

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2011

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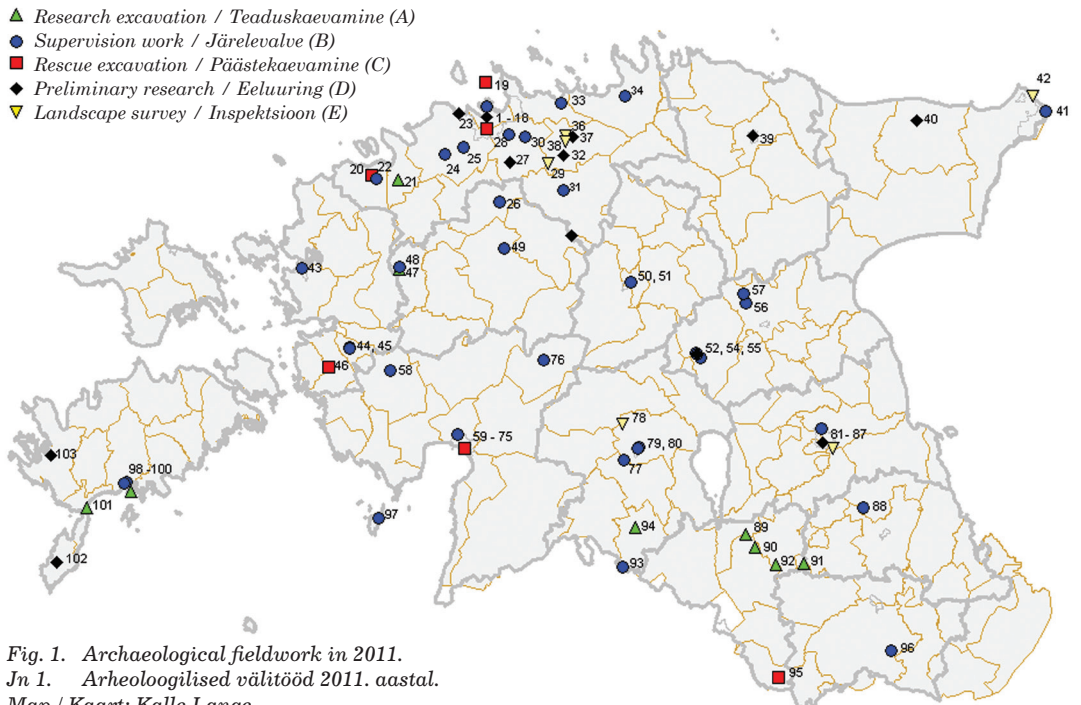
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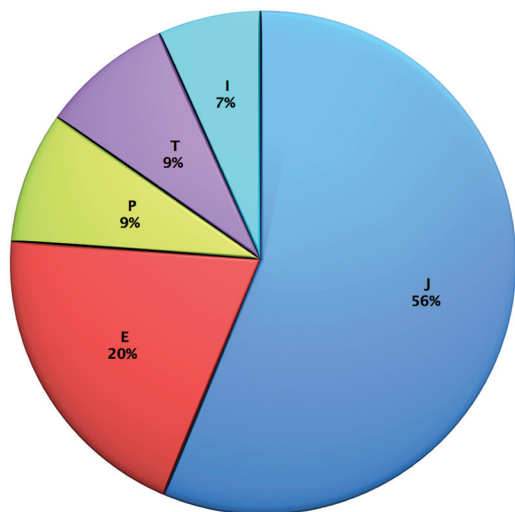
INTRODUCTION

In the year of 2011 altogether 104 permits¹ for various archaeological fieldwork were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (KVA) (Table 1, Figs 1, 2).

In comparison with the previous years the number of fieldwork permits has declined considerably (see Oras & Russow 2010, fig. 2), even by 27 compared to 2010 (Russow & Oras 2011). However, the proportions of various types of fieldwork have by and large remained the same. The most abundant type of fieldwork is continuously supervision (Fig. 1: B) that with its 58 permits takes over a half of the total number



¹ The actual number may differ slightly as some of the research began in 2010 and some requests have not been registered by the heritage officials due to several reasons (pers. comm. Ants Kraut (MA)).



J – Supervision / Järelevalve
 E – Preliminary research / Eeluuring
 P – Rescue excavation / Päästekaevamine
 T – Research excavation / Teaduskaevamine
 I – Landscape survey / Inspektsioon

Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2011.

Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2011. aastal.

Drawing / Joonis: Ester Oras, Erki Russow

Looking at the distribution of issued permits according to the persons and/or organisations who carried out the fieldwork in 2011 it becomes evident that the non-academic institutions covered most of the excavation work (88 out of 104). At first sight, this correlates well with the fieldwork categories – supervisions and rescue excavations. At the same time it must be kept in mind that the archaeologist carrying out those excavations are very often related to the academic institutions and this constitutes a bias when looking at the institutions indicated in the published articles on the pages of the current volume. All in all, the most prolific were the archaeologists of Muinasprojekt OÜ and MTÜ AEG followed by Arheograator OÜ and Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ, although the latter is a non-profit organisation rather than a private enterprise. Looking at the research related excavations the domination is clearly given to academic institutions and museums – University of Tartu, Institute of History of Tallinn University and Estonian History Museum. However, it is definitely remarkable that altogether two research excavations were conducted by private enterprise Agü EMS OÜ.

Finally, it should be reminded and emphasised once again that according to the requirements stated by the National Heritage Board all the archaeological fieldwork must result in written reports that are submitted to the Board and larger archaeological archives by the beginning of the following fieldwork season. This obligation is

of various fieldwork carried out in 2011. This number is mainly due to different earthworks carried out in the Estonian historic heritage protection areas. As in previous years, the number of issued permits for supervisions is followed by preliminary investigations (21 permits; Fig. 1: D) and rescue excavations (9 permits; Fig. 1: C). These three altogether form 84% of all fieldwork carried out in 2011. One remarkable tendency in the division of issued permits is the slight growth of research related excavations (Fig. 1: A) which has gained the same amount of permits as rescue excavations. The number of landscape surveys that is covered with seven issued permits (Fig. 1: E) has remained on the same level as in 2010. Therefore, especially in comparison with the newly discovered sites (see Tõrv & Ots, this volume), it can be concluded that for most of the landscape surveys the permits are not applied for and coverage by permits depends on the special character of the survey (e.g. the use of metal detectors, large scale survey projects).

controlled by the National Heritage Board and the Expert Council for the Protection of Archaeological Monuments when issuing the permits for the future fieldworks.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

The total number of research related excavations in 2011 was nine. They were carried out by the University of Tartu, Estonian History Museum, Institute of History of Tallinn University and private enterprise Agu EMS OÜ. In the case of the aforementioned it is remarkable that all the large scale research excavations by Tartu University were carried out under the supervision of Heiki Valk (TÜ). This fact accounts for his continuous research project on Estonian hill forts (see e.g. Valk *et al.*, this volume; Valk *et al.* 2011; Valk 2008).

It is delightful to see that most of the research related excavations in 2011 are also covered on the pages of the current volume. Therefore it can be only referenced that the new results of the aforementioned long-term project on Estonian south-eastern (**Aakre, Kõivuküla, Truuta, Märdi**; Table 1: 89, 91–92) hill forts are introduced in the article by Heiki Valk and his young colleagues (see Valk *et al.*, this volume). After a couple of years the new research results of the excavations at **Karksi** castle (Table 1: 94) are presented as well (see Valk *et al.*, this volume). Both research excavations in **Kuressaare** castle (Table 1: 98) led by Garel Püüa and **Padise** monastery (Table 1: 21) led by Villu Kadakas (both Agu EMS OÜ) are covered with an in-depth analysis of the material (see Kadakas, this volume; Lõugas *et al.*, this volume; Püüa *et al.*, this volume). Mati Mandel (AM) gives an overview about the preliminary research related work at **Maidla** (Table 1: 47) Iron Age cremation cemetery (see Mandel, this volume). It is definitely worth pointing out that the excavations at Karksi and Padise are both research projects that involve an international research team: the project 'The Ecology of Crusading' is lead by University of Reading; and Padise is related to Interreg IV A project PAVAMAB SFE 24 (project coordinator Padise Municipality) and led by joint team of archaeologists of Agu EMS OÜ and Vantaa Museum. In addition, international cooperation was also included in Maidla between the Estonian History Museum and the Roman-Germanic Commission (Römisch-Germanisch Kommission) of the German Archaeological Institute. From this it can be concluded that there is a growing interest towards Estonian archaeological material by foreign scholars as well as collaboration between different research institutes and projects, which is most certainly a much appreciated tendency.

The only large-scale and remarkable research project that unfortunately did not make it to this year's publication was carried out on the spectacular **Salme** ship burial site (Table 1: 101) in Saaremaa. The excavations led by Jüri Peets (AI) were the follow-up work started in 2010 (see Peets *et al.* 2011; see also Konsa *et al.* 2009). This year it was continued with the excavations of warrior skeletons buried in a ship in four layers (Fig. 3). In the course of the fieldwork season several new and remarkable artefacts were unearthed e.g. over 300 game pieces, combs, scissors. By the end of the excavation season the total of 36 skeletons were counted, all of them being buried in a *ca.* 17 m long ship with their military equipment and personal belongings. As the find as well as osteological material from these excavations is so elaborate and unparalleled, the in-depth studies of the data and post-excavation work are incredibly time-consuming. Therefore the readers are asked to be patient and wait for an overview of the excavation results for a bit longer.



Fig. 3. View on Salme II ship burial site during the excavations.

Jn 3. Vaade Salme II laevmatusele väljakaevamiste ajal.

Photo / Foto: Jaanus Valt

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, SUPERVISION WORK AND PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS

As mentioned above, various rescue excavations, supervision work and preliminary excavations formed evidently the largest part of fieldwork in 2011 (59, 21, 9 permits accordingly). The majority of work took place in the heritage protection areas of various old town centres. Most extensively studied towns were Tallinn (20 permits), Pärnu (16 permits) and Tartu (6 permits). Some of these works will be discussed on the pages of the current volume as well (see e.g. Heinloo & Vissak, this volume, Nurk *et al.*, this volume, Malve *et al.*, this volume). In the following, some of the larger scale and more remarkable fieldwork results will be mentioned.

Excavations in rural areas

One of the larger scale excavation work was in the surroundings of **Jägala Jõesuu** (Table 1: 33) hill fort carried out by Prof. Aivar Kriiska in collaboration with Raido Roog (TÜ). In previous years several research projects, preliminary studies as well as supervision work have taken place in this area (see e.g. Johanson & Veldi 2006; Lõhmus & Oras 2008; Kriiska *et al.* 2009, see also Oras & Russow 2010, 10–11).

In 2011 supervision work, preliminary excavations and further studies took place in the area of settlement sites and in the vicinity of Jägala hill fort in relation to some construction works at Ruu–Ihasalu road. The works were initiated by previous discovery of field remains indicated by plough marks under the sand dunes. The opened area formed over 1700 m² and contained the remains of inhabitation from the Metal Ages and Neolithic (pers. comm. Aivar Kriiska, Kristel Külljastinen and Raido Roog). In addition to some plough marks Stone Age habitation signs such as post holes, possible house remains, worked flint and quartz as well as pottery were discovered. Altogether the area of Neolithic habitation signs covered over 300 m² (see also Filippov 2011). The results of the excavations are still being analysed and promise definitely an interesting contribution to the history of Jägala Jõesuu area.

From the side of historical archaeology it is delightful to notice that the spectrum of topics and sites will widen gradually in Estonia. As said already in the previous volume of this journal (Russow & Oras 2011, 12–13), it is still not very common to focus the attention of the rescue or research archaeology to the last few centuries. If so then the main subjects are traditionally either military or mortuary archaeology, with remarkably less heed on social archaeology (for instance, post-medieval and later households). From the rural context it is good to mention that over the years the importance of archaeology in the research and heritage management of 18th–19th century manors has slowly gained the respect it deserves as the leading economical and cultural units of the early modern society in the Baltic provinces of the Russian Empire. There is a fairly large amount of aspects of daily life which cannot be understood solely on the basis of written and visual sources. From that kind of investigations there are few examples to mention. In 2011, Andres Tvauri directed preliminary archaeological work at the mid-18th



Fig. 4. Remains of the 19th century winter garden at Heimtali manor.

Jn 4. Heimtali mõisast avastatud 19. saj talveaia jäänused.

Photo / Foto: Kristel Külljastinen

century **Utsali** glass-works, the brain child of the owner of the Vana-Põltsamaa manor (see Tvauri, this volume). This investigation continues his research on the post-medieval industrial sites over the last few years and will certainly contribute to our understanding on the new economic strategies exercised by the local élite. Yet another recent fieldwork documented elements of the Baltic German leisure time: in **Heimtali** (Table 1: 77), Raido Roog (Arheograator OÜ) finished, after few years of suspension and interruption, the works at the local manor house. Here in 2009 in front of the main building a complex brick structure below the ground was found (Fig. 4), which after considering the visual sources and the overall layout has been interpreted as a 19th – early 20th century winter garden for growing subtropical plants (Haav 2009a–b).

Excavations in urban areas

In 2011 almost half (51 permits out of 104) of the archaeological fieldworks were connected with the development of urban and suburban areas. If we compare this with the previous years then there is visible decrease both in terms of the percentage as well as in numbers, as during the last few years the average scale of the works has been mostly 70–75 urban investigations per year. Only in 2004 quite similar numbers (51 permits out of 98) were issued, and then during the economical heyday the urban archaeology reached the peak with 80 permits in 2008.² The changed economical environment and the global recession has had an impact not only on the total number of annual urban archaeological fieldwork, but it has also brought along a shift from large scale open area excavations to less ambitious rescue research of different pipelines, minor building activities and preliminary investigations. Thus from the 51 urban archaeological interventions only a few extensive, time and resource consuming fieldworks were conducted in Tallinn, Tartu and Pärnu of which some have now been summarized on the pages of the present journal (for example Heinloo & Vissak, and Nurk *et al.* this volume). In other towns rescue archaeology comprised mostly of brief documentation works which added new data on the different aspects of urbanization in Estonia, but all in all do not need thorough presentation here. Thus we would like to highlight only a few sites here, of which one or two will be hopefully be presented more thoroughly in the near future.

From **Tallinn**, two examples deserve extra mentioning here. From mid-June 2011 till the end of January 2012 the largest archaeological rescue research after the 2008–2009 investigation at Vabaduse Square (see U. Kadakas *et al.* 2010; V. Kadakas *et al.* 2010) were directed at **Tartu mnt. 1** by the team of archaeologists of Agu EMS OÜ (Table 1: 7). Here, after the preliminary investigations in autumn 2010 (see Russow & Oras 2011, 17–18) the work continued on an area of *ca.* 1030 m² (Kadakas *et al.* 2012) and were suspended in spring 2012 until the present owner of the site the Estonian Academy of Arts has decided whether the university will proceed with the plan to build its new main building on that plot or not. Regardless of the decision most of the building site has now been archaeologically scrupulously investigated and the results will be hopefully published next year when the detailed analysis of the stratigraphical and the artefactual data has been finished. However, it is already now possible to present the main results of the investigations in short here.

² Based on assembled statistics for 1994–2011 for a paper ‘Urban archaeology in Estonia – some (self)critical remarks’ by Erki Russow, presented in Riga during the first Baltic Urban History conference, October 11th 2012, to be published in 2013.

It appeared that although the archaeological deposits at Tartu mt. 1 were partially destroyed during the erection of the previous main building of the Academy of Arts in the 1960s at some areas the thickness of layers reached 2.5–3 m, which comprised several aspects of suburban settlement activities from the 14th century until the very beginning of 21st century. As a consequence of the thickness of the layers and the rather large area excavated the site turned out to have quite a complicated development history. This is not surprising as the topographical analysis of different plans shows that over the centuries several broad and narrow plots existed on this site of which a few were possible to distinguish during



Fig. 5. *The remains of the late medieval house on the site of the Estonian Academy of Arts.*

Jn 5. *Eesti Kunstiakadeemia peahoone kinnistult leitud hiliskeskajegse hoone jäänused.*

Photo / Foto: Ulla Kadakas

the archaeological fieldwork. *In toto*, remains of around 10 buildings appeared, mostly as fragments of foundations, but in some cases only as floors or hearths. From these one late medieval house (Fig. 5), erected possibly in the 15th century and extended in the 16th century deserves extra attention because of the associated finds. As a working hypothesis it seems that the building was not a private family household, but had perhaps communal use as a late medieval inn erected next to the stone bridge over the Härjapea River. Apart from this it is also important to mention here that besides the evidence of human activities several episodes of natural disasters e.g. floods were documented. On the whole this site gave an ideal opportunity to gather extensive assemblage of different kind of data on the life in a medieval and post medieval suburban area in Tallinn. It is to be hoped that within the next few years also a special study as well as an exhibition will be produced in addition to the publication of the preliminary data.

If the aforementioned archaeological intervention lasted several months then the next case is quite opposite to that, but is important not only on local but also on international level. This is one of the examples of archaeological stories which comprise a bundle of intrigues in itself – as a discovery of the object, a find complex, a story behind the actual event which created the background for the findings, to mention a few elements of a truly exiting find. Namely, in August 2011 hobby diver Andrei Ossiptšuk noticed a wooden chest upside down on the bottom of **Tallinn Bay**. Close inspection of the box revealed that the chest contained some artefacts and a chunk of coins. After informing the heritage officials the site was closely inspected and the object lifted up by the specialists of the Tuukritööde OÜ, who in addition to lifting the difficult object also made detailed visual documentation of the find spot (see also cover of the present volume).

The conservation and the analysis of the find complex revealed that this chance find is rather old, being lost into the water during the late 13th century, possibly



Fig. 6. Knife scabbard (1) and needle (2) from a merchant's chest found in Tallinn Bay.

Jn 6. Tallinna lahest avastatud kaupmehekastist pärit noatupp ja nõel.

(AM 1118: 17, 47.)

Photo / Foto: Vahur Lõhmus

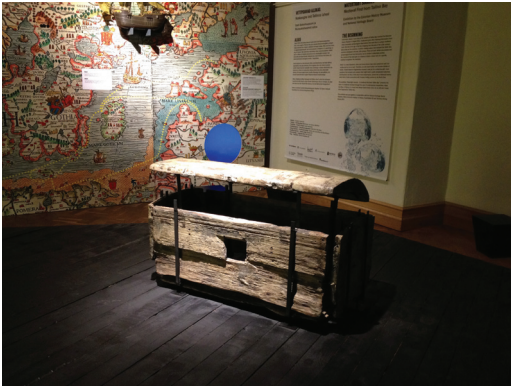


Fig. 7. Merchant's chest on display at the Estonian History Museum.

Jn 7. Eesti Ajaloomuuseumi näitusel eksponeeritud kaupmehe kirst.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow



Fig. 8. The inner side of the outer ward wall of Tartu hill fort with a hypocaust oven attached to it.

Jn 8. Tartu eeslinnuse müüri sisekülg koos selle vastu ehitatud hüpokaustahjuga.

Photo / Foto: Andres Tvaauri

either in the 1270s or 1280s. The contents of the pine chest, measuring 97 × 56 × 30 cm, suggests with high probability that the owner of this particular item was a merchant, quite likely with trade relations with Visby, as the collection of 218 coins seems to show (see Leimus & Sarv 2012, table 1). Besides the coins the chest contained balances and weights, also some artefacts which might be interpreted as trade goods and a few items possibly of personal belongings (needles and a small bell). According to the finder there was also some kind of stack of duff, perhaps remains of textiles. The artefacts, which can be regarded as trade goods include several knives, scabbards and different details of knives (handles, end caps), altogether 30 specimens. The preliminary research of goods show that the trader had tight links with western European manufacturing centres as some of the elements of the decorations (Fig. 6: 1) have close parallels with finds from London and Bergen (Leimus & Sarv 2012, 112–117). Even though the direct connection is certainly hard to establish as the visual analysis of the leatherwork does not allow very narrow identification of the original artisan there are also some other aspects indicating that perhaps indeed the owner of the chest had links with London. This is substantiated interestingly enough with a found needle (Fig. 6: 2) which after extensive research has so far only one counterpart from London, conveniently dated to the 1270s.³ In all, the Tallinn Bay find is a remarkable addition to the archaeological collections of the Estonian History Museum and has already attracted lively attention thanks to the special exhibition opened in May 2012 (Fig. 7).

In Tartu, the major archaeological intervention of 2011 was a large scale

³ Unpublished find of London Riverbank House excavation 2006 (context 169, item no 378) at the archaeological collections of Museum of London. We are indebted to Jackie Keily (Museum of London) for sharing the information. There is one important difference between Tallinn and London finds, the first being copper alloy and the latter being made of iron.

excavation as part of the supervision work conducted by Andres Tvauri (TÜ) at **Lossi street** (Table 1: 81). In the surroundings of Lossi 36 and 38 a sewerage pipe was installed. In the first part the excavations revealed the remains of a Viking Age settlement site situated next to the hill fort. The main find material was formed by Iron Age pottery (including Rõuge-type vessels), but besides that also a barbed spearhead was discovered. The faunal remains included numerous fish bones and scales. In the second part, the pipeline ran in the area of the southern wall of the outer ward of medieval Bishopric castle. The wall itself as well as the remains of the medieval building were located in the course of these works. In the building a hypocaust oven was discovered (Fig. 8) (pers. comm. Andres Tvauri (TÜ)).

**EDITORS' REMARKS ON THIS ISSUE AND
ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2011**

2011 brought some important changes to the field of Estonian archaeology and heritage protection. First of all, this year will remain in the history as the year when amendments to the Heritage Conservation Act came into force. This long-term process of renewing the Conservation Act finally came to an end and the updates will hopefully provide better protection and legal procedures for our national heritage. Perhaps the most important points of the Act to be noticed in this context are the rules about using metal detecting devices and determining the objects of cultural value. The main changes (in both Estonian and English) are also introduced by Ants Kraut, Head of the division of archaeological monuments at the National Heritage Board on the pages of the current volume.

Partly relating to these legal accomplishments a training program for users of metal detectors began in 2011 as well. A non-profit organisation MTÜ Arheopolis (see also <http://arheopolis.edicypages.com/et>) was initiated in 2011. This NGO deals mainly with the popularisation of archaeology and raising public awareness of national heritage. But in addition they are also in charge of organising training programs for societies of the users of metal detectors in collaboration with the National Heritage Board, University of Tartu and Tallinn University. The aim is to teach how to recognise and act when sites and objects of cultural value are discovered. As stated by the new Act all hobby users of detectors are expected to pass the training program in order to use their devices in the landscape. The first trainings were carried out in 2011 and by the time of writing this article two trainings have taken place.

Regarding some renewals of the current volume the editors are extremely glad to introduce a new section on the pages of AVE. Namely, we have the first broader discussion article with relevant comments and answers dealing with the question of determining protected archaeological monuments and the legal procedures required in this process (see Veldi & Jonuks, this volume with the Comments and Answer). We are very thankful to the contributors of this discussion and hope that the readers will enjoy some broader problem-based articles on the pages of this journal. In order to continue this new approach we would hereby like to invite all the interested authors to suggest further discussion topics for this new section.

And finally, there is a slight change in the authorship and outline of the article introducing fresh MA degree holders. First of all, to answer the request of local readers

the text is now published in Estonian and English. Secondly, it has been agreed that from this year onwards the new MAs will be introduced by themselves – either by one person or as a group work – because who else knows their interest and future plans better than the young and promising scholars themselves! In this context we would like to thank Ülle Agurauja who courageously took the initiative this year.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2011, stand 25.10.2012.¹ Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.

Tabel 1. 2011. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 25.10.2012. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esitatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ester Oras & Ülle Tamla

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelevalve / survey

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – inspeksioon / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
1	Tatari 6a	7229, E	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
2	Kentmanni 4/Sakala 10 eeluuringud	7230, E	2596	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7020	+
3	Kreutzwaldi 3 eeluuringud	7244, E	2600	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 7029	+
4	Sakala 13/15 eeluuringud	7281, E	2596	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-
5	Arheoloogiline järelevalve Uus-Kalamaja 10 kinnistul	7330, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
6	Maakri 19 / 21	7339, E	2594	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
7	Tartu mnt 1 päästekaevamised	7385, P	2594	Tallinn	G. Vedru (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7032	+
8	Ingeri bastioni purskkaevu ja torustikutööde järelevalve	7465, J	3015, 2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
9	Turu 4	7472, E	2594	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
10	Põhja pst 27–29 kaabli-trass	7482, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
11	Pärnu mnt 33, 35 lammutustööd ja pinnase eemaldamine	7494, J	2596	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7033	+
12	Rahukohtu 5 keldriruumide tühjendamine	7545, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	AI 7041	+
13	Raua 10	7635, J	2600	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-
14	Sakala 16–16a	7738, E	2596	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-
15	Põhja pst 17 / Soo tn 1a ehitustööde järelevalve	7756, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-
16	Põhja pst 29, uue rae-hoone ala eeluuringud	7785, E	2628	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6984	+
17	Väike-Karja 3 / Sauna 2 elektritrass	7820, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	+
18	Suur-Patarei 23a	7870, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7063	+
19	Päästekaevamised Tallinna lahest leitud kaupmehe kasti leiukohal	7740, P	-	Tallinn	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	AM 1118	-

¹ According to the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian.

No. / Site / Nr Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
20 Risti kiriku uuringud	7258, P	2934	Padise (Risti)	V. Kadakas (FIE)	+	-
21 Padise klooster	7470, T	2921	Padise (Harju-Madise)	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	-
22 Kaevetööde järelevalve Harju-Risti kirikuaias	8021, J	2935	Padise (Risti)	V. Kadakas (FIE)	+	-
23 Rannamõisa küla, eeluuringud muinasasula kaitsevööndis	8440, E	17512	Harku (Keila)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
24 Keila kirikuaed, Tiiru jt tänavate torustikutööd	7169, J	2750	Keila	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
25 Järelevalve asulakohal, Alliku ja Vanamõisa küladest torustike rajamisel	7363, J	18976	Saue (Keila)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
26 Lohu küla asulakoht, trassitööd	7302, J	11992	Kohila (Hageri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	-
27 Paekna küla, "Härgemägi" pelgupaik	7343, E	17956	Kiili (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
28 Assaku alevik ja Peetri küla tee-ehitus, asulakoht ja kultusekivid	7132, J	18728, 18731, 18732, 18734	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
29 Ubina asulakoht	7886, I	18854	Rae (Jüri)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 6717	+
30 Lohukivi eemaldamine	7982, J	18898	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
31 Kose kiriku käärkamber, veetrassi paigaldamine	7355, J	2792	Kose	V. Kadakas (FIE)	AI 7073	-
32 Perila küla, muinasasula kultuurikihi väljaselgita- mine kaablikraavi kaevetööl	7356, E	18667	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
33 Jägala Jõesuu asulakohad ja linnus, arheoloogiline järelevalve tee-ehitustöö- del ja päästekaevamised, uurimised ja proovikaeva- mised Jägala linnusel	7364, J, P, E	17534, 17535	Jõelähtme	A. Kriiska, R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 1890	+
34 Uuri küla trassitööde järelevalve muinasasula kultuurikihi kaitsevööndis	8296, J	18432	Kuusalu	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
35 Kadja kalme piiride kindlakstegemine	7855, E	-	Kõue (Juuru)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7037	+
36 Alansi asulakoht	7887, I	27591	Kõue (Kose)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 6841	+
37 Linnakse (II) kalme piiride kindlakstegemine	7856, E	-	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7025	+
38 Linnakse küla kalme	7989, I	-	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 6961 AI 6962	+
39 Parkali 4 vundamendi süvend	7691, E	27012	Rakvere	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
40 Edise linnuse müüride lokaliseerimine	7616, E	13871	Jõhvi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
41 Vestervalli 2	7501, J	27276	Narva (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
42 Inspeksioon ja proovikaeva- mised Narva-Jõesuu kiviaja asustuspäikonnas	7502, I, E	9188	Narva (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	-	-

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43 Vaba 4 trassitööd	7912, J	27014	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
44 Kaugkütte torustik Linnuse tee 1, 1a, 2, 12, 12a	7910, J	27014	Lihula	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
45 Järelevalvetööd laste mänguväljaku rajamisel Lihula muinsuskaitsealale	8295, J	27014	Lihula	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
46 Juhuleid Kinksi külast	7857, P	-	Hanila (Karuse)	Ü. Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7042	+
47 Maidla kiviakmete kaevatud ala korrasta- mine ja järeluuringud	7379, T	-	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	M. Mandel (AM)	AMA 1117	+
48 Maidla küla asulakoht, kanalisatsioonimahuti rajamise järelevalve	8025, J	12073	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
49 Rapla kirik, šurfid segatud kivi ja matuse- horisondi sügavuse selgitamiseks enne trassitööd	7974, J	8398	Rapla	M. Malve, R. Roog (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 1937	+
50 Paide linnus, kõlakoja renoveerimine Vallimäel	7914, J	15065	Paide	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 1924	+
51 Järelevalve Paide linnuse haljastustöödel	8297, J	15066	Paide	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
52 Põltsamaa, Metsa ja Veski tn ristmiku trassitööd	7380, J	9333	Põltsamaa	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
53 Põltsamaa linnus, portselani- valmistamise tootmisjäakide tuvastamine	7955, E	24002	Põltsamaa	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 1958	+
54 Elektri kaabli trassi järele- valvetööd Kuperjanovi 7 kinnistul	7977, J	9331	Põltsamaa	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
55 Tallinna mnt 1, Põltsamaa linnuse vallikraavi lääne- küljel elektri kaabli kaevamis	8019, J	9334	Põltsamaa	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
56 Vee- ja kanalisatsiooni- torustike järelevalve Vaimastvere asulakohal	7630, J	9241	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
57 Vaimastvere küla, küla- kiige postiaukude süven- damine	7911, J	9214	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
58 Mihkli kirikuaed, mäles- tuskivi paigaldamine Ants Kaljurannale	7460, J	8318	Koonga (Mihkli)	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+
59 Järelevalvetööd Tammiste küla, asulakoha 11811 põhjapiiril ja kaitsevööndis	8102, J	11811	Sauga (Pärnu)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	-
60 Pärnu muinsuskaitseala, Lootsi tn	7129, J	27007	Pärnu	S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 25069 A 2655	+
61 Pärnu muinsuskaitseala, Kuninga tn	7130, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
62 Pärnu muinsuskaitse- ala, Pikk tn	7131, P	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak, S. Möllits (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 25187 A 2662	+
63 Pärnu muinsuskaitseala, Kuninga tn	7133, P	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	+	-

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64	Pärnu muinsuskaitseala, Vee tn	7134, P	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	+	-
65	Tallinna mnt – Vana-Sauga tn, järelevalvetööd vee- ja kanalisatsioonitrasside rajamisel	7333, J	11791	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
66	Kuninga tn trassitööde järelevalve	7334, J	11793	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 24946 A 2650	+
67	Tallinna mnt ja Kalda tn kaablitrasside järelevalve	7335, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
68	Nikolai 24 ja 24a ehitus- tööde järelevalve	7338, J	11793	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	+	+
69	Aida 3 pinnasetööd väli- terasside rajamisel	7352, J	11793	Pärnu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu 24962 A 2651	+
70	Kuninga 5 hooviala	7504, J	11793	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogia- keskus)	PäMu 25186 A 2661	+
71	Kesk 10a trassi ja vunda- mendiaugu järelevalve	7532, J	11791	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
72	Lai tn elektrikaabli trass	7979, J	11793	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
73	Ringi 1 juurdeehitus, Ringi tn trassid	7981, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
74	Õhtu põik 6 kaugkütte trass	8378, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak, E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 25078 A 2657	+
75	Malmö tn trassid	8379, P	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 23541 A 2663	+
76	Kalmistu “Kabeliase”, “Kirikuase”	7074, J	11878	Vändra	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
77	Heimtali mõisa peahoone veranda vundamendi rajamine	7351, J	14736	Pärsti (Paistu)	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
78	Madi kalme ja kiviaaja asulakoha inspekteeri- mine, uute muististe otsimine Kookla, Pärsti, Vanamõisa ja Savikoti külades	7913, I	13310	Pärsti (Viljandi)	M. Konsa (TÜ)	+	-
79	Munga 4 puukuuri tulemüüri vundamendi- süvendi järelevalve	7361, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	VM 11380/A 550	+
80	Valgustite elektritrassid Viljandi ordulinnusel	7896, J	14709	Viljandi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
81	Tartu, Lossi 36 ja 38 trassitööd	7137, J	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 194	-
82	Varsa 20, Ihaste mesolii- tilise asula ja neoliitilise leiukoha kultuurikihi olemasolu tuvastamine	7337, E	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	K. Johanson (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
83	Kroonuaia 7 vanima osa vundamentide hüdroisolat- sioon ja drenaaž	7362, E	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
84	Kroonuaia 7 vanima osa vundamentide hüdroisolat- sioon ja drenaaž	7975, J	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-

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84 Kroonuuaia 7 vanima osa vundamentide hüdroisolatsioon ja dreenaaz	7975, J	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
85 Magasini ja Munga tänaval Rüütli 15 külgneval lõigul järelevalve soojatrassi väljavahetamise juures	7976, J	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
86 Eeluuringud Lossi 11a, 15, 8026, E 15a uusehituse projektee-rimisvõimaluste selgitamiseks	8026, E	27006	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Haak (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TM A 196	+
87 Georadariuuringud Veibri asulakohal	8020, I	27195	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	M. Lõhmus (TÜ)	-	-
88 Leevijõe küla külakalmistu, maakaabli paigaldamine	7514, J	11629	Vastse-Kuuste (Võnnu)	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	+
89 Aakre Kivivare linna-mägi	7570, T	13124	Puka (Rõngu)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1928	+
90 Vana-Liinamäe linnus	7572, T	13116	Puka (Rõngu)	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
91 Truuta Nahaliin	7469, T	-	Otepää (Urvaste)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1927	+
92 Märdi küla linnamägi	7515, T	-	Otepää	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
93 Kalmistu ja ohverdamis-koht "Annemägi", maantee laiendamine	7513, J	13280	Karksi	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	+
94 Karksi ordulinnus	7571, T	14485	Karksi	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1929	+
95 Hargla küla, inimluude leiukoht	8711, P	-	Taheva (Hargla)	A. Unt, M. Malve (TÜ)	-	-
96 Sidekaabli trass Haanja külas	8377, J	13391	Haanja (Rõuge)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 1995	+
97 Lemsi küla kalmistu, ehitusele ette jäävate haudade olemasolu kontroll	7353, J	27927	Kihnu (Tõstamaa)	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
98 Kuressaare linnus	7135, T	20869	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10663	+
99 Kuressaare, Laurentiuse kirik	7136, J	27261	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	V. Kadakas (FIE)	-	+
100 Veetrassi rajamine kuurhoone põhjaküljele	8027, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
101 Salme II laevkalme kaevamiste jätkamine	7516, T	-	Salme (Anseküla)	J. Peets (AI)	SM 10602	-
102 Iide oletatav rauatöö koht	7517, E	-	Torgu (Jämaja)	J. Peets (AI)	-	-
103 Eeluuringud Loona mõisa-pargi kaitsevööndis	8439, E	20832	Kihelkonna	T. Moora (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
104 Maastikunspetsioonid Lääne-, Harju-, Pärnu-, Rapla-, Järva- ja Lääne-Virumaal	7171, I	-	Eesti	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2011. AASTAL

Erki Russow ja Ester Oras

2011. aastal väljastasid Muinsuskaitseamet ja Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste amet ühtekokku 104 luba erinevateks arheoloogilisteks välitöödeks (vt jn 1 ja tabel 1). Kõige enam toimus arheoloogilisi järelevalveid (kokku 58, jn 1: B), millele järgnesid eeluuringud 21 nimetajaga (jn 1: D) ning päästekaevamised ja teaduskaevamised (mõlemad 9 nimetajaga, jn 1: A ja C). Maastikuinspeksioonideks võeti seitse luba (jn 1: E). Vaadates lubade institutsionaalset jaotuvust on selge, et kõige enam teostasid välitöid mitteakadeemilised asutused, ent teaduskaevamiste puhul olid selges enamuses ülikoolid ja muuseumid. Samal ajal tuleb aga silmas pidada, et paljud arheoloogid on seotud nii teadusasutuste kui eraettevõtetega ning sestap on ka käesoleva kogumiku artiklid institutsionaalselt määratletud akadeemiliste asutustega. Välitöö aruanete esitamine on kohustuslik kõigile välitööde teostajatele ning nagu tavaks kujunenud, kontrollitakse nende laekumist igal järgneval aastal uute plaanitavate välitööde lubade väljastamisel.

Et enamik teaduskaevamisi on kajastatud ka käesoleva kogumiku lehekülgedel, siis nende välitööde detailsete tulemustega saavad huvilised tutvuda iseseisvalt. Siinkohal olgu vaid mainitud, et Heiki Valgu (TÜ) juhtimisel jätkusid kaevamised Kagu-Eesti linnamägedel (Aakre, Kõivuküla, Truuta, Märdi; tabel 1: 89, 91–92) ning Karksi linnuse varemetes (tabel 1: 94). OÜ Agu EMS arheoloogid teostasid välitöid Kuressaares (Garel Püüa; tabel 1: 98) ja Padise kloostri varemetes (Villu Kadakas; tabel 1: 21). Pärast pikaajalist kaevamispausi pöördus Mati Mandel (AM) tagasi Maidla kalmete juurde (tabel 1: 47). Sealhulgas nii Karksi kui Padise välitööd on suurepäraseks näiteks ka rahvusvahelisest koostööst Eesti arheoloogia areenil.

Vahest üks tähelepanuväärseim, kuid käesolevatel lehekülgedel kajastamata teaduskaevamine, oli Salme välitööde projekt. Sel aastal jätkati Salme II paatmatuse väljapuhastamist (jn 3). Nõnda leiti suur hulk uusi ja tähelepanuväärseid leide mh üle 300 mängunupu, aga ka kamme ja kääre. Välja puhastati koguni 36 luustikku, mis olid u 17 m pikkusesse laeva kihiti üksteise peale paigutatud. Kuna välitöödel saadud leidude ja luude materjal on äärmiselt rikkalik ja analüüsid veel lõpetamata, peavad lugejad kaevamiste lõpptulemusi veel veidi aega kannatlikult ootama.

Päästekaevamisi, järelevalveid ja eeluuringuid toimus kõige enam Tallinnas, Pärnus ja Tartus (vastavalt 20, 16 ja 6 väljastatud luba). Maakohtade päästekaevamistest ja järelevalvest väärrib eraldi esile tõstmist Prof. Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) juhatamisel toimunud Jägala Jõesuu projekt (tabel 1: 33). Nimelt toimusid Jägala Jõesuu linnamäe lähikonnas väljakaevamised, mille käigus tuvastati nii metalliaegseid põllujäänuseid kui ka kiviaegse asustuse jälgi. Need tulemused laiendavad kindlasti meie arusaamu selle huvitava piirkonna varasemast ajaloo ja asustusest.

Ajaloolise aja arheoloogiast väärrib eelkõige mainimist paar 18.–19. saj objektid sooritatud välitööd, mis osutavad, et üha enam peetakse oluliseks ka uusaegse ainelise pärandi arheoloogilist uurimist. Möödunud aastal aset leidnud uurimistöödest tõuseb teiste seas esile Andres Tvauri Kesk-Eesti tööstusajaloo uurimisele suunatud huvi, mis mullu leidis täiendust 18. saj tegutsenud Utsali klaasitöökoja jäänuste eeluuringutega. Teaduslikust huvist lähtunud uurimistööde kõrval toimusid ka mõned päästeuuringud ja mõõtmistööd, millest kultuuri- ja aiandusajaloo seisukohast oluliseks täienduseks on Raido Roogi (Arheograator OÜ) poolt Heimtali mõisa talveaia (jn 4) ehituslike detailide dokumenteerimine.

Pea pool (51 luba 104-st) eelmise aasta arheoloogilistest välitöödest leidsid aset linnasüdames või eeslinnades territooriumil. Kui seda numbrit võrrelda pikema ajaskaalal siis on võimalik täheldada teatud tagasiminekut nii päästeuuringute kogumahu kui ka protsentuaalselt – viimati toimus samas mahus uuringuid 2004. aastal, mil linnaarheoloogilisteks välitöödeks eraldati 51 luba 98-st. Teisalt annaks ilmselt oluliselt teistsuguse pildi mahupõhise statistika koostamine, sest lisaks kaevamislubade arvu vähenemisele võime pärast ehitusbuumi lõppemist tajuda ka uuritud alade pindalade selget kahanemist. Seetõttu on enamuse mullustest linnaarheoloogilistest uuringutest seotud erinevate trassitöödega ning vaid üksikud Tallinna, Tartu ja Pärnu välitööd kujunesid ajaliselt ja mahuliselt suuremaks. Neist olulisemad on esindatud artikliga käesolevas kogumikus, v.a Tallinnas Eesti Kunstiakadeemia (EKA) peahoone kinnistul sooritatud päästekaevamised.

EKA kinnistul uurisid Agu EMS OÜ (tabel 1: 7) Tallinna kesk- ja varauusaegse eeslinna asustuslugu 2011. a juuni keskpaigast 2012. a jaanuari lõpuni ning kaevamistulemuste pikem kokkuvõte ilmub loodetavasti käesoleva väljaande järgmises numbris. Kokku uuriti läbi u 1030 m² suurune maa-ala, kus kultuurikihi paksus küündis kuni 2,5–3 meetrini. Ajaliselt kuuluvad vanimad inimtegevuse jäljed ilmselt 14. sajandisse

ehkki leiukompleksid sisaldavad ka 13. saj lõpu esemekatkeid. Topograafilise ja kirjaliku ainese analüüsi alusel oli teada, et tegemist on keerulise kujunemislooga piirkonnaga, kus läbi sajandite on eksisteerinud arvukalt erinevaid kinnistuid. Osa kinnistuid olid jälgitavad ka arheoloogiliselt, ehkki uusaegsete hoonete ehitustöödega lõhutud pinnases oli vanemate asustusjälgede tuvastamine suhteliselt keeruline ülesanne. Sellegipoolest õnnestus eristada u 10 hoonet, enamasti vundamendikatkeina, kuid mõnel juhul ka põrandatastandite või koldekohtade näol. Neist väärrib eraldi nimetamist üks hiliskeskagegne – varauusaegne suurem ehitis (jn 5), mis ühe hüpoteesina võis olla kasutusel nt Härjapea jõe silla lähedal asunud kõrtsihoonena.

Kindlasti pakub palju elevust 2011. a augustis Tallinna lahest avastatud leid, mis on kujutatud ka käesoleva kogumiku kaanefotol. Nimelt leidis hobisukelduja Andrei Ossiptšuk lahepõhjust kummuli puitkasti, millest andis pärast esmast leiukohaga tutvumist teada ka muinsuskaitse esindajatele. Kast tõsteti pinnale koostöös Tuukritööde OÜ-ga ning tulenevalt säilimisolukorrast toimusid Eesti Ajaloomuuseumis objekti konserveerimistööd. Leiukompleksi analüüs osutab, et tegemist on 13. saj lõpust pärit männipuust kaupmehekastiga, kus lisaks kaupmehe töövahenditele (kaal ja vihid) leidis ka mõningaid müügiks mõeldud tooteid (noad, noatuped, jn 6: 1) aga ka isikliku varustuse sekka kuulunud esemeid (nõelad jm, jn 6: 2). Kast koos sisuga on sedavõrd unikaalne leid, et väärrib nii edaspidist teaduslikku süvaanalüüsi kui ka eksioneerimist. Nende ridade kirjutamise hetkel on Ajaloomuuseumis avatud leiust erinäitus (jn 7).

Tartus toimusid seoses kanalisatsioonitorustiku paigaldamisega Andres Tvauri (TÜ) juhendamisel väljakaevamised Lossi 36 ja 38 kruntidel (tabel 1: 81). Selle käigus tuvastati kunagise linnuse jalamil paiknenud viikingiaegse asula kultuurkiht, millele viitavad savinõukillud, loomaluud aga ka odaots. Lisaks tuvastati tööde käigus keskagegne Tartu eeslinnuse välismüür ja selle äärde ehitatud hoone koos hüpokaustahjuga (jn 8).

2011. aasta jääb Eesti arheoloogia ajalukku ka mõnede oluliste muutuste aastana. Nimelt kiideti heaks Muinsuskaitseeaduse parandusettepanekud, millest arheoloogia seisukohalt olulisematest teeb juttu Ants Krauti artikkel käesoleva kogumiku lõpus. Üks olulisemaid uuendusi on metallidetektorite kasutamise regulatsioon ning sellega seoses sisseviidud detektoristide koolitusprogramm. Viimast hakkasid just 2011. aastal esmakordselt korraldama MTÜ Arheopolise eestvedajad.

Käesoleva kogumiku üldisemate uuendustena sooviksime pöörata lugejate tähelepanu kogumiku lõpus esitatud Martti Veldi ja Tõnno Jonuksi diskussiooniartiklile, mille teemaks on muististe kaitse alla võtmise probleematika. Tulevikus loodavad toimetajad vastavate diskussiooniartiklite ja teemade ringi veelgi laiendada ning selles osas on kõik koostööpakkumised igati teretulnud. Lisaks väärrib mainimist, et sellest aastast alates tutvustavad värskeid magistrikaadide omanikke lõpetajad ise. Täname Ülle Aguraiujat initsiatiivi ülevõtmise eest 2011. a magistrantuuri lõpetajate tutvustamisel.