

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FIELDWORK  
IN ESTONIA**

**2008**

**ARHEOLOOGILISED  
VÄLITÖÖD EESTIS**

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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2008

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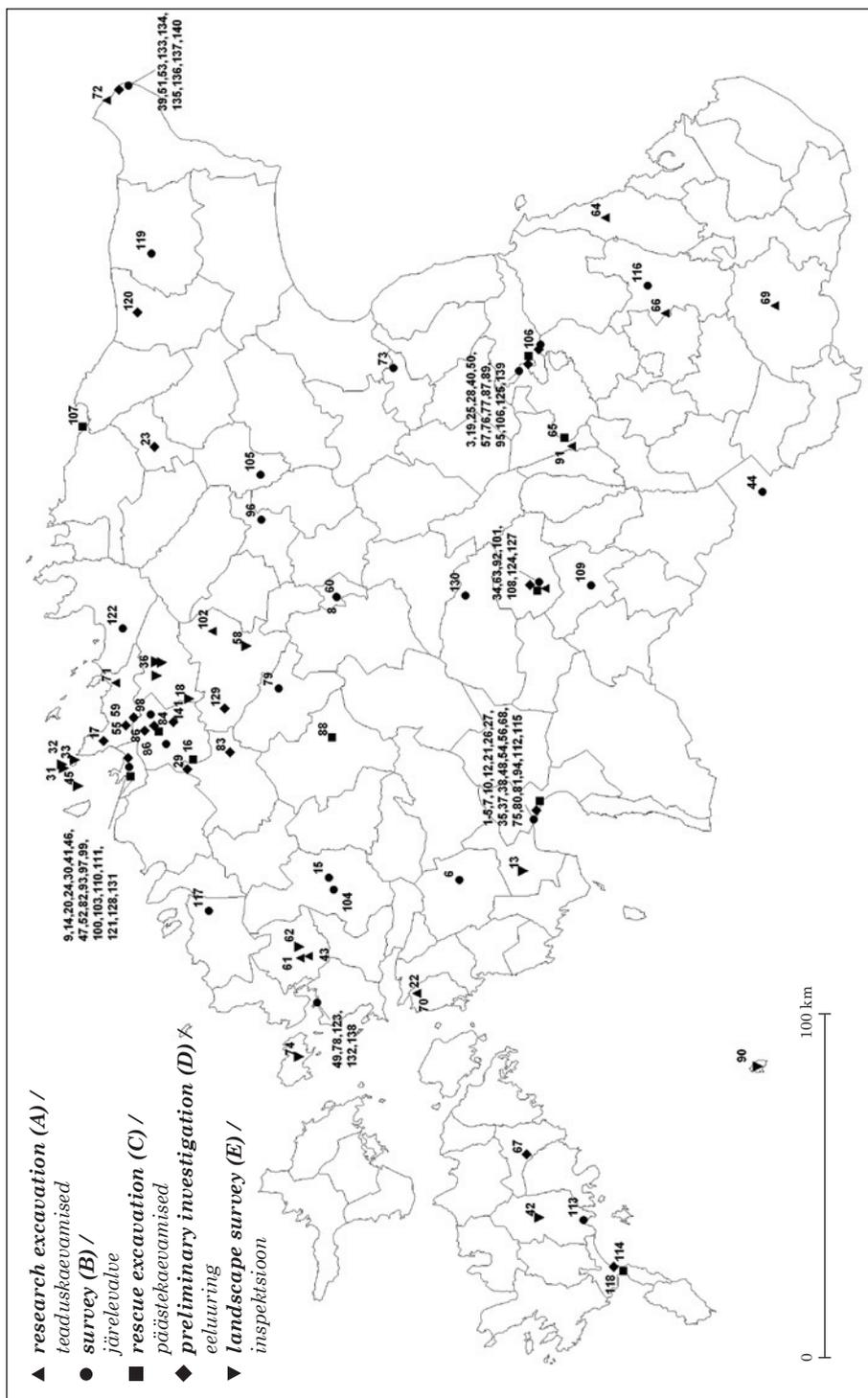
In 2008 altogether 141 permits for various kinds of archaeological fieldwork were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (TKVA) (Table 1). The number of issued permits does not differ from the general statistics of previous years remarkably and quite the same tendencies as in 2007 are apparent.

First of all, the total number of research related excavations (Fig. 1: A) was less than  $\frac{1}{10}$  of all the archaeological fieldwork in 2008. Similarly to 2007 (Kraut & Tamla 2008) the total of supervision work (Fig. 1: B) clearly dominated fieldwork forming half of the issued permits. Adding the total amount of rescue excavations (Fig. 1: C) and preliminary research (Fig. 1: D) it becomes obvious that the amount of rescue or supervision related fieldwork formed over 80% of all the archaeological fieldwork carried out in Estonia in 2008. And again the most numerous works were connected to supervision and rescue excavations in the areas of Estonian towns and cities (Tallinn, Tartu, Pärnu, Narva, Haapsalu), listed as heritage protection areas, where large scale earthwork had to be organized due to future development plans and installations of various cable and pipe lines. Some major landscape surveys (Fig. 1: E) were organized with special licences applied for beforehand. It is also worth mentioning that altogether 6 licences were issued for underwater archaeological research and preliminary investigations.

Research related excavations were carried out by academic institutions, but also some private companies organized scientific excavations (see below), different companies and enterprises clearly prevailed in rescue-related excavations. All archaeologists who have been issued an excavation permit have an obligation to present a report of their excavation work to the National Heritage Board, where the reports are archived and open to public for further interest and consultation. Failure to submit reports from previous excavations is considered at the permit issue process the following year.

## RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

The number of research related excavations in 2008 was 12 (Tab. 1: A). These were mainly carried out by the University of Tartu and Estonian



History Museum. If we regard some of the underwater wreck documentation work as research rather than field survey, then a private company Tuukritööde OÜ can be added to this list raising the number of research related work to 16. Research related excavations were mainly either connected to special academic grants or continued previously started work, though an example of Salevere Salumägi (Table 1: 22, 70) excavated by Helena Kaldre (TÜ) is at least partly a newly discovered site that turned out to have high scientific value.

Most of the research related excavations in 2008 – their main results and first interpretations – are represented in different articles in this volume and therefore no detailed information is provided here. It can be summarized that in general the excavations covered both the north and south part of Estonia, spreading also to western areas. The periods covered the time span from the Stone Age (Aivar Kriiska in Tõrvajõe (Table 1: 72) and Jägala Jõesuu hill fort (Table 1: 71)) to the modern period (underwater investigation in the Gulf of Finland by Tuukritööde OÜ (Table 1: 31–35, 45)), though most of the emphasis was given to Iron Age periods (Heiki Valk in south Estonian hill forts (Table 1: 64–66, 69), Mati Mandel in Uugla archaeological complex, (Table 1: 61–62) and Helena Kaldre in Salevere).

Special attention deserves to be paid to underwater research carried out by Kaido Peremees, Tuukritööde OÜ. Altogether four different shipwrecks in the Gulf of Finland were examined. These investigations were commissioned by the National Heritage Board in order to acquire more detailed information about our underwater heritage objects and their state of preservation. The following vessels were investigated with sonar and by divers: fregat 'Wachtmeister', liner 'Riksens Ständer', and the so-called Littegrund wreck and *Suure paadi augu laev* (Ship of the hole of a big boat)<sup>1</sup> wreck (Table 1: 32, 31, 45, 33 accordingly) (data from <http://register.muinas.ee>; nos. 22 262, 22 263, 27 764, 27 871). All of them have been discovered in the past decades and they are mostly dated to the modern period. The so-called *Suure paadi augu laev* (Fig. 2) as the oldest (15th century) *in situ* find in Estonia (Veealune kultuuripärand Eestis 2008) was also filmed with ROV (pers. comm. Maili Roio (MA)), the studies resulted mostly in sonar pictures in different scales, but also some photographical documentation was rendered using specialist gadgetry. As in previous years the research was managed by the National Heritage Board and in the history of Estonian archaeology such precedents in the field of underwater archaeology where information (not only for documentation, but for future research also) is gained by specialized company in cooperation with different institutions are not scarce anymore. Still, considering that the total number of Estonian underwater heritage is under 40 (according to

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 Fig. 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2008.*  
 Jn 1. *Arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis 2008. aastal.*  
 Compiled by / Koostaja: Martti Veldi

<sup>1</sup> In fact the work took place in December 2007.

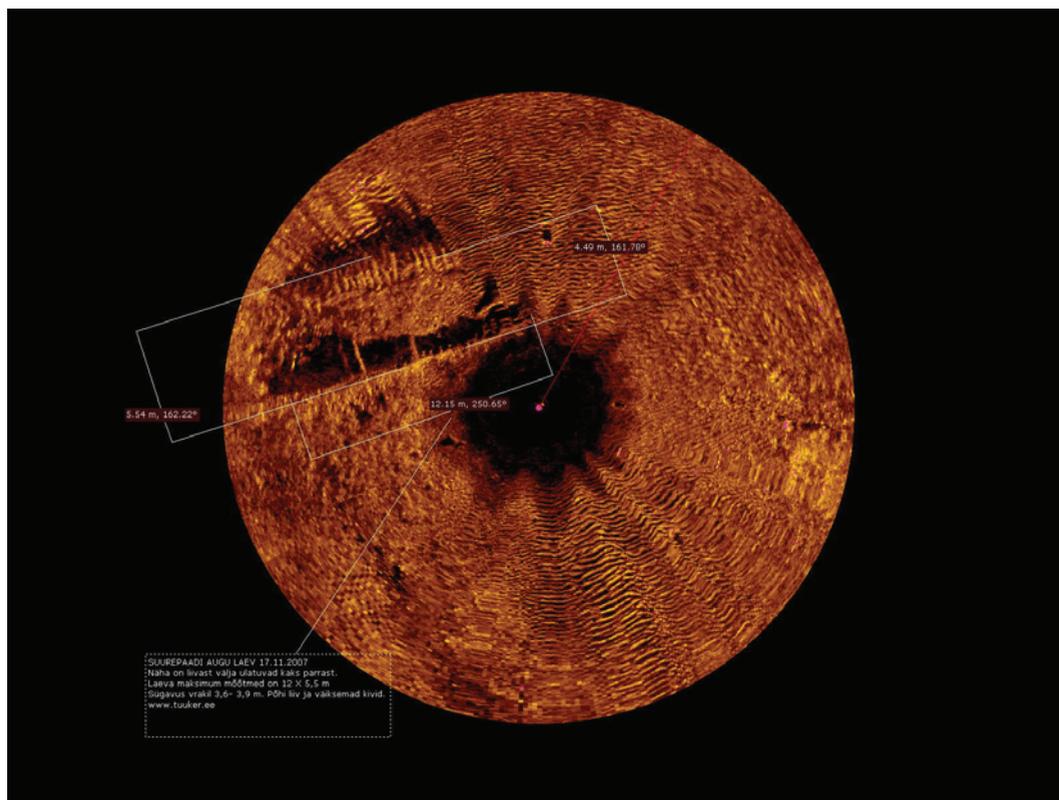


Fig. 2. Sonar picture of wreck Suure paadi augu laev (*Big boat hole's ship*).

Jn 2. Sonaripilt Suure paadi augu vrakist.

Photo / Foto: Kaido Peremees

statistics represented at <http://register.muinas.ee>), any underwater heritage research, especially larger scale, is of great value.

### **RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, SUPERVISION WORK AND PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS**

It is interesting to notice that Pärnu with its 24 issued permits for rescue excavations and supervision work supersedes even Tallinn and Tartu (21 and 14 permits, respectively), leaving behind also Narva, Viljandi, Haapsalu and Paide with their less than 10 issued permits (Fig. 1: B, C).

However, when comparing the fieldwork area and the volume of work in 2008, the archaeological excavations in Tallinn clearly exceed all the other towns in the mentioned criteria. No doubt, the biggest challenge of the last years was the excavation work related to the reorganizing of the main square of our capital (Table 1: 41, 46, 82) (Fig. 3). The work started in April 2008 and continued throughout the year until the middle of March 2009. The archaeological investigation in Vabaduse Square (*Vabaduse väljak*) and its closest surroundings consisted of two separate projects, which altogether covered the total area of 10 000 m<sup>2</sup>. Commissioned



*Fig. 3. Excavations at Vabaduse Square, Tallinn.*

*Jn 3. Väljakaevamised Tallinnas Vabaduse väljakul.*

*Photo / Foto: Erki Russow*

by the Estonian Ministry of Defence, in April – June 2008 archaeologists from OÜ AguEMS (Guido Toos, Villu Kadakas) investigated the early modern earthen fortification – Ingrian Bastion – in the western part of the square. The work was conditioned because a memorial for Estonian War of Independence (1918–1920) on the area of the former bastion was going to be built. The new monument created high public interest towards the work of archaeologists. The opponents to the monument referred to some recently discovered exceptional building details (Fig. 4) as an argument to cancel the project. However, the attempt was not successful. In order to tackle the challenges connected with the archaeological excavations of the square an Expert Council for Tallinn Archaeological Heritage was summoned. The council concluded that archaeologists were put under inequitable pressure due to the inaccurate development of the project



*Fig. 4. Walls discovered after the removal of the left flank earthen fortification of Ingrian Bastion at the excavations at Vabaduse Square, Tallinn.*

*Jn 4. Tallinnas Vabaduse väljakul Ingeri bastioni vasaku flangi mullast kuhjatud laskevalli eemaldamisel avastatud tugimüürid.*

*Photo / Foto: Erki Russow*

and the council did not regard it necessary to inhibit the erection of the monument. Archaeological work at the square and in its surroundings continued at the end of May first with relocating the communication trenches that remained in the way of the planned underground car park. Archaeological supervision of the new trenches was carried out by OÜ Tael (Vladimir Sokolovski). In the area of their responsibility the most important scientific information was connected to the early modern period St. Barbara cemetery at the south-western part of the square, but also the discovery of the foundation of a medieval zwinger in the north-western part of the

square. The archaeological research just underneath the main area of the square started in June 2008 (OÜ AguEMS, Guido Toos, Villu Kadakas, Ragnar Nurk, Garel Püüa), the first thing was to document the early modern period fortifications. The mentioned fortifications (Fig. 3, below) have been previously well documented both archaeologically and in written sources, but the research at the southern part of the square brought a great turn into the planned fieldwork program. At the beginning of July it became clear that besides medieval and modern period strata, also some well preserved marks on a Stone Age settlement existed (Kadakas 2009; Kadakas *et al.* 2009). This conditioned a much longer period of excavation

than initially planned and the fieldwork that was meant to conclude in 2008, continued until March 2009. Therefore a more thorough overview of the work is worth waiting for in the next year's volume.

Besides the above introduced large-scale excavations in Tallinn Vabaduse Square, the rescue excavations on a ship burial in Salme (Saaremaa) (Table 1: 114, 118) were also often reflected in the media and attracted public attention. These excavations were carried out by Jüri Peets (AI) and Külli Rikas (SM), and continued as well as concluded by Marge Kõnsa (TÜ). The unusual and in a way unexpected find, which the media followed with great interest, challenged researchers to use interdisciplinary studies in order to obtain maximum information about this wonderful discovery. Despite shortage of time, the rescue work in Salme developed into a research with its methods and committed team members, and the more detailed results are yet to be expected. This volume introduces the very first overview, although the research continues and new information both about the specific find and the possible burial ground in Salme are probably yet to come and amaze us in the future. Still, Salme might be regarded as a lesson for Estonian archaeology: not only for its scientific value, but also for its example process in making quick decisions, followed by actions, for its team cooperation, and also reminding us about the extreme informative value encoded in every archaeological object. That is why every fieldwork object deserves special respect and attention, because we can never know when something rare and unique might come to light.

The Salme project also stands out for the public interest towards the site and fieldworks. The team managed to provide up-to-date information about the excavation results, using the benefit of contemporary IT-communication methods, i.e. holding an online blog. The blog site ([salmepaat.blogspot.com](http://salmepaat.blogspot.com)) has so far over 2000 visitors and more than 5000 page views (the count was started in November 2008, pers. comm. Marge Kõnsa). The positive feedback both from archaeologists and the general public proves distinctly the need for such information exchange (at least in the case of longer projects), which is quite wide spread in some parts of western Europe (see for example <http://blogg.sydsvenskan.se/uppakra/> about Uppåkra project in southern Sweden).

In Tartu, besides the archaeological fieldwork in the Cathedral ruins (Table 1: 50) (about which Martin Malve and Heiki Valk (TÜ) give an overview in this volume) the work carried out by Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG) from May to September 2008 at the corner of Ülikooli and Vanemuise Streets (Table 1: 25, 76) where altogether an area of 600 m<sup>2</sup> was opened (Vissak 2008; 2009) (Fig. 5), found some media interest, too (Saar 2008a–b). The preliminary research with ground-penetrating radar (Vissak 2008) and rescue excavations became necessary due to the plan of erecting a new building in the area. According to the previously known archaeological results in the closest surroundings of the plot and information gathered

Fig. 5. Excavations at the corner of Ülikooli and Vanemuise Streets, Tartu.

Jn 5. Väljakaevamised Tartus Ülikooli ja Vanemuise tänavate nurgal.

Photo / Foto: Eero Heinloo



during the preliminary research, hints about brick production there were expected to be found (Vissak 2008, 8). At the first phase the ruins of Jürgen's department store and its porcelain shop were discovered. The store building had been destroyed in the Second World War. Two late modern stone pavements were discovered and though it was expected to unearth some medieval clay mining pits in the course of the excavations in deeper strata, no such constructions were discovered (Vissak 2009). It was also regarded probable to find some hints on medieval brick making, however, no clear marks about the brick production stoves in the area were discovered. Expectedly, also some medieval as well as Iron Age finds (including some human bones) were noticed, though the later earthworks had thoroughly mixed these layers and they were not in their primary location any more (Vissak 2009).

Larger-scale supervision and rescue excavation work took place in summer 2008 in Viljandi, Arkaadia tee (Table 1: 63, 92, 101) (Piirots 2008). These were commissioned by OÜ TAVT and Viljandi City Council and conducted by Peeter Piirots (MTÜ AEG). Most of the work was connected to earth works in the vicinity of Viljandi town wall and moat in order to replace the communications (install some pipelines and new pavement) in the surroundings. One aim of the work was to expose a part of the town wall to the public. A part of the outer side of the wall was therefore cleaned out and the ground level was lowered up to its 13th century constructions. Altogether 300 m of up to 2.6 m deep trenches were excavated. According to the submitted report most of them contained only later infillings of the moat. Still, in the inner side of the town wall it was possible to reach the medieval cultural layer just above the natural ground. Though the material of the excavations is considered to be of later historical periods or scarce, a crossbow bolt as one medieval find is worth mentioning here.

As mentioned above, a number of various excavations took place in Pärnu. The major projects that came to an end in 2008 will be introduced in this volume. The article by Rivo Bernotas, Aivar Kriiska (both OÜ Arheograator) and Aldur Vunk (PäMu) is one of the good examples of how the results of previous years are summarized into first stage interpretation and material exposition. Unfortunately this practice is not so common among archaeologists working in the difficult field of commercial archaeology. There are also cases in 2008, especially with larger projects, that the material tends to be so rich and documentation so broad, that the first results ready to be published in an article or even rapport have to be awaited for quite some time. As editors we kindly hope that the summaries of such extremely informative and important work will find their way to the pages of Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia in years to come. Still, a much more serious problem occurs from time to time when excavation results are not even presented in a formal report, which is required by the National Heritage Board.

Supervision work, amounting to a total number of 72, is the dominant group of fieldwork. Supervision in all Estonia, mainly in towns, was accomplished on archaeological objects under national heritage protection, where earth work had to be undertaken. Mostly the work was connected with the installation of pipelines and cables. The archaeologists are to determine the character of a cultural layer. Such work is usually small scale, but the example at Saha (Table 1: 59, 126) (excavated by Gurly Vedru, and Kadri Nigulas from AI and TLM) and Paide (Table 1: 60) (excavated by Villu Kadakas from OÜ AguEMS) demonstrates how even such minor work can result in an interesting and important scientific value. Unfortunately not all the excavations deserving to be published are represented in this volume. For example, the large scale work in Narva settlement site and town fortifications (Table 1: 39, 53, 133–137, 140) carried out by Aleksandr Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens), is waiting to be presented in future.

Archaeological supervision in the buildings of Nunne (Table 1: 24, 111) and Pikk Street (Table 1: 47, 103) (carried out by OÜ Tael, Vladimir Sokolovski and OÜ AguEMS, Ragnar Nurk and Garel Püüa) and the archaeological survey by OÜ Tael and Vladimir Sokolovski in the cemetery of the oldest suburb of Tallinn – Kalamaja (*Vishermay*) (Table 1: 97) – are also worth mentioning. New important information was also gained through the preliminary research at Uus Street 12 (Table 1: 93) (OÜ AguEMS, Ragnar Nurk). There a part of the medieval moat was documented and well preserved foundations of a modern building were discovered. Larger-scale researches of the area are planned to begin in 2010. Unfortunately by September 2009 the archives of the National Heritage Board have not yet received any report about the archaeological fieldwork in Haapsalu in 2008 (larger supervision work took place at Kooli–Linda Streets, Jaani Street 6 and Toominga–Sireli Streets (Table 1: 49, 123, 138), all of them conducted by OÜ Tael, Vladimir Sokolovski).

### LANDSCAPE SURVEYS AND STRAY FINDS

Altogether more than 300 stray finds were registered in the archaeology collections of Estonian museums, University of Tartu and Institute of History at Tallinn University. The oldest of them date from the Stone Age and the most recent ones from the modern period. Such a large number of stray finds is no doubt a kind of record in comparison with previous years. Still, unfortunately, not all cases give us reasons for rejoice. In many instances the specialists had to deal with people using metal detectors, who as so-called 'hobby archaeologists' hunting for remarkable finds in illegal manner gave us highly doubtful information about the finding circumstances. Therefore we can only discuss the stray finds which have been checked by specialists of the National Heritage Board or archaeologists themselves and have therefore evidently supported data about the finding contexts.

But first, 2008 was again rather fruitful regarding the number of newly discovered archaeological sites. More detailed information about these can be found in the last article of this volume, where Marge Konsa and Mirja Ots give a good overview of landscape surveys.<sup>2</sup> It is still worth mentioning that the tradition of organizing landscape surveys by experts who have obtained special permits is becoming increasingly more popular. That is especially valid for large scale projects, where surveys are conducted along with studies gathering specialized scientific information for later examination. An example is the project concentrating on maritime heritage (organized by Marge Konsa and Maili Roio), in the frames of which landscape surveys took place on Vormsi and Ruhnu (Table 1: 74, 90) islands in 2008.

However, positive cooperation with the public and their interest in stray finds is of great importance. Stray finds from archaeological landscape surveys are self-explanatory and logical, but archaeologists are not the only ones discovering interesting material from the past. In the

Fig. 6. A bronze crossbow-fibula and decorative pin from Järvamaa.

Jn 6. Pronksist ambsõlg ja ehtenõel Järvamaalt.

(AI 6933: 1, 2.)

Photo / Foto: Irita Kallis



<sup>5</sup> The authors have changed the form and information content of the article as compared to previous years and the editors are thankful for all their effort.



background of serious trouble with the above mentioned malevolent and what is more – illegal – detecting cases, which most definitely cannot be considered as a good-hearted hobby, the examples of responsible people handing over stray finds that are charged with invaluable archaeological information are heart-warming and worth to be highlighted. Fortunately the year 2008 gave some good examples of law-abiding persons concerned about the well-being of our national heritage. For instance, Urmas Kuusiku found some Late Iron Age and medieval jewellery fragments near Rutikvere manor and contacted Põltsamaa Museum who in turn addressed the matter to Tartu City Museum, who took the necessary steps to document the finds (pers. comm. Arvi Haak (TM)). Priit Kumel handed over a bronze axe (a palstave measuring  $11 \times 5.3 \times 2.3$  cm) from the Early Bronze Age to Harjumaa Museum. The axe was discovered in Kütke village near Keila and its peculiarity is the highly worn-out blade part, which has not been the case with the 6 other axes of the same type previously known from Estonia. Marvin Tammhoid gave three bronze ornaments to the National Heritage Board. The ornaments were discovered in Järvamaa, at the surroundings of prehistorically densely

*Fig. 7. Excavations of coin hoard at Napsu.*

*Jn 7. Mündiaarde väljakaevamised Napsus külas.*

*Photo / Foto: Mirja Ots*

populated Kareda and Koigi villages. A bronze cross-bow fibula from the Migration Period and a decorative pin from the Viking Age are significant among these finds (Fig. 6). As both ornaments have burning marks, they probably might be interpreted as goods from cremation burials. A bronze war club that was found in 2008, but reached the archaeology collections and received some media interest in 2009, will be introduced in the next year's publication. And finally, Rein Roodus was lucky to find a real coin hoard from the beginning of the 18th century at the bank of Reiu River at Napsu village (Fig. 7) (Kann 2008). This hoard and newly discovered coin finds are introduced by Mauri Kiudsoo on the last pages of this volume.

*Acknowledgements: the editors would like to thank all the organizations and colleagues involved in publishing this volume of Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia. Also we would like to thank all the authors who found time to write about their fieldwork in 2008 and we are thankful for all of those kind people who agreed to share their photos for our introductory article. And last but not least, sincere gratitude belongs to our designer Epp*

*Õlekõrs for her hard work and compliance, to Helle Solnask for revising the English texts and especially to Ülle Tamla for her advice and assistance in editing, not to mention all her efforts in keeping the publication of Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia developing and continuous over the last decade.*

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*Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2008. (Database as on 20.10.2009.)\**

*Tabel 1. 2008. aasta arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. (Andmed seisuga 20.10.2009.)*

*Compiled by / Koostajad:  
Ester Oras (TÜ) &  
Erki Russow (AI)*

*E - eeluuring / preliminary investigation  
J - järelevalve / survey  
P - päästekaevamised / rescue excavation  
I - inspeksioon / landscape survey  
T - teaduskaevamised / research excavation*

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

Nr / No.	Luba, tüüp / License, type	Objekt / Site	Reg. nr / No. in register	Endine kihelkond / Former parish	Haldusüksus / Admin. unit	Kaevaja, asutus / Excavator, institution	Leiud / Finds	Aruanne / Report
1	3906, J	Rüütli 19: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
2	3907, J	Hospidali tn: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
3	3910, J	Narva mnt, Tuule ja Jänese tn vahel: Tartu Püha Jüri kalmistu	12979	Tartu	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TM	-
4	3911, J	Pühavaimu 15: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogia-keskus MTÜ)	PäMu	-
5	3916, J	Lai 7: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	11793; 27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	H. Kaldre (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
6	3928, J	Koonga asulakoht	-	Mihkli	Koonga	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	+
7	3953, P	Lai 7: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas, A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
8	3957, J	Veski ja Rüütli tn: Paide vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27009	Paide	Paide	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	+
9	3993, E	Harjuvärava mägi: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	+
10	3994, E	Vallikraav: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	K. Peremees (Tuukriööde OÜ)	PäMu	-
11	3995, J	Vallikraavi jalakäijate sild ja soojatrass: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	A. Kriiska, A. Tvauri (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	+

Nr / No.	Luba, tüüp / License, type	Objekt / Site	Reg. nr / No. in register	Endine kihelkond / Former parish	Haldusüksus / Admin. unit	Kaevaja, asutus / Excavator, institution	Leiud / Finds	Aruanne / Report
12	3997, J	Akadeemia 9: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas, A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
13	4015, I	Põhara, Halinga ja Kurese küla	-	Pärnu mk		M. Mandel (AM)	AM	+
14	4031, J	Kaarli pst 2: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	+
15	4035, J	Laukna asulakoht	12078	Kullamaa	Märjamaa	K. Jaanits (Tael OÜ)	AI	-
16	4063, P	Tõdva asulakoht	18927	Jüri	Saku	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloogikeskus MTÜ)	AI	-
17	4064, EJ	Pärnamäe asulakoht	27861	Jõelähtme	Viimsi	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloogikeskus MTÜ)	AI	-
18	4070, I	Salu asulakoht	18854	Jüri	Rae	M. Kiudsoo (Arheoloogikeskus MTÜ)	AI	+
19	4084, J	Lai tn: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	A. Tvauri (Arheograator OÜ)	TM	-
20	4088, E	Harjumägi: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	+
21	4091, J	Aida 7: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
22	4096, T	Salvere Salumäe linnus ja muistsed põllud	-	Hanila	Hanila	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ	-
23	4100, E	Pikk 17A: Rakvere vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27012	Rakvere	Rakvere	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	RM	-

24	4114, J	Nunne 8: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	AI	–
25	4117, E	Ühikooli 2, 2A: Tartu vanalinn muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM	+
26	4118, E	Homniku 6: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	+
27	4119, J	Aida 5: Pärnu vanalinn ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	+
28	4122, J	Sauna tn: Tartu vanalinn muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	TM	–
29	4125, E	Kajamaa asulakoht	18913	Hageri	Saku	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
30	4132, P	Havjumägi: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	–
31	4143, I	Lümlaeva “Riksens Ständer” vrakk	22263	Soome laht	Soome laht	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
32	4144, I	Fregati “Wachtmeister” vrakk	22262	Soome laht	Soome laht	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
33	4145, I	Laevavrakk, nn Suure paadi augu laev	27871	Soome laht	Soome laht	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	–
34	4152, E	Linnu 2 ja 3: Viljandi vana-linna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (Arheograator OÜ)	VM	+
35	4153, J	Püha Suurmärter Jekaterina kirikuaed: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogia-keskus MTÜ)	PäMu	+
36	4154, I	Kihmla asulakoht, Parila asulakoht, Kihmla kivikalme, Linnakse kultusekivi	17385; 17415; 17391; 17397	Hariu-Jaani	Anija	K. Nigulas (TLM)	AI	–
37	4155, J	Hospitali tn: Pärnu vanalinn ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	–

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38	4172, J	Vee tn: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuuordri muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	G. Toos (AguEMS OÜ)	PäMu	-
39	4174, J	Sepa 3a kuni Kraavi 7: Narva asulakoht	27276	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	+
40	4177, J	Veski 5a: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	TM	-
41	4180, J	Vabaduse väljak, Kaarli pst, Harjuorg: Tallinna vanalinn, I-II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2580	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	AI	I etapp
42	4181, I	Käku sepikojaase	-	Kaarma	Kaarma	J. Peets (AI)	AI	-
43	4182, I	Uugla rauasulatuskoh	10091	Lääne-Nigula	Oru	J. Peets (AI)	AI	-
44	4225, J	Kesk tn: Valga linnatuumiku muinsuskaitseala	27005	Valga	Valga	A. Tvaari (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ	+
45	4238, I	Laevavrakk, nn Littegrundi vrakk	27764	Soome laht	Soome laht	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	+
46	4240, J	Vabaduse väljak: Tallinna vanalinn, I-II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	-
47	4241, J	Pikk 69/ Tolli 1: Tallinna vanalinn, I-II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	G. Püia (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	-
48	4245, J	Lai 5: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuuordri muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
49	4246, J	Sireli ja Toominga tn: hukkamiskoht, nn "Võllamägi" ehk "Võllaste", 16.-17. saj	4042	Haapsalu	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	-

50	4247, J	Tartu Toomkirik, 13.–15. saj	6887	Tartu	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	TM	-
51	4248, J	Kraavi 5–7: Narva asulakoht	27276	Narva	Narva	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	NLM	+
52	4249, J	Väo lubjakivimaardla ja Tallinna ringtee vaheline ala: asulakoht, I a. t. - II. a. t. algus	2611	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	+
53	4251, J	Sepa 4: Narva asulakoht	27276	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	+
54	4254, J	Akadeemia, Lõuna ja Kuninga tn: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
55	4270, E	Loo muistsed põllud	27061	Jöelähtme	Jöelähtme	V. Lang (TÜ)	AI	-
56	4271, J	Vana-Pärnu asulakoht	11791; 11792	Pärnu	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogia-keskus MTÜ)	PäMu	+
57	4272, J	Varsa 2: Vana-Ihaste asulakoht	27428	Tartu-Maarja	Tartu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ	-
58	4273, I	Kiruveere järv	-	Kose	Kõue	K. Ilves (Stockholmi Ülikool)	-	+
59	4279, E	Saha kabeliaed, 15. saj	2748	Jöelähtme	Jöelähtme	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
60	4287, J	Paide kirik ja kirikuaed	15057; 15058	Paide	Paide	V. Kadakas (FIE)	-	+
61	4321, T	Uugla kivikalme	10088	Lääne-Nigula	Oru	M. Mandel (AM)	AM	+
62	4322, T	Uugla asulakoht	10081	Lääne-Nigula	Oru	M. Mandel (AM)	AM	+
63	4324, J	Tartu mnt 4 – Lossi 21 (kino "Rubiin"): Viljandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	Viljandi	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	VM	-
64	4361, T	Vareste linnamägi	11544	Räpina	Räpina	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	-
65	4362, T	Linnus "Erumäe kants"	12841	Nõo	Konguta	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	-
66	4363, T	Linnus "Tilleoru kantsimägi"	10987	Kanepi	Kanepi	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	-
67	4365, E	Vajjala linnus	12759	Vajjala	Vajjala	M. Mägi (AI)	AI	+

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68	4366, J	Õhtu 1A: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Arheoloogia-keskus MTÜ)	PäMu	+
69	4368, T	Rõuge linnus	13642	Rõuge	Rõuge	H. Valk, A. Lillak (TÜ)	TÜ	-
70	4369, T	Salevere Salumäe muistsed põllud	-	Hanila	Hanila	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	TÜ	-
71	4370, T	Jägala Jõesuu linnus	17535	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ	-
72	4371, T	Tõrvajõe kivijaia asulakoht	9188	Vaivara	Vaivara	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ	-
73	4372, J	Kallivere asulakoht	9370	Palamuse	Saare	E. Oras (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ	+
74	4373, I	Vormsi saar	-	Vormsi	Vormsi	M. Roio (MA)	AI	-
75	4374, J	Pühavaimu 15: Pärnu asulakoht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
76	4375, P	Ülikooli 2, 2A: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM	+
77	4376, J	Küütri tn Jakobi ja Kompanii tänavate vahel: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM	-
78	4406, J	Karja 23: Haapsalu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27013	Haapsalu	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	HM	-
79	4407, J	Kuimetsa linnuse territoorium	15193	Juuru	Kau	V. Kadakas (FIE)	-	+
80	4408, J	Õhtu tn (Meresadama ja teatri vaheline ala): Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+

81	4410, J	Rääma, Vana-Rääma, Ilvese ja Allika tänavate ala (Tallinna mnt ja Rääma oja vaheline ala): Pärnu asulakoht	11792	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
82	4418, E	Vabaduse väljak: Tallinna all-linna kindlustused - linna-müür, tornid, väravaehitised, muldkindlustused, vallikraav, 13.–18. saj	3015	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	-
83	4428, E	Salutaguse kalmistu "Kalmu-mägi", "Kabelimägi"	12036	Juuru	Kohila	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
84	4429, P	Vaskjala asulakoht	18761	Jüri	Rae	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	-
85	4430, J	Jüri muistsed põllud	18750	Jüri	Rae	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
86	4431, E	Vaskjala asulakoht; Jüri kultusekivi	18889; 18898	Jüri	Rae	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
87	4432, J	Lutsu tn: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	E. Heinloo (AEG MTÜ)	TM	+
88	4446, P	Kalbu kalmistu	11939	Rapla	Kehtna	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
89	4447, P	Lossi 15 hoov: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM	+
90	4448, I	Ruhnu saar	-	Ruhnu	Ruhnu	M. Roio (MA)	SM	-
91	4449, P	Alt-Laari: Vahessaare asula-koht	12839	Nõo	Konguta	H. Valk, A. Lillak (TÜ)	TÜ	-
92	4452, P	Tartu mnt 4 – Lossi 21 (kino "Rubin"): Viljandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	Viljandi	P. Piriits (AEG MTÜ)	VM	-
93	4468, E	Aia 7 / Uus 12: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitse-ala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	+

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94	4500, E	Pühavaimu 17: Pärnu asula-koht	11793	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	+
95	4501, E	Baeri 4: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	A. Haak (TM)	TM	-
96	4502, J	Võhmuta mõisa park	15869	Järva-Jaani	Tamsalu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
97	4518, J	Tööstuse 44: Kalamaja kalmistu	1239	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	+
98	4519, J	Vaskjala asulakoht	18889	Jüri	Rae	G. Vedru (AI)	AI	+
99	4528, P	Vana-Viru 13: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	+
100	4542, E	Suur-Patarei 23a: Tallinna asulakoht, 13.–16. saj	2628	Tallinn	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI	+
101	4547, J	Tartu tn, Arkaadia tee: Viijandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viijandi	Viijandi	P. Püriks (AEG MTÜ)	VM	-
102	4554, T	Voose linnamägi	17437	Harju-Jaani	Anija	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	-
103	4555, J	Pikk 34 / Olevimägi 3: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	G. Püüa (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	-
104	4579, J	Koluvere linnus vallikraaviga	15453	Kullamaa	Kullamaa	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	-
105	4581, J	Kiltsi mõisa peahoone	16079	Väike-Maarja	Väike-Maarja	T. Jonuks (Muinsalabor OÜ)	RM	-

106	4583, E	Varsa 18: Vana-Ihaste asula-koht	27428	Tartu-Maarja	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM	-
107	4593, P	Toolse linnuse varemed	15951	Viru-Nigula	Vihula	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	RM	+
108	4616, E	Linnu 4: Vijjandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Vijjandi	Vijjandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	VM	+
109	4617, J	Sultsi kalmistu	13275	Paistu	Paistu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
110	4620, E	Filtri tee 14: Tallinna Kaitseväge kalmistu	27300	Tallinn	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
111	4622, P	Lai 1, 3; Nunne 2, 4, 6, 8: Tallinna vanalinn, I-II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	V. Kadakas (AguEMS OÜ)	AI	-
112	4651, P	Pühavaimu 17: Pärnu asula-koht	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	P. Piirits (AEG MTÜ)	PäMu	-
113	4658, J	Veski, Vete, Köver ja Suur-Põllu tn: Kuressaare vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27011	Kuressaare	Kuressaare	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	SM	-
114	4659, EP	Salme muinaslaeva leiukoht / laevkalme	-	Anseküla	Salme	J. Peets (AD), K. Rikas (SM)	SM	-
115	4679, E	Aida ja Põhja tn: Pärnu vanalinna ja kuurordi muinsuskaitseala	27007	Pärnu	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu	-
116	4680, J	Kesk 4: Põlva kirikuaed	23781	Põlva	Põlva	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
117	4681, J	Hariju-Risti kirikuaed 15.-19. saj ja kalmistu	2935	Risti	Padise	V. Kadakas (FIE)	AI	+
118	4695, P	Salme muinaslaeva leiukoht / laevkalme	-	Anseküla	Salme	M. Konsa (TÜ)	SM	-

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119	4709, J	Kahula asulakoht	8986	Jõhvi	Jõhvi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	AI	+
120	4710, E	Lüganuse kirikuaias kabel 2, 18. saj / Lüganuse kirikuaias, 14.–20. saj / Lüganuse asulakoht	13920; 43; 9040	Lüganuse	Lüganuse	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	–	+
121	4718, J	Toom-Kuninga 13a: Tallinna asulakoht, I a. t. II p – 16. saj	2593	Tallinn	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI	–
122	4778, J	Kuusalu kirik, 14.–19. saj	2872	Kuusalu	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (FIE)	AI	–
123	4779, J	Kooli ja Linda tn: Haapsalu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27013	Haapsalu	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	–	+
124	4783, T	Viljandi Lossimäed: Viljandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	Viljandi	H. Valk (TÜ)	VM	–
125	4806, J	Raekoja plats 11: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	R. Vissak (AEG MTÜ)	TM	–
126	4816, J	Saba kabeliaed, 15. saj	2748	Jõelähtme	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (AD)	AI	+
127	4817, J	Kauba 1B, Lossi 11A: Viljandi vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27010	Viljandi	Viljandi	A. Haak (TM)	TM	–
128	4826, E	Müüriwahe 5 / Vana-Posti 8: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI	+
129	4846, E	Kalmistu "Kalmemännik"	18016	Kose	Kose	G. Vedru (AD)	AI	+
130	4847, J	Olustvere mõisa park, 19.–20. saj	14564	Suure-Jaani	Suure-Jaani	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ	–

131	4848, J	Estonia pst 10: Tallinna vanalinn, I–II a. t. – muinsuskaitseala	2589	Tallinn	Tallinn	P. Talvar (Arheograator OÜ)	AI	–
132	4855, J	Haapsalu promenaad: Haapsalu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27013	Haapsalu	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	HM	–
133	4862, J	Peterburi tee 2: Narva Hermanni kindlus, 13.–17. saj / Narva linnakindlustused, 14. saj – 1863	14002; 13999	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	–
134	4863, J	Vestervalli 10a: Narva asulakoht	27276	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	–
135	4864, E	Viktorija, Honor ja Gloria bastionid: Narva asulakoht	27276	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	+
136	4866, E	5. raveliin Sepa ja Pimeaitn vahel: Narva asulakoht / Narva linnakindlustused, 14. saj – 1863	27276; 13999	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	+
137	4868, E	Honor bastion, 5. raveliin: Narva linnakindlustused, 14. saj – 1863 / Narva asulakoht	27276; 13999	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	–
138	4871, J	Jaani 6: Haapsalu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27013	Haapsalu	Haapsalu	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	HM	–
139	4882, J	Lutsu 2: Tartu vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	27006	Tartu	Tartu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TM	–
140	4893, J	Pimeaitn: Narva linnakindlustused, 14. saj – 1863 / Narva asulakoht	13999; 27276	Narva	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NLM	+

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141	3238, E	Kurma, Kiia, Hüturu küla: MA nõudel lisatööd OÜ Taela 2007. a Tallinna ringtee eel- uuringu aruande juurde	-	Jüri, Keila	Rae, Saue	V. Sokolovski (Tael OÜ)	-	+

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## ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2008. AASTAL

Muinsuskaitseamet ja Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste Amet andsid 2008. aastal erinevateks arheoloogilisteks välitöödeks välja 141 luba (tabel 1, jn 1: A–E). Neist  $\frac{1}{10}$  moodustasid teaduskaevamised ja selgelt enamuse hõlmasid arheoloogilised järelevalved, päästekaevamised ning eeluuringud. Viimastest enamik toimus seoses erinevate kaevetöödega Eesti linnade muinsuskaitse aladel. On märkimisväärne, et ka ulatuslikumad maastikuinspeksioonid ning allveearheoloogilised uuringud kuuluvad 2008. a lubadega kaetud välitööde hulka. Pooled teaduskaevamistest toimusid akadeemiliste institutsioonide egiidi all, samas kui päästekaevamiste puhul moodustasid loa saanute enamuse erafirmad. Siinkohal on vajalik rõhutada, et kõigil loomanikel on kohustus esitada Muinsuskaitseametile või Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste Ametile aruanne toimunud välitöödest ning selle täitmist arvestatakse uute loataotluste läbivaatamisel.

Ühtekokku toimus 2008. aastal 12 teadusteamadega seotud väljakaevamist, mida peamiselt korraldasid Tartu Ülikool ja Eesti Ajaloomuuseum. Suur osa vastavate välitööde tulemustest esitatakse käesoleva kogumiku järgnevatel lehekülgedel. Kokkuvõtvalt võib väita, et üldjoontes toimusid teadusuuringutega seotud välitööd nii Eesti põhjakui lõunapoolsetes piirkondades, ulatudes ka Lääne-Eestisse ja Saaremaale. Ajaskaalal hõlmasid uuritavad objektid pikka perioodi alates kiviajast (Aivar Kriiska Tõrvajõel ja Jägala Jõesuu linnusel) uusajani (Tuukritööde OÜ allveearheoloogilised uurimused Soome lahes), ent selges enamuses olid erinevate rauaaja perioodidega seotud väljakaevamised (Heiki Valk Lõuna-Eesti linnamägedel, Mati Mandel Uugla arheoloogilisel kompleksil, Helena Kaldre Saleveres).

Eraldi väljatoomist väärivad Muinsuskaitseameti ja Tuukritööde OÜ korraldatud allveearheoloogilised dokumenteerimistööd Soome lahes. Sonaripilte ja allveefotosid tehti kokku neljast vrakist: fregatt “Wachtmeister”, liinilaev “Riksens Ständer”, Littegrundi vrakk ja Suure paadi augu laev (jn 2). Viimase juures toimus ka allveefilmimine.

Vaieldamatult oli viimaste aastate suurim väljakutse Eesti pealinna esindusväljaku ümberkujundamisega seotud päästekaevamine umbes 10 000 m<sup>2</sup> suurusel alal, kus alustati töödega 2008. aasta aprillis ja jõuti lõpule 2009. a märtsi keskpaigas (jn 3). 2008. a aprillist juunini uurisid OÜ AguEMS arheoloogid (Guido Toos, Villu Kadakas) Eesti Vabariigi Kaitseministeeriumi tellimisel väljaku lääneküljel asunud uusaegset muldkindlustust. Tööde

ajendiks oli suuri vaidlusi tekitanud Vabadussõja mälestusmärgi rajamine bastioni alale, mille käigus tuvastatud erandlikke ehitusdetalle (jn 4) soovisid monumendi oponentid kasutada argumendina projekti katkestamiseks. Arutelule kogunes Tallinna arheoloogiamälestiste ekspertnõukogu, kes leidis, et projekti teostamisel on arheoloogid sattunud ehitusprotsessi vildaka menetlemise tõttu ebaõiglaselt surve alla ning loobus seadmast takistusi monumendi püstitamisele. Tööd jätkusid mai lõpus maalaase parkla rajamisel ette jäävate kommunikatsioonitrasside teisaldamisega Vladimir Sokolovski (OÜ Tael) osalusel. Nende tööde olulisemateks tulemusteks oli varauusaegse Püha Barbara kalmistu kaevamine väljaku edelaküljel ning keskaegse Harju värava eesväravatorni avastamine väljaku loodenurgas. Väljaku enese arheoloogilised uuringud algasid juunis (OÜ AguEMS, Guido Toos, Villu Kadakas, Ragnar Nurk, Garel Püüa), mil esmalt dokumenteeriti varauusaegse kindlustusvööndi detaile. Just väljaku lõunaosa uurimine tõi enesega kaasa ootamatu pöörde kavandatud välitööde programmi. Nimelt selgus, et lisaks kesk- ja uusaja ladestustele on piirkonnas hästi säilinud jälgi kiviaja asustusest, mis sundis algselt kavandatud kaevamiste ajagraafikut oluliselt pikendama. Esialgu 2008 lõppema pidanud välitööd Vabaduse väljakul kestsid kuni 2009. a märtsikuuni.

Teise olulise päästetööobjektina tuleb nimetada Saaremaal Salmes leitud muinaslaeva jäänuseid, kus uuringute esimest etappi juhatasid Jüri Peets (AI) ja Külli Rikas (SM), teist Marge Konsa (TÜ). Rääkimata Eesti kontekstis ainulaadsest muinasaegsest laevaleiust, mille kohta lähemalt saab lugeda käesoleva kogumiku vastavas artiklis, tuleks esile tuua selle projekti interdistsiplinaarset uurimismeeskonda. Teisalt oli Salme laevaleid ka äärmiselt suures avalikkuse huviorbiidis. Sellele vastamiseks tegid välitööde meeskonnaliikmed Internetti eraldi blogikeskkonna, milles jagati huvilistele teavet uurimistöö käigust ja uutest avastustest peaaegu reaalajas. Positiivne vastukaja väljendub asjaolus, et blogikülastusi on Salme muinaslaeval olnud siiani üle 5000, näitab selgelt avalikkuse huvi ja ka vajadust kasutada välitööde jooksul erinevaid teavitamise-tutvustamise võimalusi.

Kahtlemata pälvisid suurtest päästekaevamistest enim tähelepanu Rünno Vissaku (MTÜ AEG) korraldatud väljakaevamised Tartu Ülikooli 2 ja 2A krundil (jn 5), Peeter Piiritsa (MTÜ AEG) tööd Viljandi linnamüüri alal ja lähimbruses ning 2008. aastal

lõppenud välitöödeprojekt Pärnus, mida tutvustavad järgnevatel lehekülgedel Rivo Bernotas, Aivar Kriiska ja Aldur Vunk (OÜ Arheograator ja PÄMu).

Mõnest väiksemas mahus toimunud järelevalvetööst saab lugeda vastavalt Gurly Vedru, Raili Allmäe ja Kadri Nigulase ning Villu Kadaka artiklitest (vastavalt Saha kabeliaia ja Paide kohta). Mainida võib veel Tallinnas toimunud järelevalveid Nunne ja Pika tänava hooneis (vastavalt OÜ Tael, Vladimir Sokolovski ja OÜ AguEMS, Ragnar Nurk ning Garel Püüa) ning Tallinna vanima eeslinna – Kalamaja (sk Vishermay) – kalmistu alal tehtud arheoloogilist seiret. Olulist uut informatsiooni andsid ka Uus tn 12 eeluuringud (OÜ AguEMS, Ragnar Nurk), kus dokumenteeriti keskaegse vallikraavi löiku ning avastati uusaegse hoonestuse hästi säilinud vundamendid. Võttes arvesse, et umbes kolmveerand 2008. aastal toimunud välitöödest olid just arheoloogilised järelevalved, on käesolevas kogumikus esindatud siiski kahetsusväärset väike osa vastavate tööde tulemustest.

Eestimaa muuseumidesse, Tartu Ülikooli arheoloogia kabinetti ja Tallinna Ülikooli Ajaloo Instituudi arheoloogiakogudesse võeti 2008. aastal arvele ühtekokku ligi kolmsada juhuleidu, millest vanimad pärinevad kivi- ja hilisemad uusajast. Seda võrd ulatuslik juhuleidude laekumine oli kõigi aastate rekord, kuid ei anna põhjust rõõmustamiseks, sest enamasti oli tegemist metallidetektoritega

“ilusaid asju” jahtivate nn harrastusarheoloogide käest saadud esemekogumitega, mille kohta esitatud leiuandmetes oli mitmel puhul põhjust kahelda. Samas tuleb mainida, et üldises negatiivses valguses, kus arheoloogid peavad väga tihti kohtuma illegaalselt tegutsevate ja Eesti kultuuripärandi hoidmise suhtes pahatahtlike detektoristidega, väärivad esile tõstmist vähemasti mõned positiivsed näited meie ajaloo ja muististe suhtes hoolivat suhtumist üles näidanud isikutest. Nii näiteks edastas Urmas Kuusiku Põltsamaa muuseumile Rutikvere mõisast leitud hilisrauaaegse – keskaegse ehtekomplekti, Priit Kumel aga Harjumaa muuseumile haruldase pronksiaegse pronkskirve, Marvin Tammehoid Muinsuskaitseametile kolm pronksist ehet, sh rahvasterännuaja algusest pärit ambsõle ja viikingiaegse ehtenõela (jn 6). Meedia tähelepanu pälvinud pronksist sõjanuianupu leiul on plaanis peatuda põhjalikult 2009. aasta välitööd kajastavas väljaandes. Kõige tähelepanuväärsem 2008. aasta juhuleid on aga kahtlemata Rein Rooduse Reiu jõe äärest Napu külast avastatud 18. saj alguse hõbeaare (jn 7), mida eksponeeritakse kõigile huvilistele Pärnu muuseumis.

Avastatud uutest muististest ja suurematest maastikuinspeksioonidest annavad ülevaate Margge Konsa ja Mirja Otsa artikkel koos põhjaliku koondtabeliga.