



Archaeological fieldwork in 2018

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INTRODUCTION

In 2018, altogether 232 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 231 permits were issued in 2018, 176 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 55 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government. In two cases (Table 1: 41, 60), fieldwork was carried out with permit issued in 2017, while in one case, fieldwork for which permit has been issued was postponed to the year 2020 (excluded from Table 1 and statistics).¹ The number of fieldwork is slightly lower than the previous year (in 2017, it was 253) but on the average scale of the past years it is above the mean (220 permissions per year). Thus from the point of view of general statistics, it can be said that numerically, the year 2018 was a ‘typical’ archaeological year in Estonia. Whether it is possible to say this in archaeology at all should become clear after making acquaintance with the following pages of the present journal.

The overall division of archaeological fieldwork in 2018 (Fig. 2) remained largely the same as during the last few years, although there are some deviations from the statistics of the previous years. There is a visible change in two categories of fieldwork: this year, the amount of the issued permits for preliminary research dropped from 25% a year before (see Russow *et al.* 2018, fig. 2) to 18% and at the same time the volume of rescue research increased from 6% to 12%, leaving the remaining 2% of growth to the segment of archaeological supervisions. The apparent change in favour of rescue excavations can be explained with the busy time in property development in the archaeological protection zones in Tallinn that did not need pre-emptive control of the occurrence of archaeological deposits. In some cases this kind

¹ After the completion of Table 1 and Fig. 1, two inaccuracies were detected: the research excavation at Alatskivi (Table 1: 183) was abandoned (pers. comm. Krista Karro, TLU), but on the other hand one fieldwork was left out from the table (Kuru wreck, see Roio & Läänelaid, this volume). Thus the number of the fieldwork in 2018 remains 232.

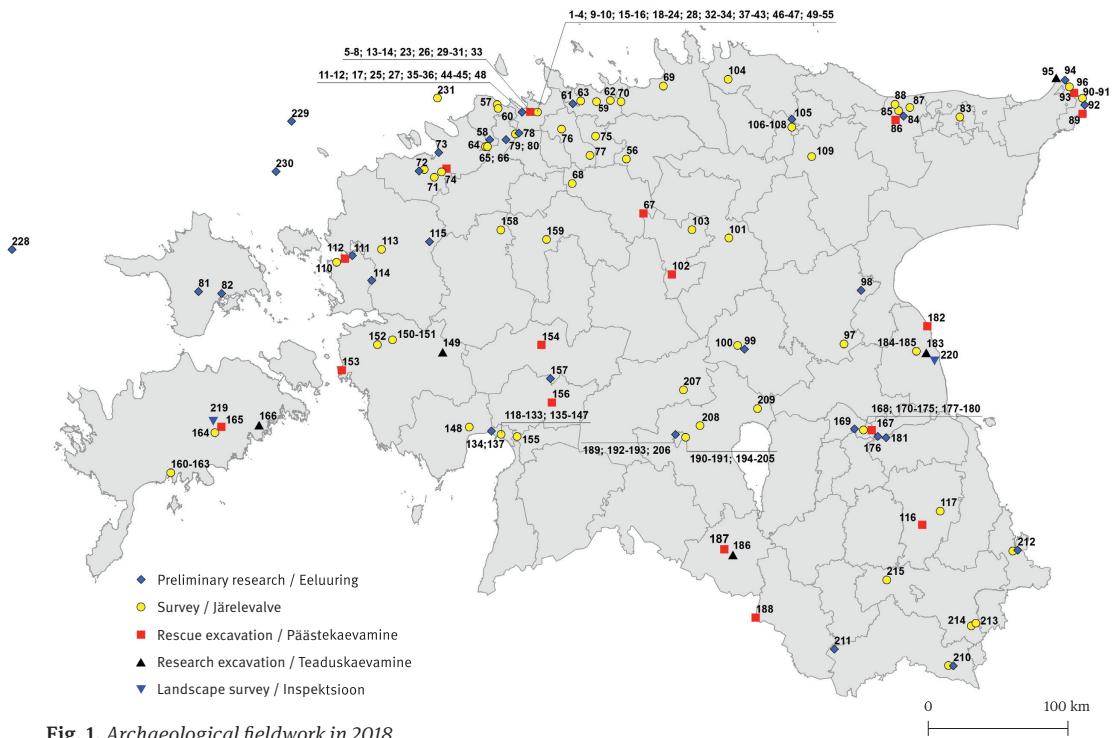


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2018.
Jn 1. Arheologilised välitööd 2018. aastal.
Map / Kaart: Martti Veldi

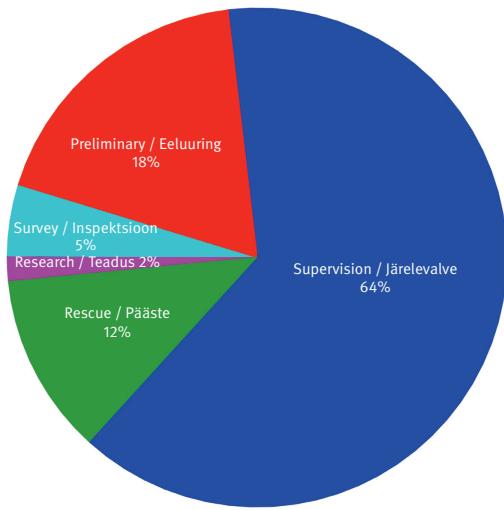


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2018.
Jn 2. Läbilöige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2018. aastal.
Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

of preliminary work was already done the year before (e.g., Estonia Ave. 7, Table 1: 8). As there are rather reserved chances of the increase of academic funding by the state, the percentage of the research related excavations in 2018 was same as previously and will presumably be similar also in the near future.

The distribution of fieldwork by the type of sites (Fig. 3) had no drastic changes in 2018. At least half of the archaeological activities were connected to the redevelopment of the urban space, which needed the rescue documentation of different kind of sites. Perhaps the most notable field of rescue research in 2018 was the archaeology of cemeteries and churchyards – even though the overall percentage was lower than in 2017 (22% the year before, now 13%), the total amount of excavated human remains was much higher than during the last few years (Martin Malve, pers. comm.), including one surprising site in Tartu at Kalevi St. (see below).

comm.)

There were no considerable shifts in the number of institutions and specialists involved with organising and heading fieldwork in 2018. This year, 21 institutions including two universities (TÜ, TLU), three museums (AM, SALM, SM), three non-profit organisations (MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ŒS), eleven private companies (incl. one new, Finnish underwater research company SubZone Oy), one private enterpriser (FIE Villu Kadakas) and the National Heritage Board were involved in fieldwork. The number of individuals, based on given research permits, was 35 (13 female, 22 male), but the number of actual researchers directing the work on site is certainly greater.

RESEARCH RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

The number of research-related investigations in 2018 was small as in recent years. Of the four sites studied, in three cases, research started in earlier years was continued. In addition, one planned research project was postponed after research permit had been granted.

Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) concluded his research of a house pit at the Corded Ware settlement site of **Narva-Jõesuu IIb** (Table 1: 95, see Kriiska *et al.* 2015 for earlier results).

In the Bronze Age settlement of **Asva** (Table 1: 166), Uwe Sperling (University of Rostock) and Valter Lang (TÜ) continued the research in the southwestern part of the hill (see Sperling *et al.* 2015 for the results of the fieldwork of 2012–2014). In 2018, the excavation mostly reached deposits from the pre-Viking Age phase. They studied the stone construction on the western edge of the hill, and also concluded geomagnetic survey of the area, which is described in more detail by the leaders of the excavation (Sperling *et al.*, this volume).

The investigations at **Kurese** (Table 1: 149), started already in 2015, were directed by Mati Mandel (AM). In 2018, two of the existing trenches were widened, and a probable new cremation cemetery was discovered (see Mandel, this volume). The research was continued in 2019 and we are looking forward to a more detailed overview of the results in the future.

Heiki Valk (TÜ) started investigations in the ruins of a medieval stone chapel in **Helme** (Table 1: 186), less than 600 m from the medieval parish church. Besides additional data on the construction and destruction of the chapel, the investigations unearthed an offering site preceding the chapel, described in detail by the leader of the investigations (Valk & Kiudsoo, this volume).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Rescue investigations in rural areas

In 2018, 75 investigations took place in rural areas, $\frac{1}{4}$ of these in Harju County. The majority of these were conducted in habitation sites (45), followed by burial places (19) and during

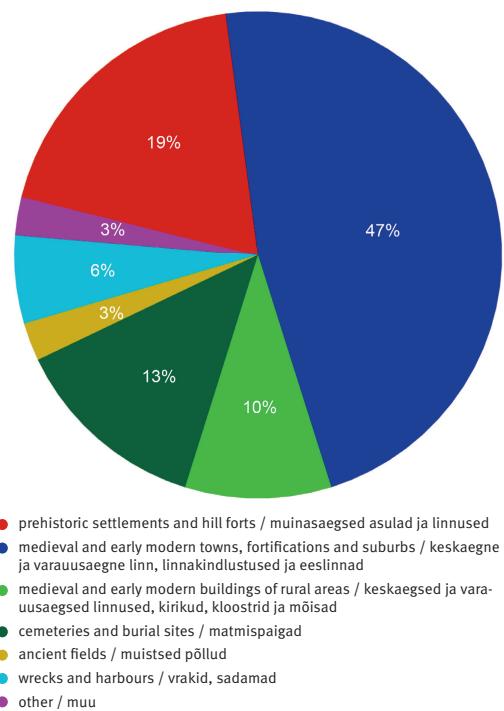


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigitatuna.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

conservation of listed buildings (11). To a lesser extent, fossil fields, sacred places and discovery sites of hoards were studied.

As in previous years, the main reasons for rescue investigations were the construction of dwellings and/or auxiliary buildings (14), and the installations of pipelines for central heating, geothermal heating, bored wells, water pipelines, facilities for sewage (15). Stratigraphy and distribution of archaeological deposits could be mapped during the installation of electricity cables in open trenches (9), yet the construction of roads for light traffic and reconstruction of pathways and park lighting in medieval manor centres and in Västseliina castle (10) turned out even more informative. In several cases, studies were necessitated by the widening of roads and digging of new roadside ditches (8). Studies at the Rail Baltic railway project continued at the sites found during the inventory in 2015 (see Lang *et al.* 2016), a preliminary study also took place on the corridor of the planned reinstallation of Tallinn–Haapsalu railway. Besides these, follow-up studies took place at the sites of three hoards or wealth deposits, and at the find site of human bones at Käina on Hiumaa Island. The inventory of antiquities resulted in investigation of three graves, commissioned by MA.

Investigations related to conservation of listed buildings

In the church of **Harju-Madise** (Harju County, Table 1: 73), Villu Kadakas (FIE) conducted a preliminary study because of the plans to replace the wooden floor of the church. Test pits in the north-western and south-eastern corners of the nave revealed that contrary to the previous suggestions, the medieval nave has been as wide as the current one, as the foundations of its side walls were found below the existing walls. However, it could not be specified if the existing side walls of the nave dated from the Middle Ages or the Early Modern period. 20 cm below the current floor, remains of a limestone floor were found in the south-western corner; the floor may have remained in use at least until the late 16th or early 17th century, as suggested by the few coins found. Below the southern end of the chancel arch, a north–south-directional foundation was unearthed, but it remained uncertain whether this belonged to an earlier, narrower chancel arch, or to the eastern wall of the original church, in that case, built without a choir. The test pit in front of the main altar revealed that it has been partially built on top of the foundation for an earlier altar, yet no information was obtained that would allow dating either altar. Three small test pits were dug on the outside of the southwestern corner of the nave, between the walls and buttresses. Both buttresses appeared to be secondarily built to the south-eastern corner of the nave. It was discovered that the small annex building standing against the southern wall of the nave has been built together with the adjoining part of the nave. Surprisingly, it appeared that both have in turn been built secondarily against the buttress next to the south-eastern corner of the nave. Such a confusing result is difficult to explain (Villu Kadakas, pers. comm.). Hopefully the building history of the church can be specified during the replacement of the floor.

In **Keila** on the northern side of the western tower a wall of a small unknown stone annex building was detected while installing a ground circuit wire (Table 1: 65). In the churchyard building specifics of a 19th century chapel of Ääsmäe manor were recorded during conservation work (Table 1: 66).

In **Lüganuse** church in Ida-Virumaa the rotten timber floor of the 15th century chancel was replaced with a stone floor, which necessitated archaeological monitoring (V. Kadakas, Table 1: 85). A set of limestone burial vaults and remains of limestone grave slabs on top of these came to light (Fig. 4). A pair of slabs measuring 1.2 × 1.9 m covered the burial vaults



Fig. 4. Grave slabs at Lüganuse church, unearthed during floor replacement.

Jn 4. Põrandavahetusel paljandunud hauaplaadid Lüganuse kirikus.

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

which measure ca. 1.2×2.1 m on the inside. The vaults are of approximately the same size and could once have accommodated two coffins along each other. The remains of the coffins were buried with debris and remained unexplored. It could be specified that the largest vault situated directly in front of the main altar is probably the oldest. It could have belonged to the manorial family who possessed the right of patronage over the church of Lüganuse. Next to it new vaults had been added later. The burial vaults show somewhat varied size and workmanship but all the grave slabs were almost identical, with the same size, material and working, equipped with similar plain iron rings, attached for lifting in every corner. Only one slab has a text, in German: ZUM GUTTE MAVDEL GEHORIC MDCCXXX (belonging to Maidla manor 1730), the rest have had none. Probably each manor had its own burial vault and one was meant for burying the priests. Usually the medieval and early modern grave slabs in the rural churches are very individualistic, decorated with the coats of arms, inscriptions and religious symbols, even with the depictions of the buried. However, the assemblage of grave slabs in Lüganuse is exceptional in Estonia because of their standard size and form and lack of inscriptions and images. Most of the slabs had broken into several pieces, because the vaults were only partly filled with debris. The slabs were removed temporarily for filling the vaults with sand and were laid back to their original places and thus preserved under the new floor (Kadakas 2018).

During the construction of a new sacristy and installing new pipelines at Põlva church (Table 1: 116, M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator) it was revealed that during the widening of the church in the 19th century, the area has firstly been elevated, as fieldstones with traces of lime mortar and other debris, presumably originating from the medieval church were revealed. From the disturbed soil, items dated to the 13th–14th century and a significant amount of human bones were collected. A remarkable amount of burnt human bones were found from the mixed deposit, thus making it uncertain, whether these originate from a pre-Christian cremation cemetery at the same site, or belong to the medieval period. According to the investigator, cremations during the Middle Ages cannot be totally ruled out, also victims of fire accidents are a possibility (Malve 2018a).

In order to compile a research plan for the conservation of the polygonal apse of St Martin's Church in **Valjala**, Saaremaa, G. Püüa (SM) carried out a small preliminary study (Table 1: 164). It appeared that the foundation for the apse of one of the oldest stone churches in Estonia was structurally in an extremely poor condition, and needed to be opened in its full length for conservation. During the preliminary studies, a burial was found next to one of the buttresses, ca. 70 cm below the current ground level. During the resulting rescue excavations (Table 1: 165; G. Püüa and M. Malve), 13 additional skeletons were unearthed in 2018, two of them were buried under the round apse of the first church, and thus must pre-date it (see Mägi *et al.*, this volume for interpretation of the burials found in 2010 and 2018–19).

Smaller works took place next to **Rapla** church (Table 1: 159, V. Kadakas (FIE)) during digging a pit for the new stairs in front of the western portal of the church built in the late 19th century. It appeared that a thick layer of soil, which includes a lot of small and fragmented human bones has been laid in this area, probably during the building of the present church.

In 2018, investigations at the Bishop's Castle of **Västseliina** (Table 1: 213) continued with monitoring of the construction of pathways and installation of cables for lighting, and also during the conservation of the main tower with the castle chapel. The work was done by P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG). Building archaeological investigations during the conservation of **Viratsu** castle (Table 1: 153) allowed Villu Kadakas (FIE) to review its gate system (see Kadakas, this volume). Before the end of the year, large-scale investigations began at **Padise** monastery (Table 1: 74, Monika Reppo, OÜ Agu EMS). The main part of the work took place in 2019 and will hopefully be covered in the next volume.

Cemeteries and other burial places

G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) investigated a stone grave on the south-western border of present-day Tallinn, in Haabersti district (Table 1: 11), which will be affected by urban development. A grave field consisting of 5–6 stone graves on the *Klint* area, one-time typical alvar was discovered in 1974 by M. Mandel. During the following decades, human activities have changed the landscape to such an extent that even the exact location of the graves was unclear. The small-scale archaeological research located one grave, where an inhumation was located just 20 cm below ground level, and human bones were also collected from test pits just outside the stone grave (Vedru 2018a).

During the installation of geothermal heating next to the parsonage of **Harju-Risti** (Table 1: 72), it was established that neither the burials nor occupation layers of the prehistoric settlement were affected (Vedru 2018b).

The reconstruction and widening of the Tallinn–Tartu road led to the discovery of a village cemetery at **Saarnakörve** (Table 1: 67; Fig. 5) in Harju County. Although approximately half of the cemetery area had unfortunately already been destroyed, large-scale archaeological investigations were necessary. 142 burials could be distinguished, buried with their heads in the western directions, mostly in coffins. The burials most likely started during the medieval period, while the most intensive period of usage was the second half of the 17th and early 18th century (Veske 2019).

MA commissioned two studies in Hiiumaa, At Mäe St. 4 in **Käina**, human bones were found during construction work. During a preliminary study (Table 1: 82), M. Reppo (OÜ Agu EMS) established that the bones were brought to the site from elsewhere. Feedback to an article in the local newspaper led to the conclusion that this very likely happened in the late 1980s, during building a storage for fertilizer that was soon reconstructed into a sports hall.



Fig. 5. Rescue excavations at the rural cemetery of Saarnakõrve, necessitated by the reconstruction of Tallinn–Tartu road.

Jn 5. Päästekaevamised Saarnakõrve kalmistul, mille põhjustas Tallinna–Tartu maantee õgvendamine.

Photo / Foto: Peeter Piirits

The soil containing bones originates from the churchyard of Käina, where a tractor station had been built during the Soviet period without archaeological monitoring (Reppo 2018a). In addition, M. Reppo investigated three grave sites on Hiiumaa, mentioned in the description of archaeological sites of Käina parish (Vaas 1923). In spite of modest information value of the sondages, the presumable location of the grave sites could be mapped, based on information of finds of human bones by local inhabitants (Reppo 2018b).

In **Jõhvi** (Ida-Viru County), two burials were revealed during monitoring (A. Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator) at the central heating trench dug on the western side of the churchyard wall, just besides the wall, and a significant amount of commingled human bones could be collected (Table 1: 83).

The investigations of **Tori** parish cemetery in Pärnu County (Table 1: 156, M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator) continued. Between 2016 and 2018, altogether 170 burials were excavated (for previous results, see Malve 2017). Most of the burials originate from the 17th – 18th century, yet medieval burials were revealed, and also cremated bones could be collected from disturbed contexts. A fieldstone foundation was unearthed which could originate from a 17th-century wooden church (Malve 2018b). In **Kergu** (Table 1: 154; M. Malve, MTÜ AEG), burials disturbed with illegal digging were documented – commingled bones of at least 12 individuals were collected from the profiles of the ditch and from soil heaps (*ibid.*).

Settlement sites and other monuments

For decades, one of the regions most prolific for the investigation of Estonian Stone Age has been the lower reaches of the Narva River (see Kriiska *et al.* 2015; 2016 for the latest overview). In 2018, the construction of a road for light traffic between Narva and Narva-Jõesuu (Table 1: 93–95) included a preliminary study on the banks of the Kudruküla stream. Although unsuccessful at that area, archaeologists found a new Stone Age site near Narva, and also

habitation traces of the Early Metal Period could be distinguished. A more detailed overview of the fieldwork and its results is given in an article by the research team (Kriiska *et al.*, this volume).

In **Lüganuse** (Table 1: 84), also in Ida-Viru County, Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor) discovered during construction activities next to a settlement site that the archaeological deposits its reach outside the protection zone. A lot of pottery from the Iron Age was collected, and hearths and household pits could be documented (Jonuks 2018). The following larger rescue investigations (Table 1: 86) were directed by Paul Ööbik (OÜ Agu EMS). During this work, an automated sieve constructed by the owner, engineer Jaanus Rattur was tested.

Construction of a road for light traffic was the reason for archaeological monitoring in **Kehala** (Lääne-Viru County, Table 1: 109). During this work, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt) found a hearth presumably from the Modern Period, which might originate from a sauna or a forge of a smithy. A cluster of 14 deformed bronze fragments might originate from a cremation cemetery from the Iron Age. The cemetery could not be located and it was concluded that it may have dispersed during ploughing (Kraut 2018).

In **Kuusna** (Järva County), G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) carried out research on the site of illegal digging (Table 1: 101). It appeared that under the fill brought to the plot and levelled there, 30–50 cm of cultural layers have preserved, these contain finds starting from the Late Iron Age. The settlement site presumably formed on the junction of important roads, next to a spring (Vedru 2018c).

In the manor park of **Roosna-Alliku** (Table 1: 103), monitoring was necessitated by the installation of electricity cables and pipeline for central heating. P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG) documented remains of earlier buildings of the manor complex. The collected finds support dating the usage of the area since the 17th century, but no information was obtained regarding the presumably medieval or even earlier Jõelähtme village, thought to be located somewhere nearby (Piirits 2018a).

During the preliminary survey at the settlement site on the west bank of **Kabina** Lake (Tartu County, Table 1: 181) affected by property development, A. Tvauri (TÜ) established the extent of archaeological deposits. Test pits showed the existence of an occupation layer in the northern part of the protected area. During the survey, additional Stone Age finds were collected from the find spot located earlier by A. Vindi on the eastern shore of the lake, but the extent of the Stone Age site could not be established (Tvauri 2018).

In **Viljandi**, K. Randoja (OÜ Arheox) and R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG) investigated a prehistoric settlement site located at Huntaugu (Table 1: 192, 193), ca. 650 m southwest of the medieval castle, where deposits both from the Viking Age and the Final Iron Age had previously been located (see Vaba & Valk 2002; Haak 2005, 89–91 for earlier research). The first investigation was necessitated by the construction of a water pipeline for a snow park, and stratigraphy of the site could be ascertained. R. Vissak (2018a), in addition to a rescue survey, mapped the location of the deposits, work that was needed for taking the site under heritage protection. A 150 m long east-west directional trench was dug towards Lake Viljandi (Fig. 6), and 14 sondages in the north-south direction. Below the turf level, the upper layer of 15–30 cm contains finds and burnt stones, but is mixed by earthwork or ploughing. Below that, the cultural layer of up to 15 cm appears undisturbed. The finds include hand-made and wheel-thrown pottery, decorated with straight and wavy lines, fragments of two bracelets from the 11th century, waste of metal working and a fragment of a crucible, a fragment of a bronze spiral. The distribution area of archaeological finds reaches 200 m (from north to south), and 300 m (from east to west).



Fig. 6. Monitoring and mapping of the borders of the settlement site of Viljandi Huntaugu.

Jn 6. Järelevalve ja piiride määratlemine Viljandi Huntaugu asulakohal.

Photo / Foto: Rünno Vissak

Preliminary research took also place in **Värska** (historical Setomaa, currently Võru County; Table 1: 212), where a promenade was constructed on the bank of the lake. A. Kiristaja and T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor) investigated the settlement site discovered in 1993, it was dated to the Late Iron Age and the medieval period based on the collected finds. In 2018, the location of archaeological deposits could be ascertained, they do not reach the lake banks (Kiristaja & Jonuks 2018).

Finally, quite unusual research took place in **Helme** (present Valga County), where a sacrificial spring still popular today, but by now very shallow and almost blocked was cleaned of stones, mud, rubbish and devoted items in 2017 and 2018 (Table 1: 187). In 2018, 3171 coins could be collected in the upper 1.5 m of the deposits, these were minted between 1940 and 2017, the vast majority after the Soviet monetary reform of 1961. Also beads, necklaces, earrings, two bracelets, a plastic finger-ring, and a cigarette lighter were found (Valk 2018).

Archaeology of urban areas

Statistically, the highest number of permits was given for rescue and preliminary investigations in Tallinn (55 permits), followed by Pärnu (30 permits for 3 historic settlement areas in the present-day town – Hanseatic town New Pärnu, medieval town Old Pärnu, and settlement site Sauga), Viljandi (18), and Tartu (15).

In all, the pattern of archaeological fieldwork of urban settlements was by and large similar to previous years: overall, mainly small-scale watching briefs and preliminary research were organised in small towns and larger open area archaeological excavations were organised in the two biggest centres of Estonia. This is not surprising, as much of the property developments still takes place in Tallinn and Tartu and only seldom large-scale building work

necessitating archaeological documentation happens in the regional capitals. One of the exceptions was, for instance, the rescue excavation at Posti St. 12 in **Pайде**, Järvamaa County, where the previous research was continued (P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG, Table 1: 102) on the site of a new school house. Whereas in 2017 the fieldwork revealed traces of medieval habitation and 16th century lime kiln (Russow *et al.* 2018, 19), the following year turned to be less effective. Only 19th–20th century constructions were found in the ca. 800 m² excavation trench and the handful of older artefacts were stray finds without any direct connection with this particular area (Piirits 2018b). Similar results were obtained also elsewhere, as the archaeological documentation of shallow ditches for lighting cables and reopening of previous communication trenches have helped to collect data on the stratigraphical situation (or its absence) but have revealed less information about the buildings remains and *in situ* settlement activities. Still, sometimes the regeneration of the public space unearthed Early Modern or Modern period buildings that were documented prior the demolition, like in **Valga** (P. Piirits, AEG MTÜ, Table 1: 188), or, as in the case of **Narva** (A. Kriiska, Arheograator OÜ, Table 1: 91), helped to share some data on Modern period land development (see Kriiska, Viljat & Davydov, this volume). The work in present-day **Pärnu** was, despite the usual high number of fieldwork permits, not very informative. On the streets and public spaces there were only a few occasions where the cultural layers were preserved intact – normally the new trench followed the course of the old one and just in one case at Kuninga St. 30 (R. Vissak, AEG MTÜ, Table 1: 127) it was possible to collect a handful of 18th century finds (Vissak 2018b). The same can be said about **Viljandi**: in spite of the high number of research permits, no significant results in the medieval town and suburban areas can be pointed out.



Fig. 7. Excavations at the presumable St Anthony's chapel cemetery at Kalevi Street in Tartu.

Jn 7. Väljakaevamised eeldataval Antoniuse kabeli kalmistul Tartus Kalevi tänaval.

Photo / Foto: Raido Roog

Archaeological research in **Tartu** was also rather limited, with one surprise. Of the 15 instances of archaeological fieldwork, seven took place within the medieval town, also seven in the suburban areas, and one instance in the Stone Age settlement site of Ihaste. The most astonishing discovery was made in late October, as a medieval cemetery was unearthed at Kalevi Street (Table 1: 167). 76 burials were excavated by M. Malve (OÜ Arheograator), which were buried according to the Christian traditions and without grave goods (Fig. 7), the only exception was a crossbow bolt (M. Malve, pers. comm.). According to the excavator, this may have been the medieval suburban cemetery of St Anthony, which has been earlier located in the area next to Riaa Street, where a cemetery dating mostly from the 17th and 18th century was investigated in 1987 and 1991 (Kalling 1991). Now it seems plausible that the medieval cemetery and probably also a chapel was situated further south from the town.

Other monitoring projects in the suburban areas did not produce similar results. The construction of a new building ‘Delta’ for the departments of Economics and Computing of the University of Tartu on the left bank of the River Emajõgi did not reveal medieval strata, as suggested by the preliminary study by Metsallik (1984). Only a few items of archaeological interest could be collected from over 9000 m² (Tvauri 2019).

The seven preliminary studies and monitoring projects inside the town wall resulted only in the localization of a wall, probably originating from a medieval building at Lutsu St. 16 (Table 1: 172; Vissak 2018c). The location of walls, presumably from the Early Modern period, could also be established at Lossi St. 11 (Table 1: 169).

On the other hand, **Tallinn** offered several nice surprises both on the core area of the medieval town as well as from the suburbs. One rescue excavation situated right next to the heart of the Hanseatic town, on the corner of Town Hall Square. Here, at Apteegi St. 5, 7 and 9 an unbuilt area since the Soviet air raid of March 1944 was investigated in relation to the extension plans of the hotel ‘Telegraaf’ (R. Vissak, MTÜ AEG, Table 1: 5). The excavation helped to establish not only the condition of the foundations of the demolished houses, but also to find out the previous building phases here. The collected finds are largely from the Modern period but the oldest ones belong to the end of the 13th century (Vissak 2019). Another site from the lower town area worth to mention, is the work at Pikk St. 70, in the courtyard of the Estonian Maritime Museum (Monika Reppo, OÜ Agu EMS, Table 1: 28) that started already a year before (Russow *et al.* 2018, 16 and fig. 6). In 2018, the results were even more rewarding than yesteryear. This time, four constructions from the second half of the 14th century (including a rain/wastewater duct, see Fig. 8) were documented that will help to revise the building history of the medieval town defence system in this region. As the fieldwork here was brought to the conclusion in 2019, the three-year project will be summarised in the next volume of the Archaeological Fieldwork in Estonia.

The small-scale earthwork on Toompea Hill, former upper town of Tallinn, at Toomkooli St. 19 green area, called ‘The Bishop’s Garden’, turned out to be one of the highlights of the year for the archaeology of Tallinn (M. Reppo, OÜ Agu EMS, Table 1: 50). During the earthworks it was possible to register the unexpected remains of the medieval housing, and due to the well situated test pit, an excellently preserved medieval doorway was found. What else was unearthed and how to interpret it is the topic of the paper by Monika Reppo in the present volume.

Also the historical suburbs of Tallinn brought many intriguing discoveries, of which some have been summarised in this publication. For example, the fieldwork at



Fig. 8. Waste- and excess water duct found in the courtyard of Pikk St. 70 in Tallinn.

Jn 8. Tallinnas Pikk 70 õuealalt leitud solgi- ja sadeveekanal.

Photo / Foto: Paul Ööbik

C. R. Jakobsoni St. 13 (Table 1: 6) helped to rediscover an Early Modern period cemetery that was already recorded in the 1930s but left unnoticed afterwards only to re-emerge after archaeologists had studied the notes of heritage enthusiasts at Tallinn City Archives (see Malve *et al.*, this volume). On the south-eastern suburbs, the fieldwork added new information on the fringes of the medieval St John's Hospital at Maakri St. 30 (R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox; Table 1: 24) and perhaps unexpectedly, well-preserved late medieval settlement activities were documented at Estonia Ave. 7 (Eero Heinloo, MTÜ AEG; Table 1: 8; see also Heinloo, this volume). Also the archaeological research of southern suburbs around the Pärnu Rd. complemented the previously assembled knowledge. Here the sites in and around the town quartier P. Süda St. 2, Pärnu Rd. 31 and 41 revealed once again traces of Stone Age and Early Metal Age settlement on the slope of the Tõnismägi Hill (R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox; Table 1: 26, 30–31). In addition to the early cultural layer and stray finds also some hearths and what is more important, some post holes and charred remains indicating towards some kind of Early Metal Age structures (a building?, a fence?) were registered as well (R. Bernotas, pers. comm.).

Although the Early Modern period human remains found at Pärnu Rd. 59 (E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG, and M. Malve, TÜ; Table 1: 32) were not surprising *per se*, as over the past decades this area has been known as medieval and later burial site with gallows, the outcome of the skeletal analysis was. It appeared that this part of the burial site belonged highly likely to the Swedish garrison, the deceased were possibly casualties of the plague of 1710, and interestingly enough, from 89 of the buried the majority were women. Thus perhaps at this part of the cemetery the family members of the Swedish military were embedded (Malve & Juus 2019). In addition, the same excavation also established that in the vicinity of the investigated area there was a Modern period pottery industry of which dozens of depressions for preserving clay and discarding waste products were documented (Heinloo 2019).

Finally, the fieldwork at the Kalamaja suburbs is worth mentioning. This district of Tallinn has been under closer archaeological attention over the last 10+ years because of the intensive real estate development there. This has resulted in about 70 occasions of watching briefs aiming to locate the medieval fishermen's settlement area in front of the walled town, which has been, partially due to the chosen research methodology (Heinloo 2018; Russow *et al.* 2016, 11) not very successful thus far. However, it appears that this might be slowly changing, as the recent rescue excavation at Jahu St. 5 (R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox; Table 1: 13) unearthed next to the Stone Age stray find also dwelling remains dated to the 16th century (Bernotas & Randoja 2019). This was by no means the biggest surprise from Kalamaja suburb as the find of the year turned up on the other side of the Jahu street. Namely, on the plots of Jahu St. 6 and Väike-Patarei St. 1 (R. Bernotas, K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox; Table 1: 14) an entirely unseen archaeological situation was 'stumbled upon'. Here a new sensation for the archaeology of Tallinn emerged, as the investigated site turned to be a late medieval landfill with the largest collection of archaeological artefacts in whole Estonia. For more information on this unprecedented site the reader is encouraged to consult the paper by E. Russow *et al.*, this volume.

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The focus of the following overview is on new discoveries, which have been listed in Table 2. On the basis of information that has reached the authors of this paper, most of the research trips were undertaken for checking the find spots discovered by licensed users of metal detectors. The results of some instances of fieldwork are presented as separate articles of this

volume (e.g. Mägi, this volume; Tamla & Kiudsoo, this volume; Rammo & Smirnova, this volume). For example, Marika Mägi (TLU) examined several find spots of Late Iron Age finds that were made with searching devices on Saaremaa Island. She ascertained a Late Iron Age burial place and a religious site in Lööne (Mägi, this volume). In addition, a possible Late Iron Age and later harbour site was determined in Väljaküla (Table 2: 6); approximately a thousand years ago the site was on the shore of a gulf.² On Muhu Island, while checking information on stone graves, a possible offering stone was located in the vicinity of Igaküla (Table 2: 5). Some joint projects between archaeologists, hobby searchers, and MA can be named. For example, Heiki Valk (TÜ) together with Aleksander Kotkin studied and checked some known medieval chapel sites in Võru and Valga Counties. They specified also the borders of the Härmä burial place.

In 2018, only a few field trips for finding new sites were organised. Some of these larger projects have been carried out continuously already for some years. Maili Roio (MA) together with Andri Baburin systematically surveyed the region of the north and north-western coast of Lake Peipsi (e.g. Roio *et al.* 2016). As a result, a new settlement site and a find spot were discovered in 2018 (Table 2: 3, 7). The collected finds mostly date from the Stone Age, but in Lahepera, Modern period pottery was collected as well. In addition, an adze was found at Veisjärve (Table 2: 18).

Kristiina Johanson (TÜ) together with Tõnno Jonuks (EKM) and A. Vindi (TÜ) collected pottery sherds at historic Vasa and Vepsküla sites (present-day Narva town; Table 2: 1, 2). The subsequent archaeological studies indicated that the former site was inhabited already during the Neolithic and Early Metal Age, but also finds from the Modern period were collected (Kriiska *et al.*, this volume); while pottery dating from the 1st millennium BC was found in Vepsküla (*ibid.*). Two new Mesolithic settlement sites were located in Meleski and historic Vaibla villages (Table 2: 16, 17), from where Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) together with Ville Dreving found flint and from Meleski, also an adze.

Andres Vindi (TÜ) reported six new settlement sites and one find spot in 2018. One of his goals was to study the historic Sangaste parish and complement the settlement pattern of the region. His field trips resulted in four new settlement sites in present-day Kibena and Ruuna villages (Table 2: 8, 11, 12, 15). Collected pottery allows dating the sites to different periods from the Viking Age until the Modern period. His second target was the historic Rõngu parish, where one settlement site and a find spot were discovered in present-day Soontaga village (Table 2: 13, 14). Thirdly, he collected Viking Age pot sherds from Otepää Järvesaare (Table 2: 9).

In addition to the above-mentioned settlement sites, T. Jonuks ascertained remains of a field system based on landforms in Kanguristi village (Table 2: 4); regrettably, such sites cannot be dated without supplementary thorough studies. Pikne Kama (MA) discovered furnace remains, some pottery sherds and numerous clay daub fragments in historic Patuperä (Table 2: 10; present-day Rebasemõisa village). It is possible that the furnace was used for tar production in the Modern period. Inventories of sacred natural sites commissioned by MA and supported by the Environmental Investment Centre continued. By the beginning of 2019, fieldwork in Ida-Viru County was completed resulting in 29 sacred sites proposed to be taken under state protection.

² Marika Mägi (TLU), pers. comm.

CONCLUSION

In all, the archaeological year of 2018 was by and large similar to the previous ones – most of the fieldwork gave new information on the local level, helping to elaborate our understanding on the dimensions of the sites, both from spatial and chronological point of view. Also the cooperation with hobby searchers has offered a lot of positive additions to the study of our past, although the relation between the archaeological community and amateur finders has naturally many problematic, even traumatic sides as well. This year brought also at least temporary change in the decrease of the investigated areas, noted last time (Russow *et al.* 2018, 21): in 2018, quite a few large-scale sites were investigated because of the booming real estate development. As an outcome, a few great surprises were unearthed, from the unexpected medieval graveyard in Tartu to the sensational late medieval landfill in Tallinn. However, even though the latter site reached the cover pages of the present journal, it must be accentuated that there were several other investigations deserving extra position on top of the book – from early Christian burials at Valjala to the archaeological affirmation to the recent historical hypothesis on the building history of Virtu castle.

In October 2018, the National Heritage Board celebrated its 25th anniversary and during that event several people were appreciated for their contribution to the preservation and research of the cultural heritage. Archaeologist Peeter Piirits was named an outstanding researcher. He has been actively involved as field researcher in Estonian archaeology since the beginning of the 1990s and had organised hundreds of rescue investigations of different size over these years. His promptness was highlighted: he submits the field reports to the public as soon as possible and encourages colleagues to use his excavation results in their research. He is always open to new up-to-date methods, and welcomes assistance from other specialists whenever and wherever needed. For their long-time work in the heritage sector also two former colleagues of MA, archaeologists Ants Kraut and Jaan Tamm were acknowledged for their commitment to founding the Board during the first years of restoration of the Republic of Estonia.

In addition, some sites and finders were recognized, where archaeology or the archaeologists had a broader effect for the community. In the case of Palamuse parish school and museum, the prize went to a well-designed new building next to the 19th century complex. Similarly, the house for the pilgrims in the vicinity of Västseliina castle was praised. Tõnis Rohtma from Kuru village was named as ‘Safeguarder of the Heritage’ for his role in finding the Kuru wreck on the shore of Lake Peipsi. The ‘Find of the Year’ title went to the cultural layer of Jahu St. 6 / Väike-Patarei St. 1 site in Tallinn where the archaeological investigations unearthed thousands of late medieval artefacts, including numerous rare finds, that will significantly change our perception on the material culture of the Hanseatic town.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2018, stand 15.11.2019. Former parish name (if different from the municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.³

Tabel 1. 2018. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 15.11.2019. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb kehtivast haldusjaotusest. Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas & Arvi Haak

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelevalve / survey

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – inspektsioon / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uriaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aia tn 10a	19715, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
2	Aia tn 18	19260, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
3	Aia tn 18	19403, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
4	Aida tänav, Kooli tänav, Laboratooriumi tänav, Lai tänav, Suur-Kloostri tänav T1, Stuurtüki tänav T1, Väike-Kloostri tänav	21020, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 8041	+
5	Apteegi tn 5, 7, 9	21107, P	2589	Tallinn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8090	+
6	C. R. Jakobsoni tn 13	20060, P	-	Tallinn	Martin Malve (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 7856	-
7	C. R. Jakobsoni tn 13	20609, P	-	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 8104	-
8	Estonia pst 7, Teatri väljak 1	20858, P	2589	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8013	-
9	Hariduse tn 3	20952, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
10	Hirvepark, Wismari tn	20953, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 8088	+
11	Härgmäe tn 26, kivilamme	19832, E	2631	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
12	Jahu tn 3a	20690, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	AI 7956	+
13	Jahu tn 5	19620, P	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	AI 7949	+
14	Jahu tn 6 – Väike-Patarei tn 1 vaheline kvartal	19768, P	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	AI 7909	-

³ Considering the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian.

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
15	Kaarli pst trassitööd	20615, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 8101	-
16	Kloostri tee 11, Pirita kloostri varemed kalmistuga	21256, J	1192	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
17	Laeva tn 1, Kuunari tn 1, Kai tn 4	19951, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	-
18	Lagedi tee 11b	21132, E	2611	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	AI 8028	+
19	Lai tn 11	20085, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7948	+
20	Liivalaia tn 38; Kaasani Jumalaema Sünni kirik	20531, J	1078, 2590	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8012	-
21	Liivalaia tn 38; Kaasani Jumalaema Sünni kirik	20764, J	2590	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG), Martin Malve	AI 8012	-
22	Logi tn 2, 4; Lootsi tn 13, 14; Sadama tn 21, 25; Uus-Sadama tn 19	20782, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska, Silvia-Kristiin Kask (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 8042	+
23	Lootsi tn 6	20639, J	2589	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 8015	-
24	Maakri tn 30	20827, P, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	AI 8026	-
25	Oletatav vrakk Tallinna Vanasadammas	20240, E	-	Tallinn	Maili Roio (MA)	-	+
26	P. Süda tn 2 // 2a	19447, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
27	Paldiski mnt 21	20242, E	2598	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
28	Pikk tn 70	20614, P	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7738	-
29	Pirita tee 80, II maa- ilmasõjas hukkunute matmispaiak	19222, P	1106	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
30	Pärnu mnt 31	19576, P	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	+	-
31	Pärnu mnt 41	19827, J	2596	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
32	Pärnu mnt 59b, Völlamägi	20575, J, P	2596, 2597	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8011	+
33	Rannamäe tee 10 – Pikk tn trass	19919, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
34	Rannamäe tee 11	21242, E	2589	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8021	+
35	Rannamäe tee 11	21357, E	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	+	+
36	Rannamäe tee T1	20689, J	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	AI 8016	-
37	Rannamäe tee T2, Väike Rannavärv, Põhja puiestee T2, Põhja puiestee T4	20306, J	2628, 2589, 3015	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
38	Reidi tee T1, Reidi tee T4; laevavrakk "Tver" kaitsevöönd	20915, J	2589, 27886	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	AI 8039	+
39	Reidi tee T3	20892, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	+	-
40	Reidi tee T6, Laevavrakk "Tver" kaitsevöönd	20610, J	2589, 27886	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	+	-
41	Sadama tn 9	18993, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	MM 17887- 17889 Aa	+
42	Soo tn 33	20502, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
43	Suur-Patarei tn 13	21030, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	AI 8009	+
44	Suur-Patarei tn 13	21222, J	2628	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	AI 8009	-
45	Suur-Patarei tn 20	19642, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
46	Suur-Patarei tn 6	21154, E	2628	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
47	Teatri väljak	21215, E	2589	Tallinn	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8020	+
48	Tehnika tn 15a	19950, J	2598	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
49	Toom-Kuninga tn 20a	20772, J	2593, 2602	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 8027	+
50	Toomkooli tn 19, Piiskopi aed	20469, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7957	+
51	Toompea tänav	20409, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7958	+
52	Tornide väljak	21072, J	3015, 2589	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaakeskus MTÜ)	AI 8220	-
53	Tööstuse tn 16	19589, J	2628	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Kaur Lillipuu (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
54	Vana-Kalamaja tn 44, Väike-Patarei tn 14	19126, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	+	-
55	Viru tn 26a, Musumägi	20371, J	2589	Tallinn	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+

HARJUMAA

56	Rooküla ja Perila küla asulakohad	20049, J	17425, 18677	Anija (Kose), Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
57	Rannamõisa küla kivikalme	20243, J	17453	Harku (Keila)	Monika Reppo, Paul Ööbik (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
58	Kumna küla asulakoht	21273, E	17477	Harku (Keila)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
59	Jõelähtme küla kivikalme	20941, J	17550	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
60	Kostivere mõisakompleks ja lohukivi	18971, J	17622, 2725, 2726	Harjumaa	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
61	Liivamäe küla muistsed pöllud	21040, E	17625	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
62	Ruu küla, rauaaegse peitvara leiukoht	21186, J	-	Jõelähtme	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ)	+	-
63	Maardu küla kultusekivi	21328, J	17689, 11601	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
64	Haapsalu mnt 2, Keila kalmistu	21194, J	27604	Keila	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
65	Keila kirikuaed ja Keila kirik	20427, J	2750, 2749	Keila	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
66	Keila kirikuaed ja Keila kirik	20539, J	2757, 2750	Keila	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
67	Saarnakörve küla kalmistu	20622, P	A30976	Kose	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8017	-
68	Kata küla asulakoht	21052, J	17993	Kose	Krista Karro (MA)	-	+
69	Uuri küla kivistalme ja muistsed pöllud	20079, J	18458, 18507	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
70	Kodasoo küla kalmistu	20268, J	18312	Kuusalu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
71	Metslõugu küla asulakoht	19885, J	18623	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
72	Harju-Risti kirikuaed ja kalmistu	20157, E, J	2934, 2935	Lääne-Harju (Risti)	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	AI 8019	+
73	Harju-Madise kirik	20603, E	2917	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	+	-
74	Padise klooster, Padise mõisa valitsejamaja	21272, J, P	2921, 2924	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
75	Kalesi küla asulakoht	21149, J	18642	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	+
76	Rae küla, asulakoht "Terikualune"	19676, J	18786	Rae (Jüri)	Katrin Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
77	Salu küla asulakoht	20938, J	18854	Rae (Harju-Jaani)	Mauri Kiudsoo (Arheoloogiaikeskus MTÜ)	-	-
78	Laagri alevik, asulakoht	19938, E, J	18964	Saeue (Keila)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
79	Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	20249, E	18976	Saeue (Keila)	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Sanna Kosubenko (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
80	Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	21038, E	18976	Saeue (Keila)	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+

HIIUMAA

81	Esiküla kalmistu	21290, E	8938	Hiiumaa (Käina)	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
82	Käina, luude leiukoht	20990, E	-	Hiiumaa (Käina)	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 8018	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uuri ja	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
IDA-VIRUMAA							
83	Jõhvi kirik vallikraaviga	20955, J	13866	Jõhvi	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ), Martin Malve	AI 8218	-
84	Lüganuse asulakohd	19954, E	9040	Lüganuse	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AI 7896	+
85	Lüganuse kirik	20021, J	13916	Lüganuse	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
86	Lüganuse asulakohd	20493, P	-	Lüganuse	Monika Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	+	-
87	Varja küla, keskaegse aarddeleiu kohd	21184, J	-	Lüganuse	Mauri Kiudssoo (TLÜ)	+	-
88	Purtse küla asulakohd	21354, J	9072	Lüganuse	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
89	Narva Hermanni linnus	19669, P	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	NLM 2859	+
90	Pimeaia tn 3, 5; Pimeaed	20195, J	27276	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2716	-
91	Vabaduse tn 24; A. Puškini tn 32b; A. Puškini tn 32c; Rakvere tn 22f; Rakvere tn 22e; Gloria bastion	20196, J	27276, 13999	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2717	+
92	Narva Hermanni linnus	21025, E	14002	Narva	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	+	-
93	Vasa kiviaja asulakohd	20525, P	A30974	Narva	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2728	-
94	Narva-Jöesuu, kiviaja asulakohad ja matmispaiak	20260, E	A30390, A30975	Narva-Jöesuu (Vaivara)	Kristiina Johanson, Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2719	+
95	Narva-Jöesuu, kiviaja asulakohad ja matmispaiak	20487, T	A30390	Narva-Jöesuu (Vaivara)	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	+	-
96	Asulakohd	20621, J	A30975	Narva-Jöesuu (Vaivara)	Sven Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	+
JÖGEVAMAA							
97	Ehavere vesiveski varemed	19947, J	23957	Jõgeva (Palamuse)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	-
98	Torma asulakohd	20758, E	9449	Jõgeva (Torma)	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
99	Uue-Põltsamaa asulakohd	20914, E	9330	Põltsamaa	Krista Karro (MA)	-	+
100	Põltsamaa kirik	20838, J	24003	Põltsamaa	Martin Malve (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2726	-
JÄRVAMAA							
101	Kuusna küla asulakohd	21250, J	9644	Järva (Järva-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	AI 8029	+
102	Posti tn 12	20421, P	27009, 15066	Paide	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	JM A-99	+
103	Roosna-Alliku mõisa park	20495, J	15100	Paide (Järva-Jaani)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	JM A-100	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
LÄNE-VIRUMAA							
104	Palmse mõisa park	20411, J	15894	Haljala (Kadrina)	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	+	-
105	Näituse tn 2, F. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 2a	19245, E	27012, 15723, 15727	Rakvere	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
106	F. R. Kreutzwaldi tn 2a	20259, J	27012, 15723	Rakvere	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
107	Pikk tänav T2, Kooli tänav L1	21097, J	27012	Rakvere	Sven Udam (Tõrvajõe OÜ)	-	+
108	Pikk tn 32a, Pikk tn 30	21207, J	27012	Rakvere	Sven Udam (Tõrvajõe OÜ)	-	+
109	Kehala küla asulakoht	19175, J	10644	Vinni (Viru-Jaagupi)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 8030	+
LÄÄNEMAA							
110	Vee tn 10	20719, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	+	-
111	Linda tn 3	21181, E	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	+
112	Haapsalu piiskopilinnus	20087, P	15391	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Jaak Mäll (SALM)	HM 9206	-
113	Koela küla asulakoht	19656, J	10153	Lääne-Nigula	Ulla Kadakas (MA)	-	-
114	Kesu küla asulakoht	20794, E	10019	Lääne-Nigula (Ridala)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 8177	+
115	Kivilalme ja Rõuma küla asulakoht	20882, E	10136, 10137	Lääne-Nigula (Kullamaa)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
PÖLVAMAA							
116	Põlva kirikuaed	20419, P	23781	Põlva linn	Martin Malve (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2727	-
117	Miiaste küla kalmistu	20801, J	11510	Põlva vald	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
PÄRNUMAA							
118	Aia tänav T1, Aia tänav T2, Rüütli plats, Rüütli tänav T6, Ringi tänav T2	19795, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
119	Aia tn 4	20884, J	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
120	Aia tn 4, Rüütli tänav T6	20795, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
121	Aia tn 28b, 28c	21098, J	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
122	Aida tn 1, Põhja tn 1a	20023, J	11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
123	Esplanaadi tn 1, Esplanaadi tänav T1	20940, J	16677, 27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
124	Hommiku tänav T2, Tallinna maantee T2	20068, J	11793, 11792, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
125	Kuninga tänav T1, Kuninga tn 3	20194, J	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
126	Kuninga tänav T3	20082, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
127	Kuninga tn 30, Kuninga tänav T3, Pühavaimu tänav T2	20283, J	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 39138 A 2693	+
128	Kuninga tn 30, Pühavaimu tänav T2, Kuninga tänav T3	19904, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
129	Lai tänav T1, Aida tänav T1	21039, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
130	Lai tn 1, Aida tänav T1, Lai tn 1	20412, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
131	Lai tn 1, Lai tänav T1, T9, Aida tänav T1, Lai tn 1, 2	20760, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
132	Lai tn 11	20024, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
133	Pikk tn 16	21148, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
134	Põhja tänav, Aida tänav T1, Lai tn 1	21274, E	11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
135	Põhja tänav, Lai tn 1, Lai tn 3, Lai tn 5, Lai tänav T1, Lai tänav T2, Aida tänav T1, Aida tn 4, Aida tn 5	21325, J	27007, 11793, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
136	Pühavaimu tn 17, Lõuna tänav T2	20885, J	27007, 16677	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
137	Rannapark P1	20821, E, J	27007	Pärnu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
138	Rütüldi tn 16, 18, Rütüldi tänav T4	20883, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
139	Rütüldi tn 49	20156, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
140	Sauga, Aru tn 5a	21013, J	11792	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
141	Sauga, Ilvese tänav T1, Tallinna mnt 19	20252, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
142	Sauga, J. V. Jannseni tn 10, J. V. Jannseni tn 8	20543, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
143	Sauga, Jõekalda tänav	20759, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
144	Sauga, Kaevu tn 8	20620, J	11792	Pärnu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
145	Sauga, Kaevu tn 8	20651, J	11792	Pärnu	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
146	Sauga, Suur-Jõekalda tn 18, Suur-Jõekalda tänav T3, Paremkalda kallasrada L1	19905, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	+
147	Sauga, Vana-Sauga tn 4	20977, J	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (Arheoloogiakeskus MTÜ)	-	-
148	Lemmetsa küla kiviaja asulakoh	21201, J	11721	Pärnu	Aivar Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-

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149	Kurese küla kalme ja muistsed pöllud	20460, T	30784, 11764	Lääneranna (Mihkli)	Mati Mandel (EAM)	AM 1284	-
150	Jaama tn 1, Tallinna mnt 25	19191, J	27104	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Monika Reppo, Guido Toos (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
151	Nõlva tänav L1, Tallinna mnt 1a, Lasteaia tänav, Aia tänav, Pioneeri tänav	19296, J	27014	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Monika Reppo, Guido Toos (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
152	Peanse küla asulakoht	21011, J	9985	Lääneranna (Käru)	Krista Karro (MA)	-	+
153	Virtsu linnuse varemed	20757, P	15449	Lääneranna (Hanila)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
154	Metsavere küla kalmistu (Kergu Püha Andrease abikiriku kirkaed)	20542, P	11752	Põhja-Pärnumaa (Pärnu-Jaagupi)	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 39295 A 2694	-
155	Tammiste küla asulakoht	19907, J	11811	Tori	Katrin Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	-
156	Tori aleviku kalmistu	20176, P	A30747	Tori	Martin Malve (Arheograator OÜ)	PäMu 28766 A 2690	-
157	Urge küla muistsed pöllud, piiritähised, Elbi küla muistsed pöllud; Viluvere küla muistsed pöllud	21021, E	A30937, A30938, A30939	Tori, Põhja-Pärnumaa (Vändra)	Katrin Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+

RAPLAMAA

158	Varbola Jaanilinn	20762, J	12117	Märjamaa (Nissi)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
159	Rapla kirik ja kirkuaed	20378, J	15317, 8398	Rapla	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-

SAAREMAA

160	Kuressaare, Kauba tänav, Turu tänav, Turu tänav L1, Lossi tänav L1, Lossi tänav, Tallinna tänav L1, Tallinna tänav L2, Tallinna tänav L3, Torni tänav, Raekoja tänav, Raua tänav, Pargi tänav	20047, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10853	-
161	Kuressaare, Kuressaare linnuse bastionid, raveliid ja vallikraav	21036, J	20869	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10856	-
162	Kuressaare, Lasteaia tn 11	20261, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10854	-
163	Kuressaare, Pikk tn 9a, 9b	19912, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10846	+
164	Valjala kirik	19847, J	21079	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
165	Valjala kirik ja kirkuaed	20113, P	21079, 4178	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Garel Püüa (SM), Martin Malve	AI 8043	-
166	Asva kindlustatud asula	20503, T	12412	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Uwe Sperling (TÜ)	AI 7065	-

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leitud	Report / Aruanne
TARTU							
167	Kalevi tn 25	21152, P	-	Tartu	Martin Malve (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-262	-
168	Küütri tänav T1, Küütri tänav T5, Ülikooli tänav T3, Rütüli tänav T1	20050, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
169	Lossi tn 11	19859, E	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-257	+
170	Lossi tänav T19, Lossi tn 17	21099, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-268	-
171	Lossi tänav T9	20793, J	27006	Tartu	Andres Tvaauri (TÜ)	-	-
172	Lutsu tn 16	20619, J	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-260	+
173	Narva mnt 18, 20	19567, J	27006	Tartu	Andres Tvaauri (TÜ)	TM A-255	+
174	Pargi tn 13 ja 15	21151, J	-	Tartu	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
175	Raekoja plats 18, Magistri tänav T1	21270, J	27006	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
176	Salutähe tn 5b	19856, E	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	Kristiina Johanson (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
177	Uppsala tn 2	21000, J	6884, 27006	Tartu	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
178	Vallikraavi tn 16	20248, J	27006	Tartu	Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
179	Vallikraavi tänav T3; Vallikraavi tänav T11	20642, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvaauri, Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
180	Vanemuise tänav T15	19276, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
TARTUMAA							
181	Kabina küla asulakoht	20263, E	12849	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Andres Tvaauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2715	+
182	Kodavere küla asulakoht	19953, P	9257	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2666	-
183	Alatskivi linnus	20045, T	12767	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Krista Karro (TLÜ)	- (töid ei toimunud)	
184	Savastvere küla asulakoht	20046, J	12786	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	+	-
185	Savastvere küla asulakoht	20423, J	12786	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Anu Kivirüüt (MA)	-	-
VALGAMAA							
186	Helme kabeli varemed	20080, T	23093	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk (ÖES)	TÜ 2723	-
187	Ohvriallikas "Pärliallik"	20526, P	13054	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	+	-
188	Kesk tn 19	20022, P	27005	Valga	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2712	+
VILJANDIMAA							
189	C. R. Jakobsoni tn 2c	21012, E	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
190	Eha tänav T2	20578, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
191	J. Laidoneri plats 8	19716, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
192	Huntaugu tn, asulakoht	20384, E	27010, A30951	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri, Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
193	Huntaugu tn, asulakoht	20789, E	A30951	Viljandi linn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	VM11576 A	-
194	Lossi tn 11a, Munga tn 2a	20331, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
195	Lossi tn 5, Lossi tn 7	21174, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
196	Munga tn 2a	21150, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
197	Oru tn 21a	20577, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11544 A	+
198	Oru tn 8	19994, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri, Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
199	Pikk tn 2a	21127, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas, Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
200	Pikk tn 35; Pikk tänav T2	19134, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
201	Pikk tn 37	21112, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
202	Ranna pst 3	20153, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
203	Talli tn 6, Talli tänav, Hariduse tänav	20842, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
204	Tartu tn 7a-d	19734, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
205	Väike-Turu tn 8c	21324, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
206	Viljandi ordulinnus	20154, E	14709	Viljandi linn	Rivo Bernotas (Arheox OÜ)	-	+
207	Tääksi küla asulakoht	20267, J	13258	Põhja-Sakala (Suure-Jaani)	Andres Tvaauri (TÜ)	-	+
208	Kuudeküla asulakoht	21340, J	13367	Viljandi vald	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-
209	Siimussaare kiviaja asulakoht	21338, J	13224	Viljandi vald (Kolga-Jaani)	Andres Tvaauri (Arheox OÜ)	-	-

VÕRUMAA

210	Missi kalmistu	19839, E, J	5714	Rõuge (Vastseliina)	Ants Kraut (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
211	"Simmu kiriku mägi"	19880, E	13626	Rõuge (Karula)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2708	-
212	Värksa asulakoht	20541, E, J	A27798	Setomaa	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2733	+
213	Västseliina piiskopilinnus	19908, J	14081	Võru vald (Västseliina)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	+	-
214	Vana-Västseliina kalmistu ja asulakoht	19952, J	13602, 13601	Võru vald (Västseliina)	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG), Martin Malve	AI 2645	+
215	Osula küla kalmistu	20579, J	13663	Võru vald (Urvaste)	Keiti Randoja (Arheox OÜ)	-	+

No / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no, type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
216	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	19796, I	-	Eesti	Kristjan Sander (TLÜ)	-	-
217	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	19878, I	-	Eesti	Tõnno Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
218	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	19879, I	-	Eesti	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	-	-
219	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20038, I	-	Eesti	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	+	-
220	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20044, I	-	Eesti	Krista Karro (MA)	AI 7897	-
221	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20081, I	-	Eesti	Kristiina Paavel (TÜ)	-	-
222	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20088, I	-	Eesti	Maili Roio (MA)	+	-
223	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20089, I	-	Eesti	Mati Mandel (EAM)	-	-
224	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20155, I	-	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	-	-
225	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	21037, I	-	Eesti	Valter Lang (TÜ)	-	-
226	Maaстikuinspeksioonid	20939, I	-	Eesti	Ülle Tamla (TLÜ)	+	-
227	Vrakk Väikses väinas	20339, J	-	Lääнemerri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
228	Allveelaeva HMS E18 vrakk	20465, E	30237	Lääнemerri	Immi Wallin (SubZone Oy)	-	+
229	Allveelaeva U 479 vrakk	20921, E	30234	Lääнemerri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	+
230	Allveelaeva M-103 vrakk	20922, E	A30978	Lääнemerri	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	+
231	Tankeri Železnodorožnik vrakk	19442, J	30731	Soome laht	Lisseth Pedroza Fuentes (Archaeology Team OÜ)	-	-
232	Laevavrakk; Viljo vrakk	20380, J	30190, 30720	Soome laht	Lisseth Pedroza Fuentes (Archaeology Team OÜ)	-	-

Table 2. New sites discovered in field surveys in 2018. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.

Tabel 2. 2018. aasta maastikuinspektsioonidel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

S – settlement site / asulakoht

F – stray find / juhuleid

FS – field system / põllujäämused

HS – harbour site / sadamakoht

OS – offering stone / ohvrikivi

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiu nr	Discoverers / Avastajad
IDA-VIRUMAA							
1	Vasa (current Narva town)	S	Narva town (Vaivara)	Pottery	Neolithic, Modern Period	TÜ 2720	K. Johanson, T. Jonuks, A. Vindi
2	Vepsküla (current Narva town)	F	Narva town (Vaivara)	Pottery	Early Metal Period	TÜ 2721	K. Johanson, T. Jonuks, A. Vindi
JÖGEVAMAA							
3	Omedu	F	Mustvee (Kodavere)	Combed ware	Stone Age	AI	A. Baburin, M. Roio
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
4	Kanguristi	FS	Viru-Nigula		Early Metal Period – Modern Period	T. Jonuks	
SAAREMAA							
5	Igaküla	OS	Muhu	Offering stone			M. Mägi
6	Väljaküla	HS	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Brooch fragment, scale weight	Late Iron Age – Middle Ages		
TARTUMAA							
7	Lahepera	S	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Flint, bone fragments, pottery	Stone Age, Early Modern Period	AI 7897	A. Baburin, M. Roio
VALGAMAA							
8	Kibena Rebäse	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Hand-made pottery	Viking Age	TÜ 2703	A. Vindi
9	Otepää Järvesaare II	S	Otepää	Hand-made pottery	Viking Age	TÜ 2735	A. Vindi
10	Patuperä (current Rebasemöisa)	M	Valga (Karula)	Pottery, clay daub fragments	Modern Period	TÜ 2749	P. Kama
11	Puka (current Kibena)	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 2705	A. Vindi
12	Ruuna	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages, Early Modern Period	TÜ 2700	A. Vindi
13	Saviküla (current Soontaga)	F	Tõrva (Rõngu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2714	A. Vindi

No / Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leitud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no / Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
14	Sikkaküla (current Soontaga)	S	Tõrva (Rõngu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Modern Period	TÜ 2713	A. Vindi
15	Soka (current Kibena)	S	Otepää (Sangaste)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 2806	A. Vindi

VILJANDIMAA

16	Meleski Põrga	S	Viljandi (Kolga-Jaani)	Flint finds, adze	Mesolithic		A. Kriiska, V. Dreving
17	Vaibla Linnamäe (current Leie)	S	Viljandi (Kolga-Jaani)	Flint finds	Mesolithic	TÜ 2768	A. Kriiska, V. Dreving
18	Veisjärve	F	Viljandi (Helme)	Adze	Stone Age		A. Baburin, M. Roio

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ARHEOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2018. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Arvi Haak ja Riina Rammo

2018. aastal korraldati Eestis 232 arheoloogilist uuringut, neist 2 jätkasid eelmisel aastal alanud välitööid (jn 1, tabel 1). Käsitletaval aastal väljastas Muinsuskaitseamet 176 ja Tallinna Linnaplaneerimise Ameti muinsuskaitse osakond 55 uuringuluba, kahel juhul 2018. a välitööd tegelikult ei tehtud. Seega võib öelda, et ehkki välitööd toimus pisut vähem kui 2017. a. oli 2018. aasta uuringute arvu osas viimaste aastate keskmisel tasemel. Ka uuringute statistikas (jn 2) suuri muutusi ei toiminud, pisut langes eeluuringuute ning kerkis päätsekavamiste osakaal, selle peamine põhjus on Tallinna eeslinnades toiminud uuringud. Uuritud mälestisetüüpide osas (jn 3) polnud erinevus drastiline. Ehkki kalmistute osakaal uuringute koguhulgast langes (2017. a 22%, käsitletaval aastal 13%), uuriti üksikluuustikke rohkem kui varasematel aastatel. Teaduskaevamiste osakaal püsis jätkuvalt madal ning olulist tõusu pole ette näha ka lähitulevikus. Uurimisluba taotles 35 spetsialisti 21 asutusest.

Teaduskaevamisi toimus 2018. a neli, neist kolmel juhul jätkati või lõpetati varem alustatud uuringuid. Nii lõpetas A. Kriiska (TÜ) uuringud Narva-Jõesuu IIb kiviaja asulakohal avastatud hoonelohu alal (tabel 1: 95). U. Sperling (Rostocki Ülikool) ja V. Lang (TÜ) jätkasid Asva kindlustatud asula uurimist (tabel 1: 166), 2018. a keskenduti mäe edelaosas avastatud kivikonstruktsioonile ja eeldatavasti eel-vikingiaegsetele ladestustele (vt täpsemalt artik-

list). M. Mandel (AM) jätkas uuringuid Kurese kalmel (tabel 1: 149), kus 2018. a laiendati kaht varasemat kaevandit ja avastati uus põletusmatustega kalme (vt artikkel). H. Valk (TÜ) alustas väljakavaevamisi Helme kabelikohal (tabel 1: 186), kus lisaks kabeli ehitus- ja lammutuskäigule selgus, et kivikabelile on eelnenedud varasem pühakoht, kuhu on ohverdatud arvukalt münte. Selle kohta vt lähemalt H. Valgu ja M. Kiudsoo artiklist.

Väljaspool linnu toimus 2018. a 45 uuringut, mis enamikus seostuvad ehitustegevuse või torustike ja kaablite paigaldamisega. Ehitismälestistel toiminud uuringutest väärib esile toomist Harju-Madise kirik (tabel 1: 73), kus põrandavahetusele eelnenedud uuringutel täpsustas V. Kadakas pikihoone ehituslugu ning avastas praeguse altari alt varasema altari vundamendi. Keila kirikaias maandusjuhtme paigaldamisel (tabel 1: 65) avastati varem teadmata juurdeehitus ning konserveerimistööde töttu uuriti 19. saj Ääsmäe möisa kabeli ehituskäiku (tabel 1: 66). Ida-Virumaal Lüganuse kirikus (tabel 1: 85) dokumenteeriti seoses põrandavahetusega välja tulnud hauakambreibring ning nende peal asunud paeplaate, mis oma läbiva standardsuse tõttu osutusid Eesti kirikute kontekstis erandlikeks (jn 4). Põlva kiriku juures teostas M. Malve uuringuid (tabel 1: 116), mille käigus satuti keskaegsete matustesse kõrval ka põletusmatustele, mille puhul jäab lahtiseks kas need pärinevad muinasajast või

viitavad keskaegsele kremeerimisele. Valjala kiriku kooriosa halvas seisukorras vundamendi puhas-tamisel ja dokumenteerimisel (tabel 1: 164; teostas G. Püüa) leiti kivikiriku müüri alt matuseid, mis ajendas koha peal korraldamana matuste kaevamisi (M. Malve juhtimisel) ning andis võimaluse käesolevas kogumikus avaldada artikli, mis sisaldab samas 2010. a toiminud uuringute tulemusi (vt M. Mägi jt). Teistest ehitusmälestistega seotud välitöödest tõuseb esile Virtsu läänlinnuse uurimine (tabel 1: 153; V. Kadakas), mille põnevaid tulemusi tutvustatakse järgnevatel lehekülgadel.

Kalmistute ja muude matusepaikade uuringuid jagus mitmele poole. G. Vedru dokumenteeris Tallinnas Haabersti linnaosas asunud kivistkalmet (tabel 1: 11), kust leidis nii ühe pinnapealse matuse kui ka väljapoole kalmet tehtud surffist inimluid. Mõnevõrra problemaatiline on Saarnakörve kesk- ja varauusaegse kalmistu uurimine (jn 5), sest objekti päätstekaevamine (tabel 1: 67, jn 5; P. Piirits) algas siis kui hinnanguliselt pool muistisest oli juba Tallinna-Tartu maantee teetööde käigus hävinud. Hiiumaal uuriti Käinas inimluude leiukohta (tabel 1: 82, M. Reppo) ning tehti kindlaks, et need pärinevad täitepinnastest, mis toodi ilmselt 1980. aastatel Käina kirikaiast. Samuti kontrolliti 1920. aastate leiuteateid Käina kihelkonna matusekohast ning muistis õnnestuski paari uuringuaugu ning kohalike elanike luuleide nimetavate teadete abil tuvastada. Jõhvi kirikaias koguti keskkütte trassitööde käigus (tabel 1: 83; A. Kriiska) arvukalt lahtisi inimluid. Toris jätkusid seevastu välitööd juba varem kaevatud kesk- ja varauusaegsel kalmistul (tabel 1: 156; M. Malve), üht-lasi leiti maakividest vundament, mis võib kuuluda 17. saj puitkirikule. Kergus tegeleti lubamatu kaevetöö käigus päevalvalgele tulnud luude talletamisega – kokku leiti vähemalt 12 indiviidile kuuluvaid luustike fragmente (tabel 1: 154; M. Malve).

Asulakohtade uurimise osas toimusid olulised välitööd Narva jõe alamjoooksule jääl vail kivi- ja varase metalliaja asulakohtadel (tabel 1: 93–95) mis on kokku võetud A. Kriiska jt poolt kirjutatud ülevaateartiklis. Lüganusele leidis T. Jonuks (tabel 1: 84) väljapool kaitsealust asulakohta aset leidnud kaevetöödel rauaaegset keraamikat, koldeasemeid ning majapidamislohke, ulatuslikumate uuringutega jätkas P. Ööbik (tabel 1: 86). Kergliiklustee töödel Kehalas (tabel 1: 109; A. Kraut) avastati ilmselt uusaegse sauna või sepikojaga seostavaid jälgia, samuti pronksesemete katkeid, mis viitavad arvatavale rauaaegse matusepaigale. Viljandis uuriti Huntaugu viikingi- ja hilisrauaaegset asulakohta (tabel 1: 192, 193; K. Randoja, R. Vissak) mis jäab ordulinnusest u 650 m edelasse.

Välitöödega (jn 6) täpsustati asustuspesa piire, leiti 15–30 cm tüsedune kultuurkihi ning nimetamis-väärsemaist leidudest metallitööga seotud esemeid. Üsna ebatalvine välitöö toimus Helmes (tabel 1: 187; H. Valk), kus puhastati kohalik ohvriallikas kividest ja 20. saj II poole ja 21. saj alguse ohvrimüntidest jm panustest.

Linnade arheoloogilised uuringud jätkasid laias laastus varasemat mustrit, seda esmajoones väike- linnade puhul, kus reeglina toimub vaid tagasi-hoidlikus ulatuses uuringuid. Numbriliselt enim lube väljastati Tallinnas (55), järgnesid Pärnu oma kolme kaitsealaga (30) ning Viljandi (18) ja Tartu (15). Maakonnakeskustes oli ilmselt pindalalt kõige mahukamaks jätkutööd Paides, kuid Posti tn 12 u 800 m² kaevand (tabel 1: 102; P. Piirits) ei pakkunud mullusega vörreldavat tulemust. Märksa tulemuslikumaks osutusid uuringud Tartus ja neist enim üllatuskoht – oktoobris 2018 avastatud keskaegne surnuaed Kalevi tänaval (jn 7; tabel 1: 167; M. Malve). Uuringutulemuste põhjal võib oletada, et nüüd õnnestus lokaliseerida keskaegne püha Antoniuse kalmistu, mida varem seostati Riia tn äärse varauusaegse surnuaiga. Tallinnas tehti mitmeid üllatavaid avastusi. Vanalinnas olid olulisemateks töödeks Raekoja platsi äärse Apteegi tn mitme kinnistu hoonestuse dokumenteerimine (tabel 1: 5; R. Vissak), veelgi enam aga Pikk 70 jätku-uurimised (tabel 1: 28; M. Reppo) kus Meremuuseumi hoovist leiti mitu 14. saj teise poolde dateeritud ehituskonstruktsiooni. Neist vahest märkimisväärseim on sade- ja reoveekanalı avastamine (jn 8). Toompeal tehti üks aasta leidudest, sest Piiskopi aia rekonstrueerimisel (tabel 1: 50) tuli nähtavale keskaegse hoone vundamendid. Seda tutvustab M. Reppo artikkel käesolevas kogumikus. Põnevust jätkus ka ajaloolistesse eeslinnadesse. C. R. Jakobsoni tn 13 kaevamised (tabel 1: 6) kinnitasid 1930. aastate leiuteadet, et piirkonnas asub varauusaegne kalmistu. Uuringutest saab lähemalt lugeda M. Malve jt artiklist. Vahest veidi ootamatu oli hästi säilinud keskaegse kultuurkihi ja struktuuride päevalvalgele tulek Estonia pst 7 hoovist (tabel 1: 8; E. Heinloo), millest annab kogumikus ülevaate uuringuid juhatanud arheoloog. Põnevaid tulemusi pakkus Pärnu mnt äärne. Pärnu mnt 31 ja 41 uuringuil leiti varase metalliaegse ja võib-olla veelgi varasema asustusegevuse järgi, sh põlenud struktuuridest (tabel 1: 30–31). Pärnu mnt 59 kinnistu (tabel 1: 32; E. Heinloo, M. Malve) pakkus täiendust juba varasemast teada oleva varauusaegse matusepaiga osas. Seekord tehti kindlaks Põhjasõja aegse Roots'i garnisoni matuseid, veidi ootamatult osutus üle poole maetust naisteks. Kuid vieldamalt kõige põnevam avastus tehti Kalamajas. Kuigi

tähtsaks lisanduseks on Jahu tn 5 kaevamistel saadud töendid 16. saj asustusest (tabel 1: 13; R. Bernotas), pälvib edaspidi kahtlemata palju suuremat tähelepanu Jahu tn 6 ja Väike-Patarei tn 1 vahelisest kvartalist (tabel 1: 14; R. Bernotas, K. Randoja) avastatud hiliskeskaegne prügiladestus oma kümnete tuhandete leidudega. Kuidas see hakkab meie teadmisi 15. saj lõpu – 16. saj alguse hansalinna ainelise kultuuri osas muutma, sellest räägib käesoleva kogumiku mahukaim kirjatöö (vt E. Russowi jt artiklit).

Maaстikuinspekteerijoonid (tabel 2) pakkusid mõnda uut ka 2018. aastal, osad avastused leiavad eraldi käsitelu järgnevais artiklites (vt Mägi; Tamla ja Kiudsoo ning Rammo ja Smirova artikleid). Paljud leiukohad avastati hobotsijate tegevuse tulemusel, nt Lööne noorema rauaaja matuse- ja kultuspai (Mägi, käesolev kogumik). H. Valk käis koos hobotsijatega mitme Võru ja Valga maakonnas asuva kabelikoha asemel situatsiooni kaardistamas, samuti täpsustasid nad Härma matusepaiga piire. Korraldati ka mõned spetsiaalsed uute leiukohtade otsingud. M. Roio ja A. Baburin tegutsesid Peipsi järve põhja- ja loodekaldal ning leidsid mitmeid esmajoones kiviaega dateeritavaid asustusjälgi. K. Johanson ja T. Jonuks korja-

sid tänapäeval Narva linna territooriumile jäätvaitt Vepsküla ja Vasa alalt keraamikat, mis järgnenud välitööde põhjal osutusid neoliitilise ja varase metalliajaga asustusega seotuiks (vt Kriiska jt käesolev kogumik). A. Vindi avastas 2018. aastal 7 objekti: neist neli asula-kohta Sangaste kihelkonnas Kibena ja Ruuna külas ning Rõngu kihelkonnas Soontaga külas lisandus selles üks asulakohat ja tiiks leiukoht.

Kokkuvõtteks võib tödeda, et 2018. aasta oli üldiselt üsna tüüpiline arheoloogiline aasta, mis tõi endaga kaasa palju kohalikul tasandil olulist informatsiooni, sh mitmel juhul koostöös hobotsijatega. Muutuseks võrreldes eelmise aastaga oli suurem päästekaevamiste hulk, tänu ehitusbuumile Tallinnas, mis tõi endaga kaasa ülalmainitud põnevad leiud, sh Muinsuskaitseameti 25. juubelil aasta leiu tiitli pälvinud Jahu – Väike-Patarei tänavate leiukollektiooni. Samal üritusel pärjati hea uurija tiitliga Peeter Piirits, varasemad Muinsuskaitseameti kollegid, arheoloogid Ants Kraut ja Jaan Tamm pälvisid tänu seoses panusega ameti asutamisesse 1990. aastate alguses. Pärandi hoidjaks tunnistati Tõnis Rohtma Kuru vraki leidmise eest.