

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2010

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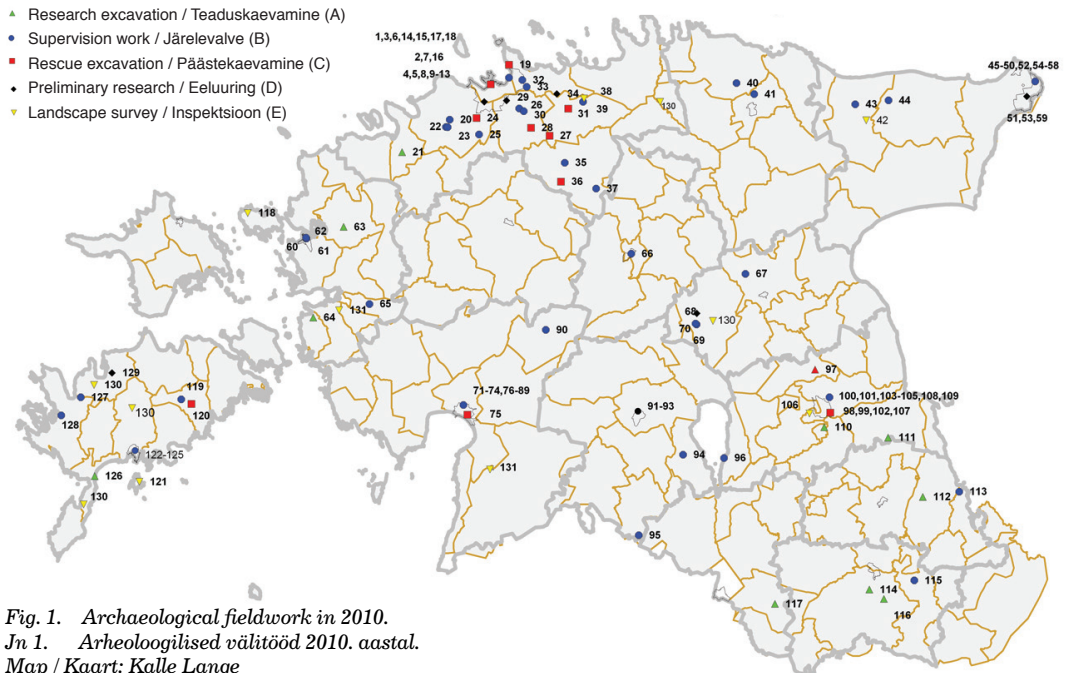
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INTRODUCTION

Altogether 131 archaeological fieldworks took place in 2010 in Estonia, 125 of them with the issued permits by the National Heritage Board (MA) and the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (KVA) (Table 1, Figs 1, 2). The number exceeds the previous year by ten and thus shows a small incline of the archaeological fieldwork in Estonia (see e.g. Oras & Russow 2010).

Research related excavations (Fig. 1: A) totalled 11, and this formed only 8% of the archaeological fieldwork this year. However, that is a bit more compared to the couple of previous years (see Oras *et al.* 2009; Oras & Russow 2010). As it has become a rule, the most numerous type of fieldwork was archaeological supervision and the number exceeds even the total amount of all the other studies (altogether 83; Fig. 1: B). Mostly these works were conducted in the heritage protection areas in various Estonian

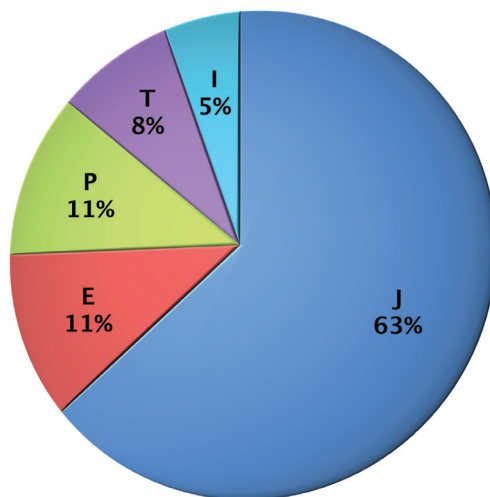


towns (see below). The number of rescue excavations remained a little over 12% with 15 issued permits (Fig. 1: C). Altogether 15 preliminary research works took place (Fig. 1: D), some of which also related to scientific research, the others prepared for future rescue excavations. And finally, it is worth pointing out that the number of issued permits for landscape surveys (Fig. 1: E), mainly relating to various research projects, with 7 cases in 2010 shows a gradual growth. This obviously does not mean that there has been a sudden growth in landscape surveys. It is rather an indication that more and more archaeologists have decided to concert their smaller scale research work with the National Heritage Board.

For obvious reasons most of the research excavations and landscape surveys were conducted by academic institutions such as Chair of Archaeology at the University of Tartu, Institute of History at Tallinn University and Estonian History Museum. Although, this year the list can be complemented with the private enterprises of OÜ Agu EMS and Arheograator OÜ as well. Salvage excavations and supervisions were dominated by various private enterprises, research institutes forming a smaller part in these works. All in all, the total number of research institutions related to archaeological fieldwork in 2010 was four, private enterprises were represented with nine denominators, local municipality with one organisation and the list is completed with a non-profit organisation of Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ affiliated to the Institute of History at Tallinn University. All the fieldworks must result in official reports that ought to be submitted to the National Heritage Board by the beginning of the following fieldwork season. This obligation is controlled by the Board of the Expert Council for the Protection of Archaeological Monuments for issuing the permits for future fieldwork.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

With its 11 denominators the research related excavations formed a small part of the fieldwork in 2010. As most of them are also introduced in the following pages of this issue, there is no need to discuss those results in detail in the current article. In sum most of the research works were concentrated to southern and western Estonia. In southern Estonia Heiki Valk (TÜ) continued his research project on various hill forts (in **Nooska, Kaloga, Karula, Võuküla, Lääniste**, Table 1: 114, 116, 117, 112, 111



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

Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2010.

Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2010. aastal.

Drawing / Joonis: Ester Oras, Erki Russow



Fig. 3. Archaeological excavations at Salevere Salumägi, County of Läänemaa.

Jn 3. Arheoloogilised välitööd Salevere Salumäel Läänemaal.

Photo / Foto: Helena Kaldre

accordingly; see also Valk *et al.*, this volume). Partly related to the same hill forts project a PhD student Martti Veldi (TÜ, MA) excavated at the **Lähte Palalinna** hill fort (Table 1: 97; see also Veldi & Pajuste, this volume). Certainly the excavations of a 13th century mass grave in **Veibri** (Table 1: 110) by PhD student Mari Lõhmus (TÜ) caught attention with its surprising results (see Lõhmus *et al.*, this volume). And in the western part of Estonia, in Saaremaa another striking mass grave from **Salme** (Table 1: 126) came to light under the excavations lead by Jüri Peets (AI) (see Peets *et al.*, this volume). Considering the western part of the country, Mati Mandel (EAM) finished his research at the **Uugla** burial ground (Table 1: 63) (see Mandel, this volume).

Another excavation of a site from the prehistoric period in the western part of Estonia was a continuation of the research at **Salevere** (Table 1: 64; Fig. 3) by Helena Kaldre (TÜ). In relation to her doctoral research project Helena Kaldre aims at studying the complex of Salevere that consists stone graves, a hill fort (or an enclosure) and fossil field systems. In 2010 the rampart of an enclosure and the plateau part next to the rampart were excavated. The main finds were pottery shards and the radiocarbon sample gave the dating to the Pre-Roman Iron Age (pers. comm. Helena Kaldre).

In **Padise** (Table 1: 21), at the cistercian monastery the biennial research excavation began under the leadership of Villu Kadakas (OÜ Agu EMS, TLÜ). The investigation of the monastery ruins forms a part of a larger Interreg IV A project PAVAMAB SFE 24 during which the Estonian and Finnish archaeologists investigate the medieval estates of the Padise monks. Apart from Padise, a group of Estonian archaeologists and archaeology students of Tallinn University had also a chance to work in Finland

at the medieval village site of Gubbacka. In Padise, the fieldwork of 2010 had by and large a preparatory character for the broader investigations planned in years to come. These minor earthworks included 6 research pits at the inner courtyard and the cleanout of the cellars of the gate tower from the 19th–20th century debris (Kadakas 2011a–b). It appears that the central part of the courtyard had only about twenty centimetres of cultural layer as most of the soil had been removed possibly already during the restoration work in the 1960s. The situation differed by the walls of the eastern and northern wings where an almost 1.5 m thick layer of fill came to light. It is also important to stress that the recent investigations are highly likely the first ones in Padise which have revealed medieval artefacts (apart of ash-lars). The excavations and restoration work of the 1930s and 1960s supervised by the renowned building historian Villem Raam comprised primarily post-medieval deposits. Sadly, as these finds have been lost again by now, it is not possible to affirm this argument. The recently excavated finds, however, show that the material culture of the cistercians at Padise was rich and multifaceted, including for example exclusive and thus relatively uncommon Lausitz (also known as Falke) stoneware from 15th century Saxony (Kadakas 2011c, fig. 5g). As the research project will continue in summer 2011 the results will be hopefully summarised in the following volume of *Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia*.

In relation to the planned building work at the Botanical Gardens of the University of Tartu Rivo Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ) conducted small-scale research at the **Tartu town wall** (Table 1: 106; Bernotas 2010). The aim of the studies was to localise the remains of the wall



Fig. 4. Marika Mägi and Peeter Talvar discussing by one of the female burials at Valjala, Saaremaa.

Jn 4. Marika Mägi ja Peeter Talvar arutlemas ühe Valjala naise matuse juures Saaremaal.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow



Fig. 5. X-ray from a monolith from Valjala. A sword and some bronze spirals.

Jn 5. Röntgenfoto ühest Valjala monoliidist. Mõök ja pronksspiraalkaunistused.

Photo / Foto: Tarvi Toome

for further planning of future construction work in the area. The excavations also revealed a cobble stone pavement of the early modern period street by the town wall. This small scale excavation is an example of how preliminary work provides an input to further academic research. The results of the excavations were included in the article about the Tartu town wall where it is argued that the construction of the stone wall took place in the 14th century (Bernotas 2011).

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, SUPERVISIONS AND PRELIMINARY WORK

There were altogether 83 supervision works, 15 preliminary investigations and 15 rescue excavations in 2010. The most numerous were the works in Pärnu (19 excavations), followed by Tallinn, Narva and Tartu (18, 14 and 13 excavations accordingly). Other towns such as Kuressaare, Haapsalu, Viljandi and Põltsamaa gave a considerably smaller amount of issued permits per annum. A small proportion of rescue excavations, supervisions and preliminary works took also place in the countryside as well.

Excavations in countryside

In **Kukruse** (Table 1: 44), where the excavations organised by Mari Lõhmus and Tõno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor) ended in January 2010 (for the tentative results see Lõhmus *et al.* 2010 and Lõhmus *et al.*, this volume), were finalized with a small scale preliminary and supervision work in relation to the final work at the newly built Tallinn – Narva road construction. The soil that was removed from the burial area during the road construction was controlled for finds with metal detectors. The same was done in the vicinity of the burial ground area. One newly discovered burial was also excavated (Jonuks & Lõhmus 2011). This final short-period research visit to Kukruse remains also a good example of cooperation between archaeologists and the members of the Estonian detectorists community.

But Kukruse did not remain for long as the only remarkable Latest Iron Age (1050 – ca. 1250) burial site studied in our decades. In June 2010 a new burial ground from the same period outside of **Valjala** (Table 1: 119–120) church yard in Saaremaa was unearthed during a road construction (Kraut 2011). The permission for supervision was issued to Ain Lavi and Muinasprojekt OÜ, works were conducted by Peeter Talvar with the help and consultation by Marika Mägi (TLÜ). In the trenches altogether 26 burials were unearthed (Kraut 2011). Most of the burials were wedged by stones at the edges of the grave pits and numerous burials were provided with rich burial goods among which were also rich female burials with bronze spiral and other ornaments (Fig. 4; Kraut 2011; Mägi 2011). Besides the excavations on site numerous monoliths were taken from the fragile elements of the burials and these will be studied in the laboratory conditions at the Institute of History, Tallinn University (Fig. 5). As the find itself is of remarkable character both in terms of location (Late Iron Age burial site close to a later Christian sanctuary) and the character of the archaeological record, there are of course high expectations and interest towards the material. Despite some problems and misunderstandings (among others poor financial and technological preparation of the research compared to the very similar site of Kukruse) that occurred with the excavations in Valjala, it is hoped that the Kukruse project will find itself an equal match, interesting comparison material as

well as a good rival in terms of both first-level publications and further research. No doubt that this discovery is another precious addition to the Estonian archaeological treasure house.

Perhaps the third interesting rescue excavation in the countryside was conducted by Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor) at the area of a cup-marked stone in **Jälgimäe** (Table 1: 24; Fig. 6), Harju county (Jonuks 2010). The stone itself with its height over 1.25 m above the current ground level has had a noteworthy location – it has been situated on the shore of an overgrown lake (Jonuks 2010). The stone is covered with 19 cup marks, 2 of which on its vertical wall. In relation to the planned

road construction in the area, the cup-marked stone was supposed to be removed from its original location. To conduct the rescue work a 7 × 8 m excavation plot was created around the stone. Trial pits were dug in the surrounding area to check the existence of a cultural layer in the vicinity of the stone. These, however, revealed no traces of prehistoric human activity in the area. Most of the artefacts discovered from the excavation plot were from the last decades of contemporary time, with the exception of some modern period objects. In order to analyse organic substances in the vicinity of the stone, phosphate and pollen analysis were taken and these are still processed in the laboratories. An animal bone from the deeper layers of the close-by area of the stone was discovered and assumed to originate from an earlier period, but unfortunately it did not contain enough collagen for radiocarbon dating (pers. comm. Tõnno Jonuks). At the moment the stone remains at its place as the road construction has been postponed.

From the sites of historical periods we would like to highlight some objects which are exceptional in different ways. For example, an ordinary brief supervision of the cable installation work at the **Haljala churchyard** (Villu Kadakas, Table 1: 40) revealed that even relatively low trenches (50–70 cm) of mixed soil give sometimes surprising information. Besides some expected material such as fragments of foundation and coin finds (mainly post-medieval as the uppermost soil was removed already in the 1990s) more puzzling finds are numerous pieces of glazed ceramic floor tiles presumably of late medieval origin. As this kind of floor construction is unusual in rural and also in urban churches of medieval Estonia, several questions without definite answers raise. According to the supervisor Villu Kadakas, one of the plausible explanation for the unexpected tile finds is, that these might originate from an urban or military milieu such as the Rakvere franciscan monastery or the Order's castle (approximately 12 km from Haljala) and had secondary use at some point during the late 16th or 17th century at the rebuilding of the church (Kadakas 2010).

In the current situation, the archaeology of the modern period and recent past is relatively uncommon in Estonia. However, the last years have shown that this stance



Fig. 6. Excavations at Jälgimäe cup-marked stone, County of Harjumaa.

Jn 6. Kaevamised Jälgimäe lohukivi ümbruses Harjumaal.

Photo / Foto: Tõnno Jonuks

will change gradually. In 2010, several such sites were investigated both from a point of view of rescue archaeology but also solely because of scholarly reasons. In south-eastern Estonia Heiki Valk and Anti Lillak (TÜ and SA Setu Instituut accordingly) were invited to conduct cursory supervision at **Võõpsu** tsässon (Table 1: 113) – ethnic religious meetinghouse typical to the setu folk group. During the renovation work of the building and its floor, a short-term archaeological research and collection of oral tradition were conducted. The results of the fieldwork were twofold. On the one hand the artefactual evidence – nearly 100 coins from 1736–1992 and few ornaments – are not surprising finds. Most of these were found from the area around the former aims box. On the other hand the find of human bones, especially the ones belonging to few infants was slightly unexpected. According to local lore the babies were possibly unwanted and also unbaptised children who were secretly buried under the floor of the tsässon. The last such case happened presumably in the 1940s (Valk & Lillak 2011).

From the other corner of Estonia, another unexpected site was unearthed during the building of Rohuneeme highway in Viimsi, Harju county. Here, at **Haabneeme** (Table 1: 19) under the present blacktop road a fragment of an earlier corduroy road was discovered when the renovation of the highway began. As usual procedure in such occasions, the road works were halted and the archaeologists at National Heritage Board were informed of the find of cultural importance. As the first brief assessment on spot did not reveal any hints on the dating and function of the road, archaeological rescue excavation financed by the Estonian Road Administration was ordered and performed by Ain Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ). Altogether an approximately 20 m long and max. 3.6 m wide fragment of a wooden road, mostly made of pine, was cleaned.



Fig. 7. World War I mass grave at Pidula Manor, Saaremaa.

Jn 7. Esimese maailmasõja aegne ühishaud Pidula mõisas Saaremaal.

Photo / Foto: Garel Püüa

The age of the road must be quite modest as the logs were made with the help of a saw. This was also confirmed by the few factory-produced nails found below the road, from its base construction. Even if the exact building date remains archaeologically unclear, the oral tradition collected during the fieldwork suggests that the road was built during the 1940s – either by German troops for the coastal battery or later by Soviet border guards (Lavi & Toome 2010).

Yet another site from the comparatively recent past was investigated on the island of Saaremaa at **Pidula manor** (Garel Püüa (OÜ Agu EMS); Table 1: 127). This time, the reason for the archaeological investigation was quite common when considering the nature – human remains – and the age of the object – few years less than a century. Namely, when preparing the trench for the water pipes the excavators found a skeleton which later turned out to be just the first from a larger mass grave. The promptly initiated archaeological documentation (Fig. 7) and exhumation of the bodies revealed that altogether seven relatively young males were buried together and a slightly older man separately, 1 m further from the mass grave. The artefacts from the grave – remains of the military dress (buttons, visor of the hat), breeches and canteen – referred to the fallen soldiers of some military conflict. A closer inspection of the finds, the military history of the area and oral tradition helped to pinpoint the possible event which led to the tragic death of the men. When taking into account all the available facts, the most reasonable explanation seems to be that these men were the soldiers of the Russian army, died accidentally in the minor gunplay during the World War I in October of 1917 when the German landing operation happened at Tagalahe Bay, a few kilometers from Pidula manor (Püüa 2011).

Excavations in Tartu and Tallinn

There were two large scale rescue excavations in Tartu in 2010. The first one was conducted by Heiki Valk, Martin Malve and Raido Roog (all TÜ) in **Kroonuaia street** and at the foot of the **Jakobi hill** (Table 1: 102) (Malve & Roog 2011). The works were initiated by the installation of water pipe lines. Altogether an area of ca. 500 m² was opened. In a small part of the excavated area traces of the medieval St Jacob's cemetery were documented with altogether 20 intact burials, and numerous mixed bones belonging to at least 30 persons. Besides the cemetery a modern period cobble stone pavement, building constructions and a part of a wooden drainage system were discovered (Malve & Roog 2011).

Another large scale work took place in relation with the renovation of the **Jakobi 2** building (Table 1: 103, 107). In the courtyard of Jakobi 2 and Lossi 3 Andres Tvauri (TÜ) and Rivo Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ) lead the rescue excavations that revealed information about the prehistoric and historic period human activities in the area (see Tvauri, this volume). On the other side of the Jakobi 2 building next to the University of Tartu main building Martin Malve and Raido Roog in cooperation with Andres Tvauri (all TÜ) revealed the remains of the destroyed St Mary's church with the surrounding cemetery. The excavations revealed a wall of the church's chapel and the surrounding wall of the cemetery. Besides the building constructions a large and long-term cemetery was discovered (Fig. 8). For over six months the team of archaeologists and archaeology students documented and collected over 700 burials. The dating of the



Fig. 8. Modern period burial of eight children at St Mary's cemetery, Tartu.

Jn 8. Uusaegne kaheksa lapse ühismatus Maarja kalmistult Tartus.

Photo / Foto: Kristel Külljastinen

cemetery starts from the very beginning of the medieval period, i.e. middle of the 13th century ending with burials from the 18th century. The earliest burials were furnished with remarkable ornament finds including bronze spirals, rings, beads, etc. However, most of the burials were still made according to the Christian tradition with east–west orientation and without burial goods. In the osteological material, all the age groups and genders were represented forming a typical medieval cemetery material. The excavation plot revealed also traces of a mixed prehistoric cultural layer hinted by ceramic finds (pers. comm. Martin Malve and Raido Roog).

In addition to the above mentioned investigations also a larger street renovation project, started already last year (see Vissak & Heinloo 2010) and continued for some months in 2010, namely the rescue excavations at **Küüni street** (Eero Heinloo, Table 1: 98) took place. The second season included fieldwork – both supervision and excavation – between the Poe and Riia streets, in an area of the medieval and post-medieval Riia suburb. In total 90.5 m of cable and sewerage trenches were archaeologically excavated, the average depth of the thoroughly studied layers was between 1.3–1.6 m. As a result some wooden building details from the late 13th or first half of the 14th were found from the north-westernmost part of the site. The majority of the structures and layers were however late medieval (15th – 16th cc) and post-medieval (16th – 17th cc). The unearthed structures had various functions, besides the wooden drainage ditches also one trash pit, some wooden box-like constructions with an unclear function and a

stone wall, crossing the excavated trench were found. Some new information was also provided by the supervision work for finding out and marking the location of the medieval town wall on the present day street surface. In one case the archaeologists possibly found the thoroughfare established right next to the tower of the town wall (pers. comm. Eero Heinloo).

After the few quite busy years in and around the Vabaduse square (see U. Kadakas *et al.* 2010 and V. Kadakas *et al.* 2010), the yesteryear turned to be somewhat quieter for the archaeologists working in Tallinn. Altogether 18 smaller sites were opened including the supervision and preliminary works in medieval suburban areas (Table 1: 1–18), from which nearly half will be presented on the following pages of the present volume. Nevertheless there are some rescue excavations and preliminary investigations which deserve also extra mentioning here. On the territory inside of the town walls two sites at Lai street brought new information about the settlement history of medieval Tallinn. At **Lai St 2 / Nunne St 2** (Table 1: 16) the rescue excavations

were organized in the courtyard of a larger building complex by Guido Toos (OÜ Agu EMS). Due to the renovation of the houses also new sewerage was installed and several cellars emptied from the later debris. The results were multifaceted, including new data about the situation of plot borders at the very beginning of the town history and different aspects of late medieval and modern period material culture, among other things some exceptional coin finds (see Kiudsoo & Russow, this volume). One of the main outcomes was the fact, that the direction of the Lai street has been significantly changed as the initial course of the street was targeted at the beginning of Pikk Jalg street (pers. comm. Guido Toos). Another rescue excavation at **Lai St 23** (Guido Toos, Table 1: 7) was located on the town block that was extensively investigated some 25 years ago, from the point of view of both archaeology and building history (see Böckler & Maiste 1995). This time, the owner of the estate – Tallinn City Theatre – wanted to improve the conditions of its summer stage, located at the courtyard area. The investigations on the area of the so-called H-house brought to light remains of a late medieval wooden outbuilding (?) of unclear construction and a medieval well from which an almost complete mid-16th century Cologne stoneware jug (Fig. 9) was found (pers. comm. Guido Toos).



Fig. 9. Cologne stoneware jug from Lai St 23, Tallinn.
Jn 9. Kölni kivikeraamiline kann Lai tn 23 Tallinnast.
Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

Interesting and intriguing results were collected also from various suburban areas of Tallinn. Here two preliminary works are important to present as examples that we might expect to hear and read on the archaeology of Tallinn in the near future. At the former coastal area brief tentative investigations at the green belt of **Põhja Avenue 31 and 33** (Ragnar Nurk, OÜ Agu EMS; Table 1: 11) were commissioned by the city council of Tallinn on the location of the planned town hall. The main reason was to establish whether this area has evidence of past settlement activities and building structures earlier than the last few centuries. It appeared that this zone next to the present City Culture Centre was under shallow water up to the late medieval period. The first recognisable constructions found during the earthwork were details of possible mid-17th century embankment (Fig. 10) which also contained a large and interesting collection of early 17th century stove tile fragments. Among others and more recent structures a ca. 18th century house foundation and ca. 19th century lime stone pavement were found (Nurk 2010). The preliminary investigations were planned to continue in autumn 2011.



Fig. 10. The 17th c embankment construction details at Tallinn coastal area. Behind the embankment structures (below) a remarkable sample of stove tiles were collected.

Jn 10. Tallinna sadamapiirkonna 17. saj täitekiht ühes kaldakindlustuse detailidega. Kaldakindlustuse täitekiht sisaldas rikkalikku kollektsiooni ahjukahlitest.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

Besides the future town hall lot another large scale building project in the historical suburbs of medieval and later Tallinn is the site of Estonian Academy of Arts, **Tartu Road 1** (Table 1: 9). In autumn 2010, after the demolition of the previous main building and before starting the building of a new ambitious home for the Academy preliminary investigations were arranged to ascertain the range and the condition of the cultural layers at the medieval Kivisilla suburb (Guido Toos, OÜ Agu EMS). Three minor excavation plots were opened at the eastern side of the estate, as in the western part the previous layers were more or less destroyed in the late 1960s with the former building of Academy. The results of the preliminary work are in certain sense difficult to interpret. All three plots showed that the area of the medieval and later suburb, next to the river crossing was densely built up, and on the contrary to other suburbs in Tallinn the older structures are quite well preserved. The artefactual evidence confirms that the mentioned place was in use already in the late 13th and early 14th century, which is not surprising, when considering that one of the oldest public institutions in Tallinn – St John's Spital, first mentioned in 1237 – was a stone's throw away (on archaeology at Kivisilla suburb,

see Gaimster & Russow 2011, fig. 1). As a conclusion the supervisors of the fieldwork hoped that for the first time it is possible to study thoroughly the layout of medieval suburban plots in Tallinn (pers. comm. Guido Toos). As of time of writing the introductory pages of the present journal in early September 2011 it is possible to say that all in all the assumptions based on a few square meters of archaeological preliminary work were in principle correct and the ongoing excavations have already proved to be a success. The firsthand overview of the results will be hopefully published in the following volume of the journal.

The archaeology in small towns

In the past decade the archaeology of Estonian small towns has considerably escalated, if speaking in plain numbers. Thanks to the European funding the infrastructure of small towns has improved, which in many cases included archaeological excavations or supervision, because all historical town cores in Estonia are under heritage protection. This has helped to gather new data on the developmental history of the urban settlement in eastern Baltic. In most municipalities the local economical situation does not allow large scale excavations – only in relatively rare occasions one has a chance to study larger areas of small towns. All in all this has also enabled to introduce archaeology in some places where previously no urban archaeology at all or only random investigations have taken place. Last year is also an example of this. Beside the traditional study areas like **Pärnu** (Table 1: 71–89) and in certain sense also **Narva** (Table 1: 45–58), some new impulse can be felt in the archaeology of **Paide** (Table 1: 66) and **Kuressaare** (Table 1: 124–125). Certainly positive news are coming from **Põltsamaa** (medieval urban settlement without town charter next to the Order's castle), where the first ever archaeological supervision outside of the castle was undertaken (Table 1: 68, 70). In some towns like in **Haapsalu** (Table 1: 60–62) the overall state of affairs remained on an average level of the past years, as large scale building and renovation projects have either finished or new ones have not yet started. If looking closer into last years results, it is rather difficult to highlight the most intriguing information gathered from small towns. However, it is possible to make some overall generalizations – most of the supervision and preliminary research (but also some excavations, see Vissak, this volume) seem to focus on the archaeology of post-medieval period as the investigated places are either later suburbs, early modern fortifications or the depth of the earthwork is not deep enough to reach the medieval deposits. What is perhaps important to point out is the sometimes questionable handling of ruins. In Narva, for example, the remains of the 14th century houses at Suur St 22–26 were demolished in order to build a new complex for the Narva college of the University of Tartu (Table 1: 58). Only some brief archaeological supervision and documentation of the found ashlar during disassembling the houses were performed (Kriiska 2010).

EDITORS' REMARKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2010

As supervision, rescue and preliminary excavations form the majority of the archaeological fieldwork it is also worth noticing here the changes in that field. One private company (Tael OÜ) stopped its archaeological activities due to the retirement of the owner, but the gap was quickly filled with two newcomers Tentel Disain OÜ and Muinasprojekt OÜ. Both of them conducted a considerable amount of fieldwork in 2010 – for both companies 12 permits were issued.

The year 2010 will most certainly also write itself into history with first of all a remarkable number of new graduate archaeologists from the Universities of Tallinn and Tartu (see Oras, this volume). But more than that, it was also a landmark of accepting the Code of Ethics for Estonian archaeologists (see Livin, this volume). From this point onward all the archaeologists who have signed the Code are expected to follow the stated ethical principles in their everyday work, in their communication with the public and colleagues.

In relation to the Code and a couple issues raised in 2010 with rescue excavations and supervision, the principles of research standards and relations with colleagues should be highlighted in the current context. Excavations that are conditioned by non-research related impulse should not dismiss high expectations towards research methods and results. Rescue excavations and supervisions are without doubt no ease for any archaeologist, however experienced, because they certainly include more numerous restrictions and obligations compared to purely research related archaeology (for example see also Kaldre *et al.*, this volume). It is clear that various interested parties need to come to an agreement in terms of time, methods and finances and in these cases misunderstandings and unexpected situations are quick to appear. In these situations, it is the role of archaeologist to be both flexible and open to negotiations with various interested parties, at the same time keeping in mind that priority should be clearly given to the quality of information about the past that becomes available through unearthing the centuries in whichever circumstances. Every object should be seen as a potential 'star-site-of-the-year' as the excavations in previous years in Salme (Konsa *et al.* 2009; Peets *et al.*, this volume) or Kukruse (Lõhmus *et al.*, this volume) have clearly proved. Therefore it should be an obligation for every archaeologist to try to keep a balance between scientific information, choosing suitable methods, problem solving and relationships with colleagues, customers and public. The Code of Ethics for Estonian archaeologists is available on the home pages of several archaeology related institutions (MA, AI, and Chair of Archaeology of TÜ).

In addition to the results of the fieldwork of 2010 also some results from the previous years investigations have been added to the present volume (see Lillak & Malve and Vedru *et al.*, this volume).

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2010, stand 26.09.2011.* 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. 2010. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 26.09.2011. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

Lühendid / Abbreviations

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelvalve / survey

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – inspeksioon / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No./Site/ Nr Objekt	Permit No., Type / Loa nr, tüüp	Reg No. / Reg Nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
1 Müüriwahe ja Suur-Karja tänava nurk, keskaegse linnamüüri vundamendi dokumenteerimine	–, J	2589; 3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
2 Kaev Vene 16 hoones	5899, P	1245	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	–
3 Kaevetööd Tallinna Suurgildi hoones ja Börsi käigus	5914, J	3037	Tallinn	K. Sarv (EAM)	AMA 1111	–
4 Soo 1	6298, E	2826	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 6965	+
5 Skoone bastion, kavandatava autoparkla ala	6315, E	2589; 3015	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6957	+
6 Kooli 9 pinnaseteiselaldus	6353, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 6991	+
7 Lai 23 nn H-hoone	6451, P	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	–
8 Väikese Rannavärava bastioni esine parkla	6469, E	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6958	+
9 Tartu mnt 1: Kunstiakadeemia peahoone	6585, E	2594	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6967	+
10 Raua 10	6727, E	2600	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 6989	+
11 Suure Rannavärava bastionide kontreskarp müür ning selle esine kultuurikiht Põhja puistestel	6762, E	2589; 3015	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6959 / AI 6984	+/+
12 Surfimine Pärnu mnt 33 ja 35 kinnistutel	6783, E	2596	Tallinn	K. Karro (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 6983	+
13 Lai 52 / Tolli 5	6802, E	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	–
14 Soo 1 uuselamute vundamendid	6829, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 6965	–
15 Toompuiestee 8 juurdeehitus	6856, J	2589; 3015	Tallinn	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 6990	+
16 Lai 2/Nunne 2 restaureerimistööd ja uusrajatis	6868, P	2589	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	–
17 Ingeri bastioni idapoolne flank	6880, J	2589; 3015	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
18 Uue ja Väike Rannavärava tänava nurk ning Uus 35 hoov, 17.–18. saj. vallivärava vundamentide dokumenteerimine	–, J	2589; 3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
19 Palktee Haabneemes, Rohuneeme teel	7128, P	–	Viimsi (Jõelähtme)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	–	+
20 Kumna küla	6643, J	17477	Harku (Keila)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+

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

<i>No./Site/ Nr Objekt</i>	<i>Permit No., Type / Loa nr; tüüp</i>	<i>Reg No. / Reg Nr</i>	<i>Admin. unit / Haldusüksus</i>	<i>Researcher / Kaevaja</i>	<i>Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Report / Aruanne</i>
21 Padise klooster	6562, T	2921	Padise (H-Madise)	V. Kadakas (Agu EMS OÜ)	HMK	+
22 Uued istikud Keila kalmistu- pargis	6173, J	27604	Keila	V. Kadakas (FIE)	–	+
23 Trassid Keila kirikaia	6175, J	2749; 2750	Keila	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
24 Kultusekivi Jälgimäe külas	6225, P	18912	Saku (Hageri)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	+	+
25 Üksnurme küla trassid	6969, J	18934	Saku (Hageri)	V. Kadakas (FIE)	–	+
26 Lehmja küla, Kütte tee 8 trassid	6015, J	18784	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
27 Salu küla	6044, P	18854	Rae (Jüri)	M. Kiudsoo (Arheo- loogiakeskus MTÜ)	–	–
28 Jüri alevik, 3 kultusekivi ja asulakoht	6226, P	18739; 18744; Rae 18745; 18749 (Jüri)	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
29 Peetri küla asulakoht	6871, E	18821	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (Arheolo- giakeskus MTÜ)	AI 6985	+
30 Trassid Jüri alevikus	6894, J	18739; 18744; Rae 18745; 18749 (Jüri)	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
31 Rauaaja esemete leiukoht Linnaksel	6634, P	–	Raasiku (H-Jaani)	Ü. Tamla (Arheolo- giakeskus MTÜ)	AI 6961	+
32 Trassid Iru külas	6970, J	17539	Jõelähtme	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
33 Loo aleviku trassid	6986, J	17626; 17627	Jõelähtme	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
34 Parasmäe küla	7127, E	17699	Jõelähtme	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 6963	+
35 Jõe tn trassitööd Kose kirikaia kaitsetsoonis	6733, J	14	Kose	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
36 Alansi asulakoht	6043, P	18537; 27591	Kõue (Kose)	M. Kiudsoo (Arheo- loogiakeskus MTÜ)	–	–
37 Ardu küla trassid	6067, J	18538; 18540	Kõue (Kose)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	AI 6949	+
38 Rauaaja esemete leiukoha inspekterimine Anija vallas	6808, I	–	Anija (H-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo, Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	AI 6987	+
39 Mullatööd Anija külas farmihoone ehitusel	6848, J	17382	Anija (H-Jaani)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	+
40 Trassid Haljala kirikaia	6844, J	5761	Haljala	V. Kadakas (FIE)	+	+
41 Trassid Arkna mõisa pargis	6527, J	15745	Rakvere	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
42 Maidla küla mälestiste passistamine	6083, I	9102; 9103; Maidla 9104; 9105; (Lüganuse) 9106; 9107; 9108; 9109; 9110; 9111; 9112; 9113; 9114; 9115	Maidla (Lüganuse)	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
43 Maidla mõisa abihoone vundament	6528, J	13956	Maidla (Lüganuse)	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
44 Kukruse kalmistu piiride täpsustamine; kalmistult eemal- datud pinnase tasandamine	6128, E, J	–	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 1777	+
45 Raekoja plats 2 trassid	5979, J	27276	Narva	A. Kriiska, R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	–
46 Kraavi 8 – Viru 11a trassid	6345, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
47 Tuleviku tn – Peterburi tee trassid	6489, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	+
48 Karja 2 – Karja 4 trass	6524, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–

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49 Koidula 7 trass	6525, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
50 Vestervalli 12 trass	6526, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
51 Linnakindlustused Vestervalli 29a	6530, E	13999	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
52 Pimeiaia tn – Jõe 1a trassid	6531, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
53 Bastionide Pax, Justicia ja Spes ning kurtiinide seisukord	6532, E	13999	Narva	S. Udam, A. Nikitjuk – (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	–
54 Kraavi tn–Suur 19 trassid	6546, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
55 Suur 9 trass	6662, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
56 Koidula 6 trass	6809, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
57 Rüütli 1–Narva raekoda trassid	6968, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	–	–
58 Suur 22–26 lammutustööde järelevalve	–, J	27276	Narva	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	NLMA 2677	+
59 Inspeksioon ja proovikaeva- mised Narva-Jõesuu kiviaja asustuspiirkonnas	6521, I, E	9188	Narva (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 1841	–
60 Vaba tn trass	6397, J	15391;	Haapsalu	E. Russow (AI)	–	+
61 Rüütli 8a trassid	6638, J	27013	Haapsalu	A. Pärn (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	–	–
62 Jaani 2–10 trassid	6963, J	27013	Haapsalu	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	HM 9156	–
63 <i>Uugla maa-alune kalmistu</i>	6494, T	10088	<i>L-Nigula</i>	<i>M. Mandel (EAM)</i>	<i>AM A 1106</i>	+
64 Salevere Salumäe linnamägi ning põllukivihunnikud	6459, T	27523	Hanila	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ 1871	–
65 Tee-ehitus Kirbla asulakohal	–, J	–	Kirbla	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	–	+
66 Trassid Paide Vallimäel ja Veski 20 krundil	6495, J	27009	Paide	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
67 Vaimastvere k, järelevalve staadionil	6344, J	9241	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 1844	+
68 Kirikuase ja kalmistu eeluuri- gud Veski ja Metsa tn ristmikul	6255, E	9333	Põltsamaa	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 6964	+
69 Põltsamaa linnus	6319, J	9334	Põltsamaa	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	+	+
70 Kuperjanovi 7, ühtlustusmahuti ja trasside uuendamine	6637, J	9331	Põltsamaa	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
71 Rääma ja Ülejõe linnaosa trassid	5864, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	–
72 Õhtu tn	5865, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 22908 – A 2644	–
73 Lõuna tn	5866, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 22754 + A 2641	–
74 Rüütli 39 hoone trepikoja vundament	5909, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	–	–
75 Lõuna tn trassid	6045, P	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	nr 73 jätk	–
76 Kuninga 16 vundamendisüvend	6084, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
77 Akadeemia tn trassid	6169, P; J	27007	Pärnu	E. Heinloo (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 24875 + A 2648	–
78 Lõuna 2a trassid	6170, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
79 Rüütli 6 sidekapp ja -trass	6174, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
80 Vee tn trassid	6176, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	–	–

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81 Pikk tn, Ringi tn, Lai tn, Jannseni, Tallinna mnt ristmik	6177, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	–	–
82 Trassid ja keldrite süvendamine Pärnu, Vana-Pärnu ja Rääma asulakohal	6406, J	11793; 11791; 11792	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	PÄMU 24465 A 2646–2647	+
83 Kuninga 30A aia vundament	6609, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	–	–
84 Pinnaseteaisaldustööd vanas aidahoones ja Aida tn trassid	6610, J	11793	Pärnu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	+	–
85 Ringi tn trassid	6692, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	+	–
86 Pika tn trassid Akadeemia ja Hospidali tänavate vahelises lõigus	6765, J	11793	Pärnu	R. Vissak, S. Möllits (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 24972 –/+ A 2652	–
87 Kuninga 36 rasvapüüdu sünd	6807, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	–	+
88 Trassid Hommiku tn Malmö ja Rüütli tn vahelises lõigus	6846, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 25070 + A2656	+
89 Trassid Hommiku tn Malmö ja Rüütli tn vahelises lõigus	6870, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PÄMU 25070 + A2656	+
90 Väandra alevi trassid	6971, J	11878	Vändra	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	–	–
91 Arkaadia aed 4/Väike-Turu 8a trass	6172, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
92 Mullatööd Viljandi linnamüüri asukoha markeerimiseks Trepimäe tn	6612, J	14713	Viljandi	A. Haak (Muinaslabor OÜ)	VM 11384	–
93 Linnamüüri markeerimine Trepimäe tn	6620, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
94 Külakalmistu Mustla alevikus	6343, J	–	Tarvastu	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ 1833	–
95 Trassid Lilli külas	6691, J	13278	Karksi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
96 Puude juurimine ja vundamendi-kraav Vehendi k kalmete kaitsetsoonis	6171, J	12948	Rannu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
97 Lähte Palalinn	6460, T	12999	Tartu (Äksi)	M. Veldi (TÜ)	TÜ 1839	–
98 Kūūni tn trassid	6227, P	27006	Tartu	E. Heinloo (AEG MTÜ)	TM A 186; TM A 187	+
99 Lossi 36	6228, P	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 194	+
100 Sadeveetrass Kroonuaia tänaval	6342, J	27006	Tartu	R. Metsallik (Tartu LV)	–	–
101 Ülikooli tn trass	6346, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
102 Pūha Jakobi kalmistu	6520, P	12983; 27006	Tartu	H. Valk, M. Malve (TÜ)	TM A 193	–
103 Jakobi 2 hoone renoveerimine	6611, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 188	+
104 Poe 8 vundament	6661, J	27006	Tartu	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	–	+
105 Jakobi tn trassid	6805, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A 185	+
106 Lai 40, linnamüüri asukoha taasfikseerimine	6806, I	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A 189	+
107 Jakobi 2 renoveerimine	6810, P	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 188	+
108 Hipodroomi 15	6964, J	27504	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	–	+
109 Munga 16 hüdroisolatsioon ja trassid	6967, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 190	+
110 Veibri mesoliitiline kalmistu ja nõorkeraamika asulakoht	6454, T	27195	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	M. Lõhmus (TÜ)	–	–
111 Lääniste linnamägi	6523, T	13044	Võnnu	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1750	+
112 Võuküla linnamägi	6522, T	11579	Räpina	H. Valk (TÜ)	–	+
113 Võõpsu tsässon	–, J	223/593	Mikitamäe	H. Valk (TÜ), A. Lillak (Seto Instituut)	TÜ 1869	+

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114 Nooska linnamägi	6398, T 13802	Võru (Rõuge)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1863	+
115 Loosi kääpad	6443, J 13726; 13741	Vastseliina	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1880	+
116 Kaloga Jaanimägi	6399, T –	Haanja	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1864	+
117 Karula linnamägi	6458, T 13099	(Rõuge)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 1865	+
118 Inspeksioon Vormsi saarel	6550, I –	Karula Vormsi	M. Konsa (TU)	TÜ 1832	–
119 Kõrvalmaantee ümberehitus Valjala kirikaia naabruses	6396, J 4178	(Vormsi) Valjala	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	–
120 Valjala kirikaia tagune kalmistuala	6545, P –	Valjala	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	–
121 Uuringud Abruka saarel ja Kirjurahul	6184, I –	Kaarma (Anseküla)	M. Konsa (TU)	TÜ 1821	–
122 Kuressaare linnuse bastionid, raveliinid ja vallikraav	6014, J 20869	Kuressaare	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10662	+
123 Kuressaare linnuse bastionid, raveliinid ja vallikraav	6519, J 20869	Kuressaare	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10663	+
124 Tolli Põik 4 – Veski 8 trassitööd	6614, J 27011	Kuressaare	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	–	+
125 M. Kõrberi ja Suur-Põllu tn trassid	6764, J 27011	Kuressaare	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	SM 10674	+
126 Salme 2 paatmatus	6432, T 28913	Salme (Anseküla)	J. Peets (AI)	SM 10602	–
127 Pidula mõis, I MS langenud sõjaväelaste ekshumeerimine	–, J 20841	Kihelkonna	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10710	+
128 Trass Kihelkonna kirikuaia	6644, J 4108	Kihelkonna	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	–	+
129 Paatsa linnus ja sepikoja ase	6433, E 12537	Mustjala	J. Peets (AI)	–	–
130 Inspeksioonid Kaarma, Salme, 6052, I Mustjala ja Põltsamaa vallas	–	Eesti	J. Peets (AI)	–	–
131 Inspeksioonid Läänemaal, Harjumaal, Pärnumaal ja Järvamaal	6074, I –	Eesti	M. Mandel (EAM)	AMA 1110; 1112	+

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2010. AASTAL

Erki Russow ja Ester Oras

2010. aastal toimus Eestis kokku 131 arheoloogilist välitööd, neist 125 Muinsuskaitseameti väljastatud lubade alusel (tabel 1, jn 1, 1). Teaduskaevamised (jn 1: A) olid esindatud 11 korral. Tavapäraselt olid kõige arvukamad järelevalvetööd 83 nimetajaga (jn 1: B). Päästekaevamiste ning eeluuringute arv oli mõlemal juhul 15 (jn 1: C, D) ning loa alusel toimunud maastikuinspektsioone toimus kokku 7 (jn 1: E). Välitööd teostasid nii teadusasutused kui ka eraettevõtted. Kõigil välitööde teostajatel on kohustus esitada saadud tulemustest aruanne Muinsuskaitseametile ning selle kohustuse täitmist võtab arvesse arheoloogia ekspertnõukogu tuleva aasta kaevamislubade väljastamisel.

Teaduskaevamised moodustasid tagasihoidliku osa 2010. a välitöödest. Enamik neist on kajastatud ka käesoleva kogumiku lehekülgedel. Siiski võib kokkuvõtvalt märkida, et suur osa teaduskaevamisi toimus Lõuna- ja Lääne-Eestis ning oli seotud eri teadusasutuste uurimisprojektidega.

Teiste seas jätkas Helena Kaldre **Salevere Salumäe** uuringuid (tabel 1: 64, jn 3) Läänemaal, kus vallsulendiku, kalmete ja põllukivihunnikute kompleksis uuriti sel aastal lähemalt loetus esmamainitud objekti. Peamisteks leidudeks olid savinõukillud ning võetud radiosüsinikuproov näitas, et inimtegevus oli vallsulendiku alal toimunud juba vähemalt eelrooma rauaajal.

Padisel algasid Interreg IV A projekti PAVAMAB SFE 24 raames mitmeaastased uuringud tsistertslase kloostris (tabel 1: 21) OÜ Agu EMS arheoloog Villu Kadaka juhatusel. 2010. aasta välitööd kujutasid enesest ettevalmistust järgmise aasta ulatuslikematele kaevamistele, seekord uuriti kuue šurfiga kloostris sisehoovi ning tühjendati 19. ja 20. saj prahist kloostris värvatorni keldrid. Uuringutega tehti kindlaks, et hoovi keskosas on kultuurikihi paksus kõigest paarikümmend sentimeetrit, samas kui ida- ja põhjatiiva müüride ääres küündis täitekihtide paksus 1,5 meetrini.

Mainimist väärib ka Rivo Bernotase **Tartu linnamüüri** uuring Tartu Ülikooli Botaanikaaias (tabel 1: 106), mille eesmärgiks oli selgitada müüri paiknemine plaanitavas juurdeehitusallas. Kuigi eeluuringute vormis, andsid uuringud materjali ka põhjalikumaks teaduspublikatsiooniks, milles Tartu kivist linnamüüri rajamine viiakse 14. sajandisse.

Enim toimus 2010. aastal mitmesuguseid päästekaevamisi, eeluuringuid ning järelevalveid kõige arvukamalt Pärnus (19 välitööd), järgnesid Tallinn (18), Narva (14) ja Tartu (13).

Maapiirkondades toimunud järelevalvetöödest võiks esile tuua Virumaa **Kukruse kalmistu** jätkuprojekti (tabel 1: 44) seoses Tallinn–Narva maantee rekonstrueerimise lõputöödega. Kalmistult tee-ehituse ajal eemaldatud pinnas kontrolliti leidude tuvastamiseks metallidetektoriga, samuti kaevati välja uus avastatud matus. Kukrusel toimunud kevadised tööd on heaks näiteks arheoloogide ja metallidetektoristide koostööst.

Juunis 2010 uuriti OÜ Muinasprojekt juhatusel Saaremaal **Valjala kirikaia**s mullatöödel hilisrauaaegse kalmistu matuseid (tabel 1: 119–120). Kokku tuvastati 26 matust, neist paljud rikkalike panustega (jn 4). Mitmetest matustest võeti ka monoliite ning töö nendega jätkub laboris (jn 5). Kahtlemata on tegemist väga olulise ja huvitava muinasaja lõpu muistisega ning hoolimata mõningatest välitöödel ilmnunud probleemidest leiab eelmainitud Kukruse kalmistu loodetavasti Valjala materjali näol endale väärilise partneri nii publikatsioonide kui ka edasise uurimistöö seisukohalt.

OÜ Muinaslabori juhtimisel toimusid väljakaevamised Harjumaal **Jälgimäe lohukivil** (tabel 1: 24; jn 6). Üle 1,25 m kõrgune ja 19 lohuga kaetud kivi paikneb kunagise kinnikasvanud järve kaldal. Seoses uue plaanitava teega, mis pidi kulgema just üle kivi asukoha, oli vajalik uurida selle lähem ümbrus ja kivi seejärel teiselaldada. Enamik saadud leide kuulusid lähiaastakümnetesse, samuti ei andud proovišurfid kivi ümbruses märku muinas- või keskaegsest kultuurikihist. Kivi ümbrusest võeti mitmeid fosfaadi- ning suuraproove, mis on hetkel veel laboris uurimisel. Kivi lähedalt alumistest pinnasekihtidest leiti üks luukatke, mis aga kahjuks ei sisaldanud lähemaks dateeringuks piisavalt kollageeni. Kuna tee-ehitustööd on edasi lükkunud on kivi hetkel veel oma algsel kohal.

Haljala kirikaias toimusid põgusad järelevalvetööd kirikaeda läbiva kaablitrassiga (Villu Kadakas, tabel 1: 40). Hoolimata kaablikraavi madalusest ning pinnasekihtide segatusest, osutusid välitööd paeluvaks. Lisaks leitud vundamendikatetele avastati rida hiliskeskaegseid keraamilisi

põrandaplaate, mis on Eesti maa- ja linnakirikute põrandakattena ebatüüpiliseks materjaliks. Võimalik, et põrandaplaadid pärinevad nt Rakvere keskaegseist eliithoonest (klooster või linnus) ning Haljala kirikus leidsid plaadid rakendust alles 16. saj teise poole või 17. saj ümberehitustööde käigus.

Seoses tsässona restaureerimistöödega sooritati Heiki Valgu ja Anti Lillaku eestvõttel välitöid **Võõpsus**. Tsässona põranda alusest pinnasest koguti sadakond münti ning mõned ehte- ja rõivakinnituskatked. Täitepinnasest leiti ka inimluid, sh paari imiku omad. Suulise pärimuse järgi kuuluvad luud ristimata lastele, kes on ilmselt salaja tsässona põranda alla maetud.

Viimsi vallas Rohuneeme tee parandustöödel avastati **Haabneemel** tänase asfalttee alt u 20 m pikkune lõik palkteest. OÜ Muinasprojekti (Ain Lavi ja Tarvi Toome) järelevalvetööd selgitasid välja, et tegemist on suhteliselt uue, ilmselt 1940. aastatel kas Saksa sõjaväelaste või Vene piirivalvurite poolt rajatud teega.

Saaremaal Kihelkonna vallas **Pidula mõisas** (tabel 1: 127) satuti veetrassi kaevamisel ootamatult luustikule. Kohale kutsutud spetsialistid (kaevamiste juhataja Garel Püüa, OÜ Agu EMS) tuvastasid, et kokku on mõisa hoovi maetud 8 meest, neist seitse ühishauda (jn 7). Ühishauast päevavalgele tulnud leidude (mütsinokk, padrunisalved, välipudel) ning ajaloolise taustinformatsiooni kombineerimisel võib suure tõenäosusega väita, et maetud on Vene sõdurid, kes hukkusid I maailmasõjas 1917. aasta oktoobris toimunud tulevahetuses kui Tagalahes maabus Saksa desant.

Üks **Tartu** toimunud suuremaid järelevalveid oli **Kroonuuaia tänaval ja Jakobi mäe jalamil** (tabel 1: 102). Kokku avati u 500 m² ala, milles tuvastati mitmeid uusaegseid ehituskonstruksioone mh ka munakivisillutis ja puitdrenaaž. Lisaks avati väiksel alal Püha Jakobi kalmistu matused – neist 20 olid säilinud puutumatult ning lisaks neile tuvastati piirkonnas hulganisti segatud inimluid.

Kahtlemata kõige suuremahulisemad olid Tartu Jakobi 2 hoone renoveerimisega seotud pääste-kaevamised. Neist **Lossi 3 / Jakobi 2** sisehoovis toimunud järelevalve tulemusi saab lugeda käesolevas kogumikus. Hoopis mahukamad ja pikaajalisemad olid aga välitööd keskaegse **Maarja kiriku kalmistul**. Nende käigus dokumenteeriti lisaks Maarja kiriku kabelile ja kalmistu välismüürile ka üle 700 matuse, mis ulatavad keskajast

17. sajandini. Sealjuures on varasemad matused ka mõningate hauapanustega. Osteoloogilises materjalis on esindatud kõik soo- ja vanusegrupid (jn 8) ja nii kuulub kõnealune kalmistu tüüpiliste kesk- ja uusaja kalmistute hulka.

Tartus jätkusid juba eelmisel aastal alanud **Küüni tn renoveerimistööd**. Eero Heinloo juhatusel uuriti nüüd tänavalõiku, mis jääb Poe ja Riia tn vahele, ühtekokku u 90 m pikkusel lõigul. Tuvastati rida ehituskonstruksioone, millest vanimad pärinevad 13. saj lõpust või 14. saj esimesest poolest, kuid enamusi siiski alles hiliskeskajast ja varauusajast. Kaevamiste kõrval toimusid ka järelevalvetööd, mille eesmärgiks oli markeerida Tartu keskaegset linnamüüri tänapäevasel tänavapinnal. Müüri täpse asukoha selgitamisel leiti mh ka omaaegse linnamüüri torni kõrval asunud läbikäigukoht.

Tallinnas 2010. aastal varasemate aastatega võrreldavas mahus suurkaevamisi ei toimunud, kuid 18 objektil aset leidnud väiksemad uurinud annavad olulise panuse linna vanema asustusloo uurimisse. Lisaks käesolevas kogumikus ilmuvatele ülevaadetele on oluline esile tõsta veel välitöid Laial tänaval. Tänav alguses **Lai 2/ Nunne 2** kinnistul (Guido Toos, tabel 1: 16) tehti kindlaks, et Lai tänav on esialgselt kulgenud läbi kinnistu otse Pika Jala suunas. **Lai 23**, Linna-teatri hoovis seevastu dokumenteeriti hiliskesk-aegse puithoone jäänused ning maakividest kaev, mille täitepinnasest avastati mh ka üks peaaegu terviklikult säilinud 16. saj keskpaiga Kölni kivi-keraamiline kann (jn 9). Eeslinnade alal toimunud uuringuist paistsid teiste seas silma välitööd **Põhja puisteel** (tabel 1: 11) sooritatud eeluuringud, kus avastati 17. saj keskpaiga kaldakindlustuse fragment (jn 10) ning täitekihist suur kollektsioon ahjukahleid. Teine eeluuring, mis järgmisel aastal kasvas üle ulatuslikuks päästekaevamiseks, leidis aset **Tartu mnt 1 kinnistul** (tabel 1: 9) ehk Eesti Kunstiakadeemiale kuuluv maa-alal. Siin tehti kolme šurfi põhjal kindlaks, et kinnistu idaosas on kultuurkiht ning vanemad ehitustarandid säilinud märkimisväärselt paremini kui see eeslinnade puhul tavaliselt tavaks on. Vanimad inimtegevuse jäljed pärinevad siin kas 13. saj lõpust või 14. saj algusest.

Väikelinnade arheoloogiline uurimistöö jätkus viimastel aastatel välja kujunenud mahus. Enim uuringuid toimus tavapäraselt Pärnus, millele järgnes Narva. Ülejäänud linnades sooritati reeglina vaid üksikuid välitöid, sealhulgas esmakordselt Põltsamaal. Üldine tendents näib olevat,

et suurem osa töödest hõlmas eelkõige varauusaegseid ladestusi, seda põhjusel, et tööd toimusid linnasüdamiku suhtes perifeersetel aladel või jäid keskaegsed ladestused mullatööde haardest allapoole.

2010. aasta tõi arheoloogiliste välitööde teostajate sekka kaks uut eraettevõtet – Tentel Disain OÜ ja Muinasprojekt OÜ. Kindlasti läheb see aasta arheoloogiaajalukku ka rekordilise magistrikraadi kaitsnute arvuga. Ehk olulisimaks

saavutuseks võiks aga lugeda Eesti arheoloogide eetikakoodeksi vastuvõtmist. Selles valguses võiks siinkohal veel kord rõhutada koodeksi punkte, mis puudutavad uurimisstandardeid ning suhteid kolleegide ja avalikkusega, sest just need küsimused kajasid vastu mitmetelt 2010. aastal toimunud välitöödelt.

Lisaks 2010. aastal toimunud välitöödele ilmub tänavuses kogumikus ka paar tunamullu aset leidnud välitööde ülevaadet.