

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2009

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INTRODUCTION

Altogether 116 permits for archaeological fieldwork in Estonia were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (KVA) in 2009 (Table 1, Fig. 1).

As this year can be considered as a turn of a decade, some general statistics would be appropriate. The total number of permits in 2009 shows a small decline (about 15%) in archaeological fieldwork in comparison with the previous year (Oras *et al.* 2009). However, looking at the last ten years, the number of issued permits indicates a certain kind of stability in the last 5 years (see Fig. 2).

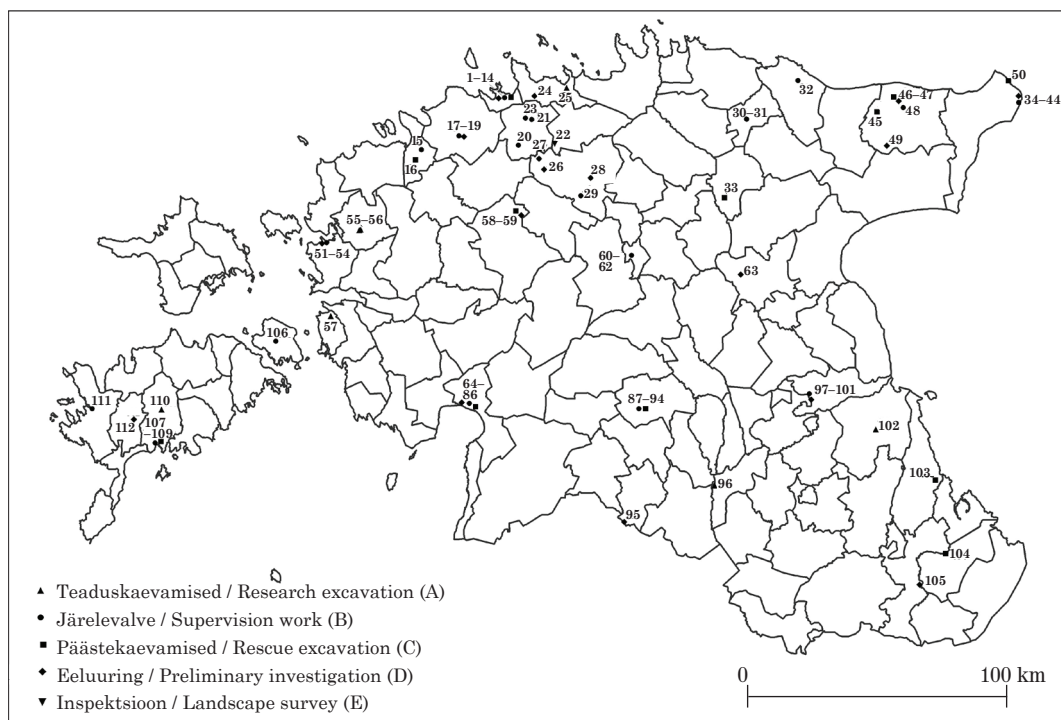


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2009.

Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis 2009. aastal.

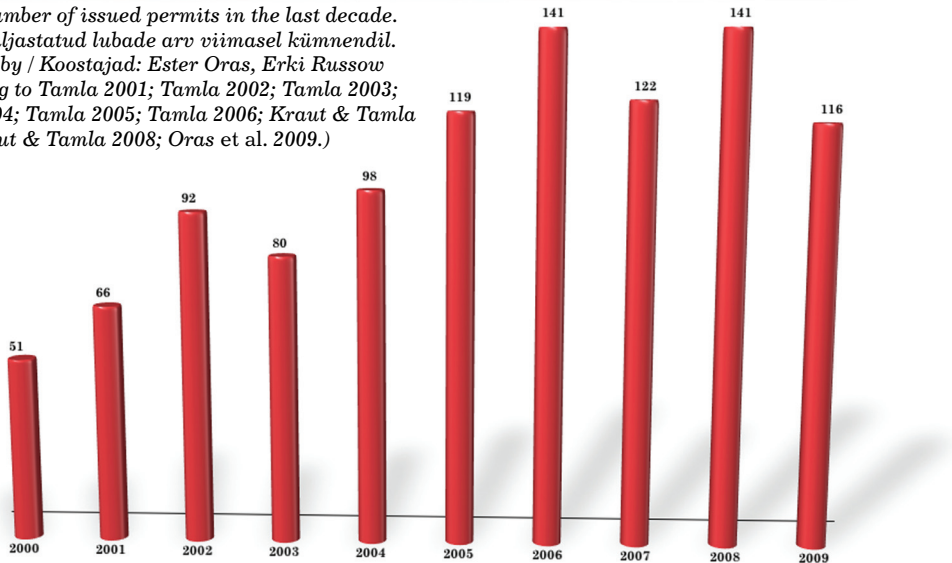
Drawing / Joonis: Martti Veldi

Fig. 2. Number of issued permits in the last decade.

Jn 2. Väljastatud lubade arv viimasel kümnendil.

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(According to Tamla 2001; Tamla 2002; Tamla 2003; Tamla 2004; Tamla 2005; Tamla 2006; Kraut & Tamla 2007; Kraut & Tamla 2008; Oras et al. 2009.)



As usual, the fieldwork in 2009 covered research related excavations (Fig. 1: A), supervision work (Fig. 1: B) and rescue excavations (Fig. 1: C), but also preliminary excavations (Fig. 1: D) and landscape surveys (Fig. 1: E). The total number of supervision works clearly dominates among the issued permits (altogether 63 permits), followed by preliminary research (28 permits) and rescue excavations (15 permits). The amount of research related excavations reached the modest number of 7 forming about 6% of the archaeological fieldwork in 2009, which in comparison to the last decade hints at a steady fall. Assumingly this current state is also related to the absence of target-financed projects at the Institute of History of Tallinn University at the moment, probably also to the approaching deadlines for numerous preceding grants at the University of Tartu. Expectedly, the high rate of supervision work, preliminary work and rescue excavations (these forming altogether 91% of all fieldwork) is related to the various earthworks in urban heritage protection areas (Fig. 3).

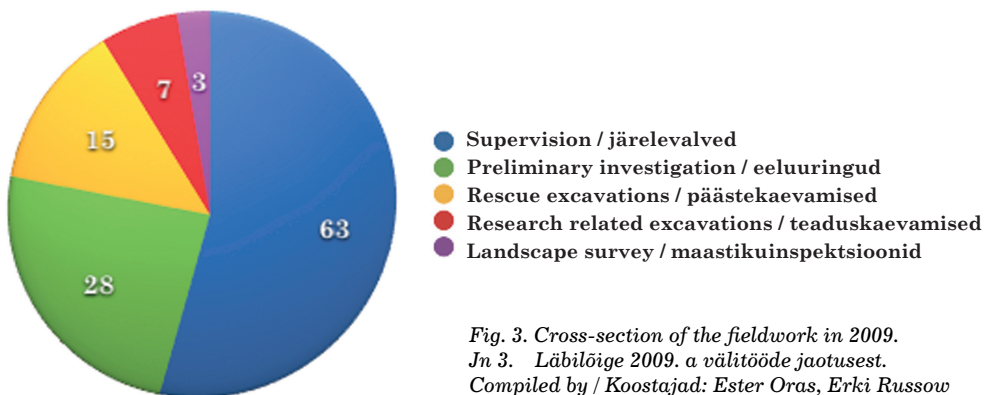


Fig. 3. Cross-section of the fieldwork in 2009.

Jn 3. Läbilõige 2009. a välitööde jaotusest.

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Institutions and organizations which carried out fieldwork in 2009 vary from academic institutions to private companies, the latter clearly dominating. However, in the small number of research related work the academic institutions such as Estonian History Museum, the Institute of History at the Tallinn University and the University of Tartu are represented. Academic institutions also participated in supervision work and rescue excavations as well as in preliminary surveys. The number of different private enterprises involved in fieldwork was 8. All the reports are expected to be presented and archived at the National Heritage Board during the following year. Failure to do so is considered by the Board and the Expert Council for the Protection of Archaeological Monuments when issuing permits in the future.

On the following pages we mostly give a short overview of excavations not discussed on the pages of this volume. However, the reviews are certainly not exhaustive overviews of the fieldwork in 2009, but rather relate to the topics which for some reasons have caught the attention of the authors.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

The total number of research related excavations was quite small – 7. In most cases the works were supported by scientific funding (i.e. grants of Estonian Science Foundation and European Union Regional Development Fund). The works were mainly concentrated to southern part of Estonia e.g. Martti Veldi in **Pikasilla** (Table 1: 96), Heiki Valk and Anti Lillak in **Lääniste** (Table 1: 102), researches of lime and tar production sites carried out by Andres Tvauri and Tanel Saimre in **Pikknurme** and **Vehendi** adding also some examples from the western (Mati Mandel and Jüri Peets in **Uugla** (Table 1: 55, 56), Helena Kaldre in **Salevere** (Table 1: 57) and the northern coast (Aivar Kriiska in **Jägala** (Table 1: 25)). Similarly to previous years most of the research related excavations are introduced on the pages of this volume and therefore will not be analyzed in this article. However, four research fieldworks which are not discussed in this volume are worth to be pointed out.

Helena Kaldre (TÜ) continued the excavations in western Estonia at **Salevere** Salumägi (Table 1: 57). The work started already in 2008 (Kaldre *et al.* 2009) and will be continued in 2010 as well. The object is interesting due to the fact that it consists of both a hill with a stone rampart and fossil field systems, and also probable graves and settlements around it (Kaldre *et al.* 2009, 104–105). Investigations in 2009 were conducted at the rampart, where a cross section was dug and this will be continued in the summer of 2010. Additionally two smaller scale excavation plots were made on the fossil fields (pers. comm. Helena Kaldre). As the research will be continued the results and interpretations about this interesting complex will hopefully be published in the following years.

Heiki Valk, Anti Lillak and Martin Malve (TÜ) organized archaeological excavations in southern Estonia at the **Lääniste** hill fort (Table 1: 102) in 2009. The aim of the work was to specify the dating of the hill fort. In order to do that, a trench was dug crossing the rampart. The plateau of the prehistoric hill fort had functioned as an Old Russian Orthodox cemetery in the historic times and though skeletons were not expected at the rampart area, most of the excavation staff had to deal with historic burials, even at the depth of nearly 2 m measured from the top of the rampart (Fig. 4). This meant that most of the rampart soil was mixed due to different diggings.

However, some prehistoric ceramics and charcoal in the undisturbed layers was found and these hinted at probable Early Iron Age origin. The heads of the expedition have decided to continue with the excavation (pers. comm. Anti Lillak) and the results will be published more thoroughly in the next years' publication.



*Fig. 4. Excavations at Lääniste hill fort.
Jn 4. Kaevamised Lääniste linnamäel.
Photo / Foto: Anti Lillak*

A wonderful example of how rescue excavations have developed into a research project is the **Salme** ship find in Saaremaa. Marge Konsa (TÜ) was actively involved in the study of the site and its closest surroundings in 2009. Besides the work with finds, landscape surveys and preliminary investigations were carried out in order to understand whether the ground might reveal some more burials in the area (see Konsa & Ots, this volume). The team also conducted field walks in the surroundings to study the cultural landscape around the extraordinary ship burial. It is expected that Jüri Peets (AI) continued the research in Salme also in summer 2010 and the most astonishing results were revealed at the time of writing this article. We are looking forward to the further publications discussing Salme finds in detail.

Research excavations were also continued by Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) at the **Jägala Jõesuu** (Table 1: 25) prehistoric hill fort (Maasalu 2009). This time the excavations

concentrated on the plateau area of the fort and the aim was to shed some light to the cultural layer under the sand dunes in the central part of the plateau. The results indicated mostly Early Iron Age activities (Fig. 5), including also prehistoric field remains visible due to preserved plough marks on the plateau (pers. comm. Aivar Kriiska (TÜ); Maasalu, 2009). Hopefully, the interesting results are to be published in more detail in the nearest future.



*Fig. 5. Excavations at Jägala Jõesuu hill fort.
Jn 5. Kaevamised Jägala Jõesuu linnamäel.
Photo / Foto: Kristel Külljastinen*

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, SUPERVISION WORK AND PRELIMINARY WORK

The total number of rescue excavations in 2009 was 63. Works were organized in all Estonia, however perhaps more earth-work activities which resulted in archaeological rescue work focused in 2009 to the towns of Pärnu (24 permits), Tallinn (12 permits) and Narva (11 permits), followed by Viljandi and Tartu (8 and 5 permits accordingly).

Excavations at countryside

Undoubtedly the most exciting and extraordinary find was discovered at the last months of year 2009. A prehistoric burial ground in **Kukruse** (Table 1: 46, 47) north-east Estonia was found in the course of building a new Tallinn–Narva road. One of the road workers noticed a corroded bronze knife sheath while levelling the ground for the new road with a backhoe. The find was reported to the National Heritage Board and archaeologists were able to determine a number of grave depressions in the area of a newly planned road. The Expert Council for the Protection of Archaeological Monuments at the National Heritage Board decided to acknowledge the lucky discoverer, the backhoe driver Kuno Kübarsepp with an award for reporting the find in 2010.

Rescue excavations started at the beginning of December 2009 and continued until the end of January 2010. These were carried out by Mari Lõhmus and Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor). A huge tent, heated with air blower, was erected over the excavation area (Fig. 6). The team of over 50 people unearthed 42 burials and numerous cremated bones next to a road with heavy traffic, in extreme conditions of occasional -20 degrees outside. The first results hint at a Latest Iron Age (12th – beginning of the 13th century) burial ground including both inhumation and cremated burials, besides the burials a modern period road with a stone pavement was unearthed (Jonuks & Lõhmus 2009–2010; Lõhmus *et al.* 2010; see also Kraut 2010 and Kõnsa & Ots, this volume).



Fig. 6. Rescue excavation at Kukruse Latest Iron Age cemetery.
 Jn 6. Hilisrauaaegse kalmistu päästekaevamised Kukrusel.
 Photo / Foto: Mari Lõhmus

The Kukruse project sets a good example of how to combine good organizational skills with the will to work hard, handling difficult working conditions, a high rate of public interest as well as financial pressure. Most of the workers were students who managed to find time for participating in the excavations despite the engagement in academic studies at the same time. What is more, the excavations were an excellent example of cooperation between different state boards like the National Heritage Board and Estonian Road Administration, the community of archaeologists and private enterprises who were eager to find compromises in that unexpected situation and showed respect and care towards our national heritage and our past. The indoor work with the material has only just begun and there is no doubt that more and more interesting information about the Kukruse burial ground is yet to reach us. Until then, to acknowledge and praise all the participants engaged in Kukruse rescue excavations,

we can conclude with the statement by Ants Kraut, Chief Inspector of Archaeological Monuments at the National Heritage Board that Kukruse displayed archaeological material the kind of which was last discovered more than two decades ago. Therefore, besides its high scientific value the project has definitely already written itself in the Estonian archaeology history.

Another rescue excavation also related to a prehistoric burial ground took place in **Vehendi** at the coast of Lake Võrtsjärv in southern Estonia. Helena Kaldre (TÜ) conducted preliminary excavations in the close vicinity of the border area of the Early Iron Age stone grave. Namely, the land owner planned to extend the existing building of a summer cottage close to the burial area. Therefore the area needed to be examined as prehistoric field remains and a probable cultural layer from the period of burial activities were suspected at the same area. A 16.5 m² excavation plot did not reveal any certain traces of a cultural layer, however it was possible to distinguish plough marks in the light gray sand layer as well as to gather some charcoal from the plot. The results of the dating are yet to come (pers. comm. Helena Kaldre (TÜ)).

Heiki Valk and Maria Smirnova (TÜ) carried out preliminary excavations at the **Ristipalo** (Table 1: 103) barrow in Rääpina County, the south-eastern corner of Estonia (Smirnova & Valk 2010). There, a new road construction was planned, which included also the digging of drainage trenches on the verge of a long barrow. It was necessary to assure that no archaeological material is damaged in the course of the road construction. Additionally, as the new road was planned on top of the previously excavated barrow (by Aita Kustin and Lembit Jaanits) the bottom layers of the barrow needed to be examined in order to ensure that the barrow had been entirely excavated. Altogether three trenches were dug. The results of the excavations revealed two sherds of striated pottery. It was also possible to collect some charcoal in the bottom layers of the verge area of an unexcavated barrow, which might shed some light to the period of active use of the barrow area. However, the mound documented as a previously excavated barrow turned out to be of natural origin (Smirnova & Valk 2010). The rescue excavations were financed by the local road enterprise AS Põlva Teed.

Interesting results were also achieved during investigations nearby **Padise manor** in Padise County (Table 1: 16), north-west Estonia, conducted by Villu Kadakas (OÜ Agu EMS). During the construction of a new footpath, a medieval foundation (Fig. 7) and some human remains were found. As it later appeared, this place was a site of a 20 m long and 10 m large church or chapel for the local community, previously unknown. The exact date of the erection of the building is at the moment uncertain, however, it has been confirmed that it was used during the 15th–16th centuries and the possible



Fig. 7. Possible medieval chapel foundation from Padise.
 Jn 7. Padisel avastatud oletatav kabeliase.
 Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

destruction time is the second half of 16th century. More detailed excavation of the area is hoped to be carried out in the future.

Rescue excavations in Tallinn and Tartu

In urban archaeology, two large scale projects deserve extra highlighting. In Tallinn, excavations at **Vabaduse Square** (see Oras *et al.* 2009, 13–14), started the previous year, continued during the first months of 2009 (principal investigators Villu Kadakas, Guido Toos, Garel Püüa from OÜ Agu EMS, a smaller section was documented by Peeter Talvar and Ain Lavi, OÜ Arheograator). After the thorough investigation of the Stone Age settlement and a section of early Modern defence line at the south side of the square, the work focussed next to the western part (Fig. 8). The main feature here was the first part of the 14th–16th century highway to Pärnu and Riga. During the excavation, tens of square metres of a 10 m wide rubble paving were unearthed. The area west of the road was the medieval St Barbara cemetery, from the eastern side several medieval and early modern house remains were found. Most of these were simple wooden structures, few had also small stone cellars. All in all, the results of the excavations support the opinion of historians that this was a tightly housed suburban dwelling area, settled by the native population. In one case, the late medieval house was interpreted as a possible place of a tavern. As the post-excavation work of the near 10.000 m² investigation is still in progress, more surprises are to be expected within a few years. Currently only preliminary results of the project is going to be published in the present volume – the results of the excavation of the Stone Age site (see U. Kadakas *et al.*, this volume) and the medieval to post-medieval suburban area with an excursion to the early modern defence line of Tallinn (see V. Kadakas *et al.*, this volume).



*Fig. 8. Archaeological excavations at Vabaduse Square, Tallinn.
Jn 8. Arheoloogilised kaevamised Tallinnas Vabaduse väljakul.
Photo / Foto: Erki Russow*



Fig. 9. Medieval foundations from Lutsu St 2, Tartu.

Jn 9. Lutsu tn 2 avastatud keskaegse hoone müürid.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

The second remarkable exploration of urban space took place from December 2008 to December 2009 in Tartu, **Lutsu Street 2** (principal investigators Aivar Kriiska and Raido Roog, OÜ Arheograator). Here, quite unexpectedly, very well survived basements of medieval stone houses were found, as usually only very fragmentary walls of the secular housing have been survived in Tartu. This time, already after the first supervision work it was clear that under the 18th century wooden dwelling the remains at least of two medieval buildings (Fig. 9) came to light. According to the first preliminary results (see Kriiska *et al.* 2010), three rooms of the first house were opened completely and one partially. Beside the over 2 m high walls also one wholly preserved hypocaust, built from bricks was documented. From the second house, only one room was partially opened. Although the time of the erection of the stone houses is yet to be specified, it is already confirmed that dwellings were built during the first half of the 14th century at the latest. Also the exact time of destruction of the houses is uncertain yet. It seems, that the first house was partially demolished during the second half of the 16th century, both the first and second house were finally destroyed during the Great Northern War (in Tartu, a significant date is 1708 when the whole town was blown up by Russian troops) and levelled some time later in the early 18th century. In 1755 the presently survived wooden house was built on the spot of medieval dwellings. Since the analysis of the extremely rich collection of artefacts is still at the early stages, more important discoveries are yet to be anticipated.

Several other small scale investigations in Tallinn and Tartu also brought new important information. In Tallinn, a few other excavations close to the mentioned Vabaduse Square deserve to be mentioned. For example, it appeared that the walls of the former **Harju Gate** (Table 1: 4) are extremely well preserved – the surface of the demolished walls begins just below the present street level (see V. Kadakas *et al.*, this volume, fig. 11). Another part of the defence line was unearthed at Suur-Karja street, where the medieval **Karja Gate** (Table 1: 9) was situated (both sites directed by Villu Kadakas, Garel Püüa and Ragnar Nurk from OÜ Agu EMS). From there, next to the medieval gate structures also walls of a 14th–16th century watermill and post-medieval military buildings were found. Not far away, on a site between **Müürivahe and Posti streets** (Table 1: 3), the remains of medieval secular buildings and a 14th–15th century trash pit appeared (supervisor Peeter Talvar, OÜ Arheograator). In 2009, extremely interesting investigations of the basement of the **Great Guildhall** (Table 1: 11), presently the building of Estonian History Museum, also began (Krista Sarv, EAM). Since the majority of the archaeology was done during the following year, a detailed description will hopefully be published in the next volume. Considering the difficult documentation chances – the site was partially bulldozed without permission – the supervision work at **Nunne/Lai Street** gave very good results (Ragnar Nurk, OÜ Agu EMS). Apart from the 19th century theatre walls, also some early modern structures were mapped. This are described in detail in the present volume (see Nurk *et al.*, this volume).

In Tartu, apart from the above described Lutsu Street 2 site, other investigations bound with the reconstruction of cable and sewage trenches took place. Also one site was opened solely because of scientific reasons – at **Vabaduse Avenue 9** (Table 1: 98), some dendrochronological probes from the logs below the medieval town wall were drilled (Rivo Bernotas, University of Turku). The present volume includes one paper describing the rescue and supervision work in Tartu (see Heinloo & Vissak, this volume) and a short note on the finds from the suburban area (see Metsallik, this volume).

Excavations in other towns

The year of 2009 was quite busy for the archaeology of small towns as well. Most of the permissions granted by the National Heritage Board were issued to the supervision and preliminary work in **Pärnu**, south-western Estonia – altogether in 22 occasions.¹ The majority of these were linked with the renewal of the old cable and water or sewage network, which in numerous cases did not produce new evidence from the past human activities. Still, in some places, details of medieval military buildings were unearthed, such as in Öhtu Street 1 (Table 1: 68) where the artillery tower of the Orders castle was documented (see Tvauri, this volume). Also early modern fortifications were under close inspection several times, the most noteworthy is the work of Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG) on the bastions of Luna and Venus (Table 1: 71). Here unexpectedly the wooden details of the moat were very well preserved. The excavations inside of the standing buildings, however, did not reveal anything new as the stripping of the upper layers in cellars touched only modern, largely disturbed filler layers (e.g. Pühavaimu 20, directed by Peeter Piirits, MTÜ AEG).

¹ The number includes both Old and New Pärnu – two separate towns during the medieval period.

In other towns, archaeological activity was modest, covering usually up to 3–4 permissions per town. By and large the rescue work was initiated either because of establishing new trenches below the street surface or because of the preliminary survey on the future building plots. There are, of course, some exceptions as for example at Lossi Street 21, **Viljandi** (Andres Tvauri, Arheograator OÜ; Table 1: 88), where rescue excavations on the future plot of the Viljandi Culture Academy of the University of Tartu, were initiated (see Tvauri, this volume). Also in **Narva**, large scale rescue excavations at Suur Street 22, 24, 26 by Aivar Kriiska, Rivo Bernotas and Kristi Tasuja (Arheograator OÜ; Table 1: 40) took place. Some information about excavations in Narva in 2008 and 2009 can be found on the pages of this publication, too (see Nikitjuk, this volume). In **Kuresaare**, beside of the redevelopment of the sewage network in the Tolli, Tallinna, Tornii, Vallimaa and other streets (Vladimir Sokolovski, Tael OÜ; Table 1: 107, 108) a minor survey was also conducted outside of the St Lawrence Church (Tõnu Sepp, self-employed entrepreneur; Table 1: 109). Here, an almost completely preserved gravestone from the mid-17th century was found – a very rare find in that particular town.

Archaeological survey and preliminary work in **Haapsalu** also brought some new information. In 2009, six sites in the medieval town and suburban area were investigated. From these, perhaps three sites deserve mentioning (for a closer insight, see Russow 2010). The archaeological survey (Anton Pärn, Ministry of Culture) at the site of St John's Church confirmed the earlier assumptions, that this building was earlier (before 1524, when the first protestant congregation was established in Haapsalu) used as a store house. The removal of the plaster revealed several old entrances (Fig. 10) both from the street as well as from the court area. The excavation of the heating pipe at the former Market Square, present Lossiplats (Katrin Treuman, Tael OÜ; Table 1: 52) left the medieval layers intact. However, at least the remains of one wooden structure and the border of the former plot were documented. Outside of the medieval town area, on the plot of Suur-Mere Street 14 (Table 1: 53) preliminary investigations were conducted by Erki Russow (AI). In addition to the 17th–18th house foundation also one possible 14th–15th century hearth was found below the present street level, being the first clear evidence for medieval life in the suburbs of Haapsalu.

In **Paide**, a large reconstruction of the water and sewage network financed by the EU began in 2008 and was continued in 2009. Here, the survey of the trenches (Katrin Treuman and Vladimir Sokolovski, Tael OÜ; Table 1: 62) brought relatively few information on the past urban life. Yet, apart from the post medieval layers also some possible medieval levels were documented, though without finds. Perhaps the most important result was the finding of some burials of the medieval and early modern period graveyard of Holy Cross Church (Table 1: 62). Definitely more appealing, and state-wide broadcasted results achieved Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG) on the site of Paide Vallimägi (Table 1: 61) – a historical fortification – where during the excavation of cable trenches the undercrofts of early modern bastions came to light.

EDITORS' REMARKS ON THIS ISSUE

To sum up the introductory part of this issue it is also necessary to introduce the renewed structure of the publication. As it can be seen at first sight, the decision was made to organize the articles according to their qualitative and quantitative volume,



*Fig. 10. St John's Church in Haapsalu. Measuring the former entrance to medieval granary.
Jn 10. Jaani kirik Haapsalus. Keskaegse aidaava sissepääsu mõõdistamine.
Photo / Foto: Erki Russow*

meaning that a clearer distinction is made between problem-based discussion articles and general shorter overviews of the last year's fieldwork. All the articles considering excavations are peer-reviewed. Through that we are trying to raise the overall standard of the publication making it easier for the authors to decide on the focus and the amount of labour spent on the contributions.

Secondly a brand new section – Notes and News it might be called – is added to the publication. The aim of this part is to introduce the Estonian archaeology and fieldwork related subjects in a broader concept. The short reviews here are not so much related to specific monuments and fieldwork, but rather to persons and problems and discussions in connection with the fieldwork. In this publication we find an introduction of young archaeologists who recently graduated their MA studies. Also we are trying to start the section of book reviews introducing writings that might be of interest to every archaeologist. In the following years we are hoping to start discussions about archaeology and public as well as heritage protection and archaeology. We are also willing to open a history section to recall or introduce some excavations organized decades ago. It is obvious that some of the sections remain to be of a traditional and permanent character, the others on the other hand are open to new ideas, additions and contributions. Especially the problem based discussions are very welcome to further contributions in the future.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2009, stand 20.10.2010.*

Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets.

Tabel 1. 2009. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 20.10.2010.

Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest).

Lühendid / Abbreviations			P – päästekaevamised / rescue excavation;				
E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation;			I – inspeksioon / landscape survey;				
J – järelevalve / survey;			T – teaduskaevamised / research excavation.				
No./ Nr	Permission / type / Luba, tüüp	Site / Objekt	No. in register / Reg. Nr	Admin. unit (parish) / Haldusüksus (hkh)	Excavator, institution / Kaevaja, asutus	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
1	4902, P	Vabaduse väljak	2589	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 6908	–
2	5003, J	Pikk 29/Lai 24 ja Pikk 33 keldrite süvendamine	2589	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	AI 6908	–
3	5074, P	Müüriwahe 5/Vana-Posti 8	2589	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 6921	+
4	5158, J	Harju tn kanalisatsioonitrassi rajamine	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
5	5247, E	Estonia pst 6, Reaalkooli võimla rajamine	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6918	+
6	5311, E	Tatari 23/25	2596	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	AI 6926	–
7	5397, J	Falgi tee 2, Uus tn kaablitrass	2589	Tallinn	Tael OÜ	–	+
8	5398, J	Pikk 29/33 kaablitrass	2589	Tallinn	Tael OÜ	–	–
9	5418, J	Suur-Karja tn elektritrassid Karja värava piirkonnas	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6928	+
10	5433, J	Lai 19–44 veetrassi järelevalve	2589	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	–	+
11	5511, E	Tallinna Suurgildi hoone ja Börsi käik	3037	Tallinn	K. Sarv (AM)	–	+
12	5669, E	Pärnu mnt 31a	2596	Tallinn	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6931	+
13	5727, E	Vana-Posti 7 põhjatiiva keldrite lokaliseerimine	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
14	5772, E	Kloostri tee 16	1192	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6969	+
15	4900, J	Suurküla asulakoht	18626	Padise (H-Madise)	G. Vedru (AI)	–	–
16	5378, P	Padise mõisa pargi kergliiklustee	2923	Padise (H-Madise)	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	HMK	–
17	5704, E	Keila Jõepargi karjakastelli gabariitide määramine	17881	Keila	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	HMK 8741	+
18	5730, J	Tuula tee ja Ülejõe tee	17879	Keila	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	–	–
19	5842, J	Keila jõepargi asulakoht	28765	Keila	A. Lavi, K. Treuman, (Tael OÜ)	HMK 8803	+
20	5239, J	Paekna küla asulakoht, truubivahetus	17947	Kiili (Jüri)	G. Vedru (AI)	–	–
21	4979, J	Jüri kirikuaed, kaablitrass	2948	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (AI)	–	+
22	5112, I	Salu küla asulakoht	18854	Rae (Jüri)	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloožiakeskus MTÜ)	AI 5013	+
23	5804, J	Lehmja asulakoht, Kütte tee 8	18784	Rae (Jüri)	Tael OÜ	–	–
24	5266, E	Loo alevik, muistsete põldude kaardistamine	27061	Jõelähtme	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ 1770	–
25	5349, T	Jägala linnuse hooviala	17535	Jõelähtme	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 1444	–
26	5256, E	Oru küla asulakoht	18023	Kose	G. Vedru (AI)	AI 6973	–
27	5648, E	Tuhala asulakoht	18058	Kose	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloožiakeskus MTÜ)	AI	+
28	5267, E	Paunküla asulakoht	18559	Kõue (Kose)	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloožiakeskus MTÜ)	AI 6946	+

* According to the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian

29	5370, J	Kõue-Triigi mõisa peahoone keldri tühjendamine ja pinnase eemaldamine hoone edela- ja lõunaküljel	2830	Kõue (Kose)	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	–
30	5492, J	Rakvere saksa kalmistu, elektriikaabli trass	22301	Rakvere	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	RM 6827/A 161	+
31	5629, J	Linnakalmistu elektriikaabli-trass	27012	Rakvere	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
32	5146, J	Unukse küla asulakoht	10887	Viru-Nigula	E. Oras (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AI 6922	+
33	5702, P	Kiltsi mõisa peahoone pinnasevee drenaaž	16079	Väike-Maarja	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	–	+
34	5054, E	Lavretsovi ja Tuleviku tn	13999; 27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	+
35	5218, E	Vestervalli 29A	13999	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
36	5219, J	Linnuse lääneõue kastimis-süsteemi valmistamine	13999; 27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
37	5291, E	Narva Joaoru rajatava puhkepiirkonna eeluuring	9135; 9136	Narva (Vaivara)	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	+
38	5313, J	Narva Hermanni linnus, kaevudanski puhastamine rusudest	14002	Narva	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	NLM	+
39	5404, E	Vestervalli 2a	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	+
40	5409, P	Suur tn 22, 24, 26 päästekaevamised	27276	Narva	A. Kriiska, R. Bernotas, K. Tasuja (Arheograator OÜ)	NLM	–
41	5428, E	Kraavi 2a ja 7	27276	Narva	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	+
42	5586, J	Suur 17–19 soojatrass	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
43	5647, P	Suur 4–6 soojustrass	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
44	5790, J	Koidula 7	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
45	5703, P	Kohtla kultusekivi teisaldamine	9002	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
46	5815, E	Kukruse hilisrauaaegne (12.–13. saj) kalmistu	–	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	M. Lõhmus, T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 1777	+
47	5827, P	Kukruse hilisrauaaegne (12.–13. saj) kalmistu	13866	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	T. Jonuks, M. Lõhmus	TÜ 1777	–
48	5412, J	Jõhvi kiriku pargi heakorrustustööd	13866	Jõhvi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
49	5164, E	Mäetaguse alevik, kalmistupiiride täpsustamine	9129	Mäetaguse (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	+
50	5348, P	Riigiküla kiviaja asulakoht	9188	Vaivara	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TU	–
51	5101, J	Wiedemanni tn järelevalve	27013	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	HM 9140	+
52	5450, J	Lossiplatsi soojustrass	27013	Haapsalu	K. Treuman (Tael OÜ)	HM 9137	+
53	5666, E	Suur-Mere tn 14	27013	Haapsalu	E. Russow (AI)	HM 9141	+
54	5787, J	Wiedemanni – Saue tn ristmik	27013	Haapsalu	K. Treuman (Tael OÜ)	HM 9148	+
55	5281, T	Uugla maa-alune kalmistu	10088	Oru (L-Nigula)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM 1104	–
56	5346, T	Uugla rauasulatuskoht	10091	Oru (L-Nigula)	J. Peets (AI)	AI	–
57	5333, T	Salevere Salumägi, muistsed põllud ja linnus	–	Hanila	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ 1781 – 1785	–
58	5705, E	Aranküla külakalmistu	–	Rapla	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6942	–
59	5813, P	Maa-alune kalmistu, Aranküla	–	Rapla	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6942	+

60	5023, J	Tallinna, Kaevu ja Kitsas tn trassid	27009	Paide	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	-
61	5415, J	Paide Vallimägi, valgustustrass	27009	Paide	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
62	5590, J	Keskväljak, Rüütli, Posti, Vee, Puuvilja ja Väike-Aia tn	27009	Paide	V. Sokolovski, K. Treuman (Tael OÜ)	-	-
63	5788, E	Vaimastvere asulakoht	9241	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 1757	+
64	4967, J	Ilvese 15 kanalisatsioonitrass	11792	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
65	5000, J	Emajõe tn kaablitrass	11791	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
66	5080, J	Aida ja Põhja tn	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
67	5145, J	Hospidali tn trassitööd	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu 21133/A2639	+
68	5206, E	Õhtu 1 linnuse eeslinnuse nurgatorni ja parhammüüri lokaliseerimine	27007	Pärnu	A. Tvauri (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu 16101/A2630	+
69	5224, J	Pühavaimu 20 hoone kelder	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
70	5240, J	Lai 11 trassid	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
71	5255, P	Bastionide Luna ja Venus ning nende vahel paikneva kurtiini ala kaldakindlustused	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
72	5279, J	Pühavaimu 17	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu 16430/A2632	-
73	5380, J	Homniku 2a elektrikaabli trass	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
74	5381, J	Pika ja Pühavaimu tn ristmik	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
75	5411, J	Kalda 2 kaablitrass	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	-
76	5528, J	Akadeemia ja Kuninga tn piirkond, Jakobsoni pargi ala	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	-
77	5540, J	Vana-Sauga 52 ja 54 vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrassid	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
78	5542, J	Topeltluba, vt 5528	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	-
79	5543, J	Pühavaimu 20 kanalisatsioonitrass	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu 21122/A2637	-
80	5587, J	Lõuna 10/12 kanalisatsioonitrass	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
81	5650, J	Lai 7	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
82	5665, J	Pärnu linna keskväljak	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
83	5785, J	Õhtu tn	11793	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
84	5786, J	Tallinna maantee (Voorimehe tn – sillani)	11792	Pärnu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	-
85	5789, J	Kuninga 23 alajaam	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	-	+
86	5814, J	Õhtu tn 1	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	-
87	4984, J	Lossi tn, kaablitrass	27010	Viljandi	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	-	-
88	5207, P	Lossi 21	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (Arheograator OÜ)	VM 11272	+
89	5216, J	Kaalu tn trassid	27010	Viljandi	T. Jonuks, M. Lõhmus (Muinaslabor OÜ)	VM 11262	-

90	5278, J	Raepark, postamentide rajamine	27010	Viljandi	M. Lõhmus (Muinaslabor OÜ)	–	+
91	5280, J	Viljandi tennisehalli vundamenti rajamine	27010	Viljandi	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
92	5449, J	Kauba 5 kanalisatsioonitrass /2009 töid ei toimunud/	27010	Viljandi	M. Lõhmus (Muinaslabor OÜ)	–	–
93	5493, J	Viljandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	–
94	5541, J	Ranna pst 1 elektrikaabli trass	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	–
95	5588, E	Lilli kalmistu; kalmistu ja ohverdamiskoht “Annemägi”	13279; 13280	Karksi	M. Lõhmus (Muinaslabor OÜ)	–	+
96	5345, T	Purtsi (Pikasilla) Vooremägi	13127	Puka (Rõngu)	M. Veldi (MA)	TÜ 1772, 1773	+
97	5026, J	Ülikooli 2/2A	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	–	–
98	5330, E	Vabaduse pst 9, dendroproovide puurimine linnamüüri palkparvedest	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	–
99	5491, J	Küüni tn mitmesugused trassitööd	27006	Tartu	E. Heinloo, R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM A 182	+
100	5589, J	Tuule tn elektrikaabli paigaldus	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
101	5630, J	Ülikooli 2/2A sadevetetrass	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM A 183	+
102	5344, T	Lääniste linnus	13044	Võnnu	A. Lillak (TÜ)	TÜ 1750	–
103	5413, P	Ristipalo kääbas	11567	Räpina	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1755	+
104	5585, P	Võmmorski asulakoht	13604	Meremäe (Seto)	A. Lillak (TÜ)	TÜ 1752	–
105	5414, E	Vastseliina linnus, Piiri kõrtsi puhastusseadmete ala	13603	Vastseliina	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1835	–
106	5006, J	Muhu kirikuaed, Liiva ja Viira küla vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrass	4134; 12534	Muhu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	pole üle antud	–
107	4905, J	Tolli tn trassitööd	27011	Kuressaare	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	pole üle antud	–
108	4955, J	Tallinna, Torni, Vallimaa, Rootsi, Garnisoni ja Komandandi tn trassitööd	27011	Kuressaare	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	pole üle antud	–
109	5205, P	Kuressaare Laurentiuse kiriku vundament ja hauakivi	27261	Kuressaare	T. Sepp (FIE)	pole üle antud	–
110	5347, T	Käku küla rauasulatuskoht	–	Kaarma	J. Peets (AI)	AI	–
111	4988, J	Kihelkonna kirikuaed, kanalisatsioonitrass	4108	Kihelkonna	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	pole üle antud	+
112	5015, E	Ohtja raba, bio-geoloogilised uurimised setteproovide võtmiseks	–	Kärla (Mustjala)	J. Peets (AI)	–	–
113	5282, E	Laevavrakid “Pjotr Veliki” ja “Uisko”	27772; 27883	Soome laht	V. Mäss (Meremuseum)	–	–
114	5519, E	Leedu laevade Prezidentas Smetona, Panevezys, Utena ja Kretlinga vrakkide asukohtade täpsustamine sonaruringutega	–	Soome laht	V. Mäss (Meremuseum)	–	–
115	5163, I	Inspeksioonid Lääne-, Harju-, Järva-, Rapla- ja Pärnumaale	–	–	M. Mandel (AM)	AM	–
116	5204, I	Inspeksioonid Lääne- ja Saaremaale	–	–	J. Peets (AI)	–	–

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2009. AASTAL

Ester Oras ja Erki Russow

2009. aastal väljastas Muinsuskaitseamet ja Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste Amet ühtekokku 116 luba arheoloogilisteks välitöödeks (Tabel 1; jn 1). Kuna käesolevat aastat võib käsitleda kümnendi muutusega, siis on ilmselt asjakohane ka eraldatud lubade võrdlus 10 aasta lõikes (jn 2), mis näitab, et arheoloogiliste uuringute arv on küll aastate jooksul mõnevõrra kõikunud, kuid keskmiselt jäänud siiski üldjoontes samaks.

2009. a välitööd hõlmasid nii teaduskaevamisi, järelevalveid, päästekaevamisi ning eeluuringuid, aga ka maastikuinspeksioone (jn 1: A–E; 3). Selgelt domineerisid järelevalved, millele järgnesid arvult eeluuringud ning päästekaevamised. Teaduskaevamisteks eraldati 7 luba. Ilmselt on teaduskaevamiste tagasihoidliku arvu põhjuseks osalt Tallinna Ülikooli Ajaloo Instituudi sihtfinantseeritava teema puudumine, samuti mitmete teadusgrantee lõppemine Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogide seas. Traditsiooniliselt on arvukate järelevalvete, eeluuringute ning päästekaevamiste põhjuseks erimahulised mullatööd linnade muinsuskaitsealadel.

Erinevaid välitöid viisid läbi nii akadeemilised asutused kui ka eraettevõtted (kokku 8 erinevat), kuigi arusaadavalt olid teaduskaevamistes esikohal ülikoolid. Kõigi toimunud välitööde kohta tuleb vastutajail koostada aruanne ning esitada see Muinsuskaitseametile. Vastasel korral võtab nõuete täitmatajätmist arvesse Muinsuskaitseameti juurde kuuluv arheoloogia ekspertnõukogu järgnevate lubade väljastamise arutelul.

Enamik teaduskaevamisi leiab kajastamist ka käesoleva kogumiku lehekülgedel. Suurem osa töid toimus Lõuna-Eestis (Pikasilla ja Lääniste linnamäed, Pikknurme ja Vehendi tõrva- ja lubjatootmiskohad), kuid oli näiteid ka Lääne-Eestist (Salevere Salumägi, Uugla kompleks) ning Põhja-Eestist (Jägala Jõesuu linnamägi).

Helena Kaldre jätkas 2008. aastal alanud uuringuid Salevere Salumäe linnuse vallil, tehes läbilõike vallist ning rajades ka väiksemad proovikaevandid fossiilsetele põldudele. Kuna uuringuid jätkatakse, siis täpsemad andmed ootavad avaldamist juba tulevikus.

Heiki Valk, Anti Lillak ja Martin Malve teostasid uuringuid Lääniste linnamäel eesmärgiga täpsustada linnamäe dateeringut. Selleks rajati

linnusevallile tranšee (jn 4). Kuna linnuse ala oli ajaloolisel ajal kasutatud kalmistuna, siis selgus, et maetud oli ka vallipiirkonda ning seetõttu oli suurem osa kaevetöid seotud luustike väljapuhasdamise ja dokumenteerimisega. Hilisematest sissekaevetest hoolimata leiti siiski vähesel määral sütt ning vanema rauaaja keraamikat. Kuna välitöid plaanitakse jätkata, siis uuemad tulemused avaldatakse ilmselt juba järgmise aasta kogumikus.

2008. a ühe huvitavama arheoloogilise avastuse, Salme muinaslaeva ümbruses teostati Marge Konsa eestvedamisel arheoloogilisi eeluuringuid ja inspeksioone, tegemaks kindlaks laevaleiu lähipiirkonna võimalikke muistiseid. Kuna Salme jätkusid kaevamised Jüri Peetsi juhatusel ka 2010. aastal, siis ootame põnevusega seda äärmiselt huvitavat leiukohta tutvustavaid ülevaateid järgnevatel aastatel.

Teaduskaevamised jätkusid ka Jägala Jõesuu linnamäel, kus seekord keskenduti linnuse õueala uuringutele (jn 5). Aivar Kriiska juhendamisel kaevati luiteliivaalust vanema rauaaja kultuurikihti ning lisaks tuvastati ka adrajäljed muinasaegsel põllujäänusel.

Maapiirkonnas toimunud päästekaevamistest palvis ilmselt kõige rohkem tähelepanu Tallinn – Narva maantee ehitusel välja tulnud Kukruse muinasaegne kalmistu (jn 6). Nimelt pani teetöeline Kuno Kübarsepp tealust pinda tasandades tähele rohekat eset, mis osutus pronksist noatupeks, samuti täheldati kõnealusel alal inimluid. Leiust teatati Muinsuskaitseametile ning järgnesid detsembri algusest jaanuari teise pooleni kestnud arheoloogilised välitööd OÜ Muinaslabori arheoloogide Mari Lõhmuse ja Tõnno Jonuksi juhatusel. Trotsides 20-kraadist külma, pandi kaevamiste ajaks püsti telk, mida köeti kuumaõhupuhuriga. Rohkem kui 50 liikmeline meeskond puhastas välja kokku 42 hilis-rauaaja laibamatust, lisaks tõenäoliselt sama perioodi põletusmatuseid ning uusaegse teesillutise. Kukruse välitööde projekt on suurepärase näide ühest küljest nii tähelepanuväärsest arheoloogiaobjektist kui ka heast koostööst eri riigiasutuste ning arheoloogide kogukonna ja avalikkuse vahel. Sisetööd Kurkuse leiumaterjaliga on alanud ning jääme ootama põnevaid analüüsitulemusi.

Päästekaevamised toimusid ka Helena Kaldre juhendamisel Võrtsjärve kaldal Vehendis, kus uuriti Vehendi kivikalmete lähiümbrust. Nimelt plaanis maaomanik laiendada oma suvemaja hoonestust ning osaliselt ulatusid tööd kivikalme kaitsetsooni äärealale, kus oletati muuhulgas muinasaegsete põllujäänuste olemasolu. Samuti sooviti kontrollida kalmete kasutusajaga seotuvaid muinasaegse inimtegevuse märke. Kuigi kaevandi alalt kindlaid viiteid kultuurkihile ei tuvastatud, suudeti eristada adrajälgi ning koguda sütt dateeringuteks.

Heiki Valk ja Maria Smirnova teostasid eeluringuid Ristipalo kääbastele, kus plaanitav uue tee ehitus puudutas ka kääbaste ääreala ning oli kavandatud ületama ka üht varem läbikaevatud kääbast. Tööde eesmärgiks oli kontrollida plaanitava tee alla ja vahetusse lähedusse jäävat kääbaste ala, tehes kindlaks, et arheoloogiliselt huvipakkuvaid kihistusi tee-ehituse käigus ei lõhutaks. Selleks rajati kokku kolm väiksemat kaevandit. Välitöödel leiti kaks riibitud keraamika kildu ning koguti sütt dateerimiseks. Varem läbikaevatud kääpana dokumenteeritud kuhjatis osutus aga hoopis looduslikuks.

Huvitavaid tulemusi pakkusid ka Villu Kadaka eestvõttel Padise mõisa lähedal aset leidnud välitööd. Olemasoleva maantee kõrvale uue kergliiklustee rajamisel avastati keskaegse kivi-ehitise vundament (mõõtudega 20 × 10 m) ning jälgi matustest. Kuigi põhjalikumad uurimistööd jäävad edaspidiseks, võib kogutud teabe põhjal oletada, et siin asus ilmselt kohaliku maakoguduse keskaegne kirik või kabel, mida kasutati vähemalt ajavahemikus 15.–16. sajand (jn 7).

Linnaarheoloogilistest uurimistöödest väärivad eraldi esiletõstmist kaks suuremat projekti. Tallinnas jätkusid Vabaduse väljakul OÜ Agu EMS arheoloogide Villu Kadaka, Guido Toosi ja Garel Püüa juhatusel 2008. a suvel alanud päästekaevamised, mis 2009. aastal keskendusid väljaku läänepoolsele küljele (jn 8). Siin avastati keskaegne, Tallinnast Pärnu ja Riia suunas kulgenud maantee. Kümme meetrit laia ning kruusakatttega maantee idaküljel õnnestus välitööde käigus välja puhastada mitu kesk- ja varauusaegse hoone jäänust. Enamus neist kuulusid kelderdamata puithoonetele, kuid paaril juhul leiti ka kivist keldriga ehitisi. Hetkel on valdav osa Eesti ühe suurema – arheoloogiliselt uuriti pea 10 000 m² suurust ala – päästekaevamise teabest veel põhjalikumalt analüüsimata, kuid esmased saavutused võetakse käesolevas kogumikus

kokku kahes artiklis, millest esimene keskendub väljakult avastatud kiviaegsele asustusele ning teine käsitleb ajaloolise aja arheoloogia tulemusi.

Teine linnaarheoloogiliselt põnev objekt asub Tartus. Siin avastati 2008. a lõpus toimunud eeluringutel Lutsu tn 2 hoone aluse pinnase eemaldamisel jälgi keskaegsest kivihoonestusest. Järgnenud Aivar Kriiska ja Raido Roogi juhatusel toimunud päästekaevamistel selgus, et Tartu kohta erakordselt hästi on säilinud kahe 14. sajandi hoone müürid (jn 9) ning samuti peaaegu tervena ka üks keskaegne küttesüsteem – hüpokaustahi. Kuna suurem osa kaevamistel avastatud esemelisest ainesest on hetkel veel analüüsimata võib järgnevatel aastatel oodata üht-teist huvitavat.

Uut informatsiooni pakkusid ka mitmed väikesemas ulatuses toimunud välitööd. Tallinnas tuli Harju tänava kommunikatsioonitrasside vahetusel päevavalgele keskaegse Harju eesvärava erakordselt hästi säilinud müürid, keskaegse linnavärava ja veski jäänustele satuti ka Karja värava piirkonnas tehtud kaevamistöödel (mõlemal objektil tegutsesid Agu EMSi arheoloogid Villu Kadaka, Ragnar Nurk, Garel Püüa). 2009. a kevadel uuriti Peeter Talvari eestvõttel Müürivahe ja Vana-Posti tänava vahelist piirkonda, kus lisaks vanemale hoonestusele leiti ka üks 14.–15. sajandi pürgiauk. Aasta lõpus uuriti Krista Sarve poolt Suure Gildi (praegu Eesti Ajaloomuuseumi hoone) keldriruume, kuid kuna põhjalikumad uuringud ja suuremad avastused jäid 2010. aastasse, siis antakse antud objektist eeldatavasti põhjalikum ülevaade järgmise aasta kogumikus.

Väikelinnadest sooritati enim kaevamisi ja järelevalvetöid Pärnu linnas, kokku 22 juhul. Saavutatud tulemustest leiab käesolevas raamatus tutvustamist Andres Tvauri poolt Õhtu tn 1 uuringul fikseeritud ordulinnuse suurtükitoru. Muudest objektidest väärivad mainimist Rünno Vissaku juhatusel toimunud välitööd Luna ja Venuse bastionil, kus muuhulgas avastati muld-kindlustuse erakordselt hästi säilinud puitdetailid. Teiste väikelinnade arheoloogiline uurimine piirdus üldjuhul 3–4 tööga, mis reeglina kujutasid endast kaabli- ja torutöödega seotud järelevalveid ajaloolises linnasüdamikus (nt Kuressaare, Paide, Viljandi, Haapsalu, Narva). Siiski toimus ka suuremaid päästekaevamisi, nagu näiteks Narvas Aivar Kriiska, Rivo Bernotase ja Kristi Tasuja juhtimisel Suur tn 22, 24 ja 26 kinnistutel ja Viljandis Suur tn 21, mille tulemusi tutvustab

järgnevatel lehekülgedel kaevamiste juhataja Andres Tvauri.

Selleaastase numbriga püüame pisut uuendada ka väljaande struktuuri. Nimelt oleme sisse viinud artiklite jaotuse pikemateks probleemikeskseteks aruteludeks ning lühemateks välitööde ülevaadeteks. Kõik artiklid on eelretsenseeritud. Teiseks oluliseks uuenduseks on uudiste ja ülevaadete alaosa loomine kogumiku lõpus. Selle kogumikuosa eesmärgiks on pakkuda arutluslava Eesti arheoloogiamaaistikul toimuvale kõige

laiemas mõttes. Selle osa kirjutised ei seostu mitte niivõrd konkreetsete välitööde ja muinasobjektide kuivõrd laiemate välitöödega seostuvate teemaarendustega (nt noorte arheoloogide tutvustus, kirjandusülevaated, järelehüüded). Ilmselgelt on osad neist kirjatöödest püsiva iseloomuga, teised aga muutuvad vastavalt Eesti arheoloogia päevakajalistele teemadele ning on avatud erinevate küsimuste arutamiseks ja tõstatamiseks kõigile, kes sulge haarata soovivad.