 for construction purposes. In the southern

¹ Conducted by Eero Viira, Toomas Pranstibel.

² Zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical samples are kept at TLÜ AT.

³ Slag samples are kept at the archaeological collections at TÜ.

part of Kloostri 16, starting from the foundation ditch of the conservatory of the planned building towards the river, only a trench for water pipes was dug into natural level. This extended to the edge of the plot. The rest of the southern area was levelled as river mud had been deposited here.

NATURAL LAYER AND THE EARLIEST LAYERS

The natural layer was mostly formed of light-yellow river sand sediment with some reed marks, blue or yellow clay or was partially bleached by the upper layers. The natural sand layer was preserved by Kloostri Road at a level of +4.80 m a.s.l. but it dropped significantly towards the middle of the plot (+2.72 m a.s.l.) before reaching +2.00 m a.s.l. under the old building. Behind it, towards the river, the natural sand was at +0.00 m a.s.l. As a result, parts of the excavated area were slightly flooded. The more active sediment by the river has caused the sand to slope up to +0.85 m a.s.l. This gradual drop and rise towards the river was already visible before removing the topsoil. The level also dropped towards Kloostri 20, i.e., eastward. Due to very minimal construction on site, the natural sand level does not seem to be disturbed much.

The oldest structure was a robbed NW-SE oriented limestone wall laid with mortar, which had been demolished sometime in the later 16th century, most likely to reuse the limestone as building material after Pirita Convent fell into ruins, too. The wall had been 80 to 195 cm wide and was exposed as a 290 cm long section (Figs 3; 4: 1), probably extending west towards Kloostri 12 (see Heinloo & Vissak 2016, fig. 7) at the foundation level of +1.97 m a.s.l. A few nails, brick and roof tile fragments were found in the debris on and in between the remains of the wall. A fragment of a 14th century Siegburg stoneware vessel (AI 8417: 32, SIEG3a⁴; Fig. 5)



Fig. 3. Robbed wall.

Jn 3. Lõhutud müür.

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

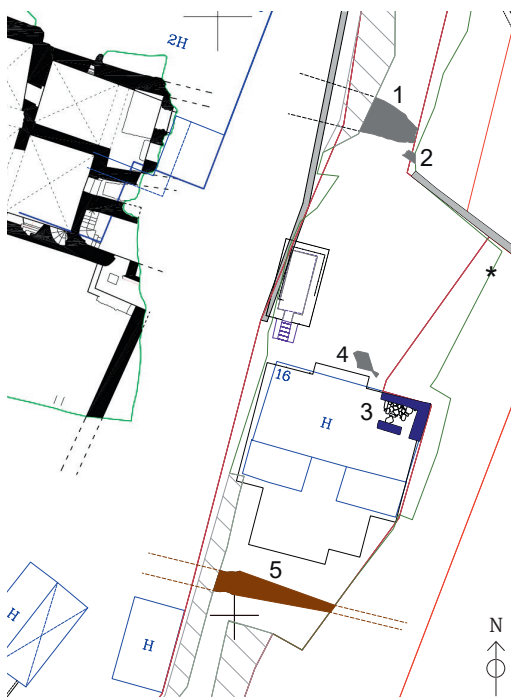


Fig. 4. Robbed wall (1), wall fragment (2), pavement (3), pile of limestone slabs (4), flood barrier (5), soil samples (*). The hatched area shows where the topsoil was stripped, but the area was not excavated. The medieval building discovered in 2003 is shown in black.

Jn 4. Lõhutud müür (1), müüri katke (2), sillutis (3), paeplaatide kahi (4), üleujutustõke (5), pinnaseproovid (*). Viirutatud ala märgib kohti, kus kooriti vaid kamar. 2003. aastal avastatud keskaegne hoone on märgitud mustaga.

Drawing / Joonis: Monika Reppo, Kadakas & Toos 2010

⁴ Typology devised by Erki Russow (2006) has been used throughout this study.

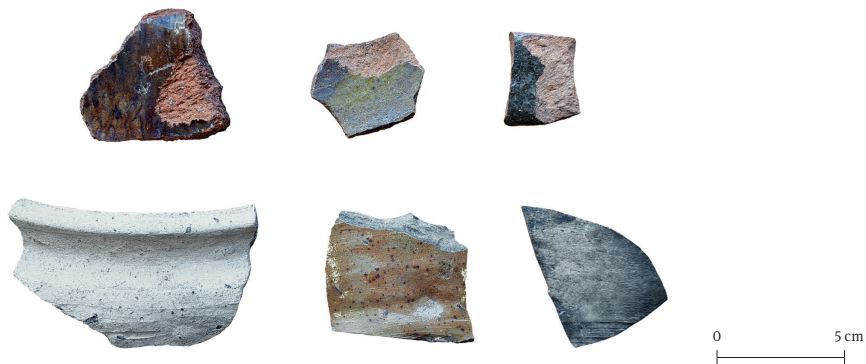


Fig. 5. Finds from the oldest layer and later ceramics.

Jn 5. Leiud vanimast kihist ning hilisemat keraamikat.

(AI 8413: 2, 10–11, 1, 27, 32.)

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

and a corner of a grozed windowpane, probably from the 16th century (AI 8417: 154) were the only artefacts found here.

However, about 156 bone fragments were discovered most of which (95) were small fragments of mammal bones collected from the sieve with the mesh size of 6 mm. Another larger part of this bone assemblage originated from domestic animals: cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep (*Ovis aries*), goat (*Capra hircus*) and pig (*Sus domesticus*). One bone comes also from a small rodent and three bones from chicken (*Gallus gallus domesticus*). Fish were represented by 12 finds and three taxa: pike (*Esox lucius*), perch (*Perca fluviatilis*) and cod (*Gadus morhua*). Hence, despite the scarcity of artefacts, the zooarchaeological remains indicate the site was inhabited.

South of the robbed wall and underneath the house, a dark grey, organic-rich sandy layer with varying thickness (5–20 cm) lay directly on the natural layer as mentioned above. Multiple thinner sandy layers containing mostly 17th–18th century finds and just a few 16th century artefacts were deposited on top of it. Previously thought to date to the 15th–16th century, the oldest layer yielded very few finds – three very small fragments of late 16th or 17th century⁵ glazed redware (AI 8417: 2, 10–11; Fig. 5) and a dark green stained-glass fragment (AI 8417: 157). It was not clear whether they could be associated with the use of the convent or the fire of 1564 or the destruction and demolishing of the convent after 1577. As very few finds were retrieved from the earliest layer, soil samples were collected to determine whether we were actually dealing with a cultural layer or just a layer rich in organic material, potentially deposited here by the river.

Altogether fourteen floral taxa were represented in two soil samples collected from the earliest layer. Seeds of the elder (*Sambucus* sp.) were most common there, but whether the red-berry elder (*S. racemosa*) and/or black elder (*S. nigra*) are present, remains unclear so far. Both species have naturalised in Estonia, but as cold-sensitive, the black elder grows naturally only in West Estonia and on the islands. The red elder was introduced to the territory of present-day Baltic countries in the 17th century and its existence in 1807 has been documented in the Botanical Garden of the University of Tartu by Gottfried Albrecht Germann (Sander *et al.* 2008). If these prove to be the seeds of red elder and they turn out to be from

⁵ Dated by Erki Russow, 4.07.2022.

the 16th century, then this would be the earliest occurrence in Estonia. To determine this, the seeds should definitely be dated.

Among the seeds of the plants used by humans, there was also a single seed of raspberry (*Rubus idaeus*), the black henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*) and greater celandine (*Chelidonium majus*), which were commonly used in folk medicine. All the above mentioned seeds were not charred, which may indicate their recent origin, but does not necessarily prove the latter. From the charred seeds, the genus Brassicaceae may belong to the mustard (*Sinapis*) family. Other charred seeds include both weeds (*Chenopodium album*, *Fumaria officinalis*) and meadow plants (*Agrostis* sp., *Carex* sp., *Eleocharis palustris*).

Animal bones were represented by 90 fragments, of which 48 remained as unidentified mammal bones, two as birds and ten as fish. As usual, domestic animals were the most common group, represented by cattle, sheep and/or goat and pig, but also, one distal sesamoid from the horse (*Equus caballus*) and a scapula from the cat (*Felis catus*). In this bone assemblage, three frog bones (*Rana* sp.) were recognised and pike, perch, roach (*Rutilus rutilus*) and cod represent fish taxa. Based on stratigraphy, the suggested date of the wall and the finds, the dark, organic-rich layer dates from around and shortly after 1577, when the convent fell into ruins. The presence of cattle and farm animals, as well as pets indicates continuous use of the Kloostri 16 plot.

THE EARLIEST FINDS

As mentioned above, the earliest layers yielded very few artefacts. The oldest datable finds were all chance finds from soil stripping or metal detecting, which can be associated with the use of the convent (1407–1577), such as a 15th century penny (AI 8417: 272), a schilling from 1571 (AI 8417: 260) and a pendant imitating a coin (AI 8417: 274). Considering the long use of the Pirita River as a waterway, the presence of these types of chance finds is not surprising, especially as the harbour or landing site was probably not far from here. There were some finds that could be identified as remnants of the events of the Livonian War – a cannon ball with an 80 mm diameter (AI 8417: 20) and 7 musket balls (AI 8417: 214–220). Some Russian whiteware was also found from the site (AI 8417: 1, 3, 4; Fig. 5), which could potentially be dated to the second half of the 16th century (Tvauri 2004, 402). A few examples of worked flint (e.g. AI 8417: 135–137) were discovered, but it is unclear what period they date from.

Due to the natural gradient of the site, different thin sandy layers had deposited on the earliest dark cultural layer. In two areas these included layers which could date from the 16th–17th century. A Swedish $\frac{1}{2}$ öre dated to 1575–1589 was found from one of the sandy layers. However, for most of the area under study, a light grey sandy layer covered the earliest layer already described above and formed a use layer. Only a few finds were discovered, despite the layer being sieved in targeted areas in front of, behind and in full under the northeastern area of the demolished house. Here a seashell-shaped mount (AI 8417: 246) and some kind of devotional artefact (AI 8417: 189; Fig. 6) were discovered. Ca. 114 unidentified mammal bone



Fig. 6. Devotional artefact.

Jn 6. Pühenduslik ese.

(AI 8413: 189.)

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

fragments, two of birds and four of fish were found. The rest of the zooarchaeological material (45 finds) originate from cattle, sheep and/or goat, pig, pike, perch, roach, cod and flounder (*Platichthys flesus*). These and the other finds could be dated to the 16th–17th century.

The dark, organic-rich layer deposited on these sandy layers was much richer in finds than the earlier ones. A wine or beer tap (AI 8417: 192) and fragments of wine bottles (AI 8417: 173–179) were found below the house, as was a fragment of stoneware with a floral applique (AI 8417: 112), a sherd of a Raeren stoneware jug (AI 8417: 27; Fig. 5) and a brick with textile impressions (AI 8417: 111). Most of the finds were from the 17th–18th century, with some earlier exceptions mentioned above as chance finds and related to everyday life and food or drink consumption either on site or in the vicinity. A ditch by the front of the demolished house filled with slag and animal bones was likely from the same period.

Due to the relatively low number of pre-18th century artefacts, zooarchaeological remains were especially important to gain a better understanding of the period of use of the site. Among ca. 380 bone finds, 200 remained as unidentified mammal bone fragments, only one was identified as a bird bone and ca. 40 as fish bone fragments. In the case of 145 bones, a more precise taxon was identified. Here too, the bones of cattle, sheep and/or goat and pig constitute the larger part, while fish like pike, perch, cod, bream (*Abramis brama*), roach, (Baltic?) herring (*Clupea harengus*) and flounder show the diversity of fish taxa in this bone collection.

SCATTERED STRUCTURES

Apart from the robbed wall, only a few other structures were discovered. A NW-SE oriented limestone wall, laid with mortar, stood just south of the robbed wall, protruding from the profile of the trench as a 119 cm long segment (Fig. 4). It probably marked the edges of the plot like the wall on Kloostri 22c does today. This limestone wall was 85 cm in width with a foundation level of +3.23 m a.s.l. The wall is post-medieval, probably dating from the 17th or 18th century. No finds associated with the wall were discovered.

Probably from the same period, the cobblestone pavement discovered during previous archaeological studies of the site was uncovered as a paved area 110–126 cm in width and

269 cm in length at +3.00 m a.s.l. (Figs 4, 7). The dark, organic rich layer with 17th–18th century food and drink waste described above was discovered to extend underneath the cobblestones. However, in several places, the stones had been removed and the area filled with yellowish sand, which contained multiple (late) 19th–20th century household items (e.g. tins, keys, a fruit peeler; AI 8417: 286–287, 295). The pavement had also been damaged by the construction of the main building of the farmstead and with the test pit dug in 2009. Based on stratigraphy and the finds, it is possible that it is from an 18th century building that stood on the site. As the pavement was on the eastern edge



Fig. 7. 18th century pavement and the limestone foundation of the main building of the late 19th–20th century farmstead.

Jn 7. 18. sajandi sillutis ja 19.–20. sajandi taluhoone paekivist vundamendid.

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

of the excavated area and Kloostri 16, the structure connected to it could be on the plot of Kloostri 20. A pile of irregular limestone slabs, stratigraphically dated to the 18th century was found northwest from the pavement (Fig. 4) and may point to the demolition or construction of some structure here.

An 18th century layer on the eastern edge of the plot south of the demolished house also implies the presence of a building at the time. The layer included large particles of mortar and crushed limestone, indicating the construction or demolition of a structure nearby. A pipkin and a fragment of a Dutch clay pipe were found from this layer (AI 8417: 12–13). Directly below the mortar and crushed limestone layer, a flood barrier was discovered (Fig. 4). It was 30–50 cm high, 100–200 cm wide and made of piled brown silty clay. This flood barrier extended west and was also present in the water pipe trench leading towards the river.

In the trench for the water pipe, the flood barrier was narrower and made of piled cobblestones and brown silty, wet clay under and on the stones. A single birch bark fishing net weight was found between the stones and only four animal bones were obtained, including a bone from a pig, one from an unidentified bird and two from some ungulate (probably cattle). The flood barrier is likely from the 17th century, but could potentially also be older. Floods remain a potential issue in the area, so the planned residential building will also have a flood barrier along the same line, but slightly north of the barrier discovered during the excavation.

POST-MEDIEVAL FARMSTEAD

The rest of the structures and layers discovered at the site of Kloostri 16 relate to a 19th–20th century farmstead (main building demolished in the early 2000s; Fig. 4). The aerial photograph from the 1930s shows how densely the plot was populated with sheds, barns and other buildings (Fig. 2). The cellar has had a ground floor, i.e. a shed on top of it. Based on stratigraphy, the root cellar had been built in the 19th century. As mentioned, the cellar will be repurposed, so the soil on the cellar was removed to reconstruct the limestone walls of it. This soil included finds from the 16th to the 21st century.

Apart from the foundation of the main building, no other building dating from the 19th or the 20th century was found, despite the density of structures as seen in figure 2. There was a dark layer, rich in organic material, which covered the entire studied area around the house and to the north of it towards the road, relating to the use period of the farmstead in the 19th and 20th century. The most evocative finds were peasant sandals: one for a 2-year-old child (AI 8417: 301; shoe size ca. EU 23), one for a 6-year-old (AI 8417: 305; ca. EU 31) and a peasant sandal with a repaired patch on the heel for a grown-up (AI 8417: 303–304, found separately; ca. EU 38; Fig. 8).

In addition to finds from the period, some earlier artefacts were also found from this layer such as some of the musket balls mentioned above (AI 8417: 216–218), fragments of retouched window glass (AI 8417: 165–168) and a decorated stem of a clay tobacco pipe (AI 8417: 39). For comparative purposes, zooarchaeological samples were taken from this layer from an area to the left of the cellar. Here, four horse bones originating from at least two individuals and two cattle bones were recorded.

The excavations revealed that from the 19th until the 21st century, multiple garbage pits were dug on site. This is expected for farms of the period, but generally they are not studied archaeologically when discovered. A garbage pit from the late 19th and early 20th century was found roughly a metre from the present ground level by the river which included fragments of white, gold-rimmed Kuznetsov faience soup bowls (AI 8417 57–68). A larger garbage



Fig. 8. Peasant shoes from Kloostri 16.

Jn 8. Pastlad Kloostri tee 16 krundilt.

(AI 8413; 300, 304–305.)

Photo / Foto: Monika Reppo

pit had been dug directly on the right side of the entrance to the root cellar and this yielded finds from the same period – a pink transferware saucer (AI 8417: 71–84), a large glazed and painted bowl (AI 8417: 96–109). Some later finds included coins from the Estonian Republic period (1918–1940), mainly 1-cent coins from 1929. The top layer of the pit was sealed with 21st century waste.

There was a garbage pit to the left of the entrance of the house as well, probably dug in the 1980s based on the kopeks in the pit. Ceramic pipkin fragments and a musket ball (AI 8417: 33–35, 215) were found here as the light grey sandy 16th–17th century layer had been disturbed by the garbage pit. The proximity of these garbage pits to the entrance of the house and the cellar was surprising in terms of potential issues with sanitation. Also, pits from the Soviet period were especially large and often included hazardous waste such as paint tins, batteries, medicine and the likes, most of these were found in a large 1980s garbage pit at the back end of the cellar. A large rusted oil barrel had been buried in one of the pits. In the general deficit of fuel it was common practice in the Soviet time to carefully hide oil barrels to prevent theft.⁶ Other hazardous items from the site included a World War I anti-tank shell and a 76 mm shell from 1941 which were disabled and removed by relevant authorities.

⁶ Personal comment from archaeologist Jaan Tamm, May 2021.

CONCLUSIONS

The plot of Kloostri 16 saw intermittent use during the 16th century with a few potential finds indicating some movement in the area before. A limestone wall that was likely contemporary to Pirita Convent (1407–1577) was robbed sometime after the convent fell into disuse. The oldest floor layer on site is dated to this period and it produced seeds of elder. If these will be confirmed as red elder seeds, they will be the oldest recorded in Estonia as red elder is known to have been introduced in the territories of present-day Baltic countries only in the 17th century. Zooarchaeological remains indicate inhabitation despite the low number of artefacts from the earliest layers. The discovery of earthworks – a flood barrier from silty clay and cobblestones dating from the 17th century or slightly earlier, is of particular note as well. A potential fragment of a plot wall near the present-day wall of the same purpose is a sign of intensifying land-use in the 17th–18th century.

This is when food and drink waste – signs of everyday life – start accumulating on site. Nothing extraordinary was found among the animal remains, which seems to be regular food waste with a few exceptions like frog, cat and probably horse, although these finds will be a valuable source of information when different compounds are analysed in the future. In terms of stratigraphy and the oldest layers, they help illuminate the history of the site. Layers with very few or seemingly no finds tell a much more vibrant story when considering the zooarchaeological remains. This is also true for newer layers. The 18th century cobblestone pavement, a pile of discarded limestone and the layer of mortar and crushed limestone would otherwise be the only signs of potential 18th century inhabitation here. The riverside farmstead was founded in the 19th century, but interestingly, apart from the main house and the cellar, none of the buildings shown on an aerial photograph from the 1930s of the densely built-up plot were discovered.

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UUSAEGNE TALU PIRITA JÕE ÄÄRES – ARHEOLOOGILISED KAEVAMISED TALLINNAS KLOOSTRI TEE 16 KRUNDIL

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Kloostri tee 16 krunt asub Pirita kloostrist mõnikümme meetrit lõunas ning sellest läände jääb Kloostri tee 12 krundil 2003. aastal avastatud keskaegse hoone ase. Seetõttu toimusid siin 2009. ja 2017. aastal eeluuringud, kus leiti jälgi võimalikust keskaegsest kultuurikihist. Küla esineb selles piirkonnas juba vanimatel kaartidel (jn 1), kuid esimesed hooned Kloostri tee 16 krundil on märgitud alles 19. sajandi II poole kaartidel. Eriti tihedalt oli kinnistu hoonestatud 1930. aastatel (jn 2). 2021. aasta uuringutega tehti selgeks, et kuigi krundilt võib leida üksikuid (14.–)15. sajandi juhuleide ning veidi enam 16. sajandi esemekatkeid, on vanim säilinud struktuur ilmselt 16. sajandi lõpus või 17. sajandi alguses lõhutud kloostriaegne (1407–1577) paekivist müür (jn 3–4), mis oli mõrdiga seotud ning mille kivide vahel esines üksikuid leide (jn 5). Selle ümber ja vahel paiknenud pinnasest saadi kariloomade ja kodulindude, samuti kalade luid (haug, tursk, ahven). Väheste leidude kõrval osutusid loomaluud oluliseks allikaks krundi kasutusloo uurimisel.

Vanim, tumehall orgaanikarikas liivakiht näib samuti olevat ladestunud kloostris kasutuse järgselt. Ladestus oli äärmiselt leiuvaene – kihi söelumisel ja detektoriga otsingul saadi vaid kolm punase glasuurkeraamika kildu (jn 5) ning üks sügavroheline retušeeritud servadega vitraaži katke. Kuna oli ebaselge, kas need väikesed killud võinuks siia kanduda jõega, otsustati pinnaseproovide (jn 4) abil selgitada, kas taime- ja loomajäänused kinnitavad inimtegevust.

Selgus, et krundil on kasvanud niidutaimed ja umbrohi, aga ka leedripuu, leidus sinepi- ja vaarikaseemneid. Must leedripuu kasvab looduslikult vaid saartel ja Lääne-Eesti rannikul, punane leedripuu toodi Baltikumi teadaolevalt alles 17. sajandil. Kui tegemist on punase leedripuu seemnetega, on see varaseim esinemine Eestis. Pinnaseproovidest ja söelumisel kogutud veislaste, lammaste, kitsede, sigade, hobuste, kasside ja kalade luud kinnitasid inimtegevust krundil sel ajal. 16.–17. sajandile viitasid ka üksikud esemeleidud (jn 6).

Hiljemalt 17.–18. sajandil kuhjati ilmselt üleujutuste kaitseks savine, osalt raudkividest laotud 30–50 cm kõrgune vall jõe pool (jn 4). Ka siin aitasid loomaluud valgustada leiukoha igapäevast kasutust eri aegadel. Leitud luude seas silmapaistvaid leide polnud, kuid need on väärtuslikud allikad edasistel uuringutel. Peale selle leidsid Liivi sõjaga seonduvaid juhuleide ning maja all veidi enam 17.–18. sajandi leide nagu vaadikraanid, pudelid, kannud (jn 5) ja muu sarnane olmekraam. 2009. aasta eeluuringutel avastatud munakivisillutis osutus 18. sajandi rajatiseks (jn 4; 7), kuid ühtegi seonduvat hoonet ei avastatud. Küll aga on sellega samaaegsed paekivihunnik vana taluhoone esisel alal (jn 7) ning sellest lõunas asunud mõrdine ja paekivipurune kiht. Muus osas avastati 19. sajandi lõpu ja 20. sajandi taluga seonduvaid leide (jn 8).