



Archaeological fieldwork in 2023

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INTRODUCTION

In 2023, altogether 238 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place (Fig. 1, Table 1). 228 permits¹ were issued, 202 by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 26 by the Division of Cultural Heritage of Tallinn City Government (TLPA). At least in ten cases (Table 1: 6, 10, 13, 22, 24, 28, 47, 89, 92, 167), the fieldwork was carried out either with pre-2023 permits or conducted on sites that do not require official permission from the heritage officials (i.e. sites that are not under heritage protection). As of the time of writing (late October 2024), the submitted report covers slightly more than 75% of the issued permissions.

The amount of fieldwork in 2023 is a little above the average of the archaeological activities of the past ten years (2014–2023), the average annual being 227 cases. In general, the division by the selected method has remained, by and large, the same (Fig. 2). As usual, the majority of the fieldwork falls into the category of supervision/monitoring (in 2023, 165), followed by preliminary investigations (31), small-scale research studies (21), landscape surveys (11), and last but not least, a few larger open area rescue excavations (10). The stable numbers should attest that, at least for now, Estonian archaeology is in a balanced position despite some external factors that have rocked the society and the political and economic environment, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and a steadily approaching recession over the past four or five years.

By and large, the overall composition of the fieldwork follows previous patterns (Fig. 3). Also in 2023, most of the investigations were connected to the redevelopment of the urban

¹ The actual number was higher but eight permits were either annulled or postponed into the next year.

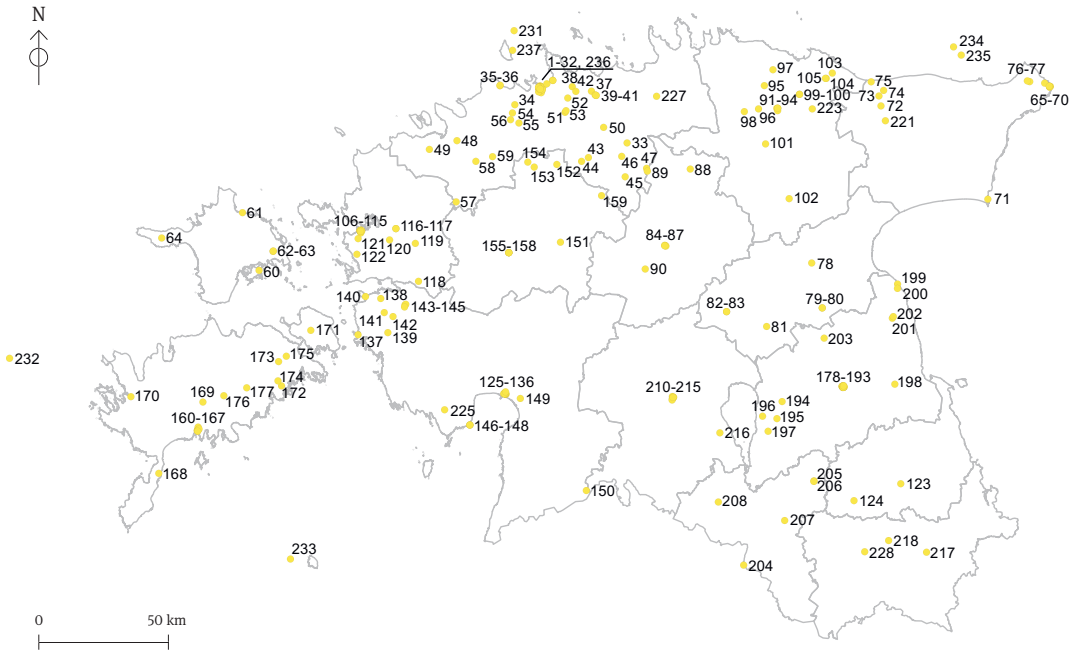


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2023.

Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2023. aastal.

Map / Kaart: Ulla Kadakas

and historical suburban space, although there has been a shift towards smaller investigations as the amount of rescue excavations has dropped from 16 cases in 2022 to ten open area digs in 2023. It is evidenced by the change of building methods (more piling or preferring light constructions) and by fewer available areas suitable for redevelopment in major towns than previously. In rural areas, the fieldwork follows the path of the preceding years, being usually necessitated either by roadworks or the reconstruction of pipelines. The study of burial sites continued on a more modest level than a few years ago, as no large-scale excavations on medieval and later cemeteries or mass graves were organised.

Some minor changes are visible in organisations and individuals active in this domain. The number of institutions has risen by two newcomers, and at least 37 (as compared to 32 in 2022) individuals were involved in fieldwork, although this number might be even greater as not all the researchers' names appear on the official permit. Again, two major universities (the University of Tartu and Tallinn University) conducted research-related fieldwork. Non-profit organisations MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ÕES, and a new entrant MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda undertook both rescue and research investigations, similarly to three museums (MM, SALM, SM). Among commercial enterprises, alongside the well-known companies OÜ Arheograator, OÜ Arheox, OÜ Muinaslabor, OÜ Muinasprojekt, OÜ Tentel Disain, Tuukritööde OÜ and OÜ Tõrvajõe, a new company – OÜ Nautic Trade – was represented with two investigations. Unsurprisingly, according to the issued permits, the most active fieldworker in 2023 was again Gurly Vedru with 51 cases, followed by Mihkel Tammet with 46 and Rivo Bernotas with 24 permits. These numbers are inconclusive as the workload is often fully or partially delegated to other archaeologists in the same enterprise.

RESEARCH-RELATED INVESTIGATIONS

Perhaps the most surprising and positive alteration compared with the last overview is another peak in the research-related fieldwork, from 15 interventions in 2022 (Russow *et al.* 2023, 11ff) to 21 in 2023. This change has occurred, as, in addition to the usual academic institutions and museums, some of the studies were initiated by local communities, as was noted already a year ago (*ibid.*, 12). The following years will show whether this is a brief rise of interest or a new emerging trend.

The temporal scope of the research-related fieldwork was once again very broad, stretching from the distant past to the 20th century. From the earlier part, heavily disturbed deposits of a settlement site on the Island of Hiiumaa in close vicinity of a Bronze Age burial site at **Kõneste** (Table 1: 64; Aivar Kriiska *et al.*, OÜ Arheograator) were studied. The first season on that spot gave mixed results; the collected artefactual evidence was dated from the late Neolithic to the early modern period, but the research continued in 2024 (Kriiska *et al.* 2023). In another Bronze Age settlement at **Asva** on the Island of Saaremaa (Table 1: 172; Uwe Sperling, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus / University of Rostock), a multi-year fieldwork project was finished. The principal investigator of this project, Uwe Sperling, with his team members, gives a brief overview of the most important outcome of the research on the following pages of the current journal (Sperling *et al.*, this volume). The survey and research excavation close to Asva, at **Koigi** (Table 1: 173; Karin Rannaäär, Mairi Kaseorg, TÜ) revealed that the numerous stone heaps are likely both the remains of the early agrarian activities as well as burial sites with dates covering the Bronze Age and Pre-Roman Iron Age. The results of this work have been summarised in the present volume (see Rannaäär *et al.*, this volume), as well as a revisit to the large 6th–13th-century burial field at **Ahli** in

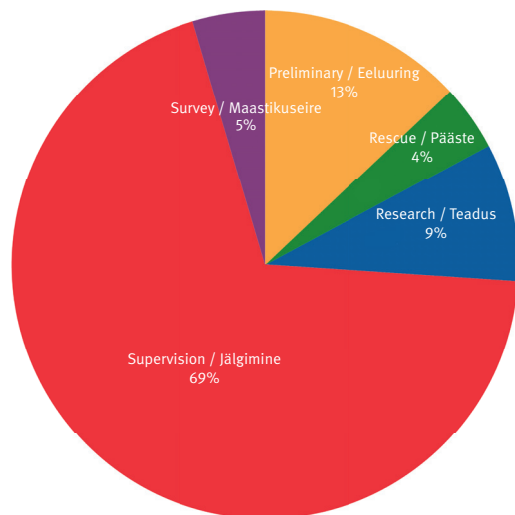


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2023.
 Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2023. aastal.
 Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

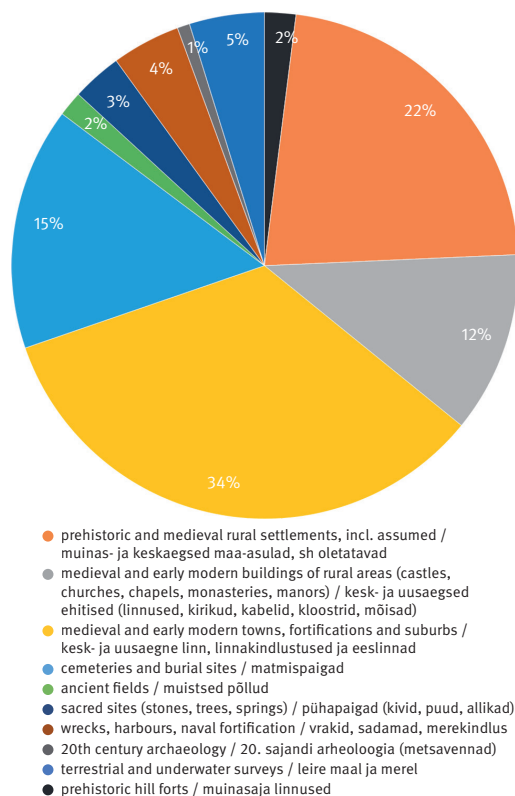


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.
 Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.
 Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas

western Estonia (Table 1: 122; Heikki Pauts, Mihkel Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), originally excavated decades ago (see Pauts, this volume). Besides the prehistoric settlement and burial sites archaeologists studied some Late Iron Age hill forts, and almost all of this work will be presented in the present issue with dedicated papers – the work at **Purtse** Taramägi in northern Estonia by Kristo Siig *et al.*, the study of **Vatla** in western Estonia by Heiki Valk and a most extensive research in **Valjala**, Saaremaa by Marika Mägi. In the fourth investigated hill fort, at **Rosma** in southeastern Estonia (Table 1: 123; H. Valk, TÜ), the fieldwork continued on the location of the former granary (Gadalšina & Valk 2023), erected long after the prehistoric fortification fell out of use in the early 13th century during the forced Christianisation of the region. Excavations at the Ski-jumping Hill in Viljandi were related to the same events – there the former habitation area was used in 1223 during the siege of the Viljandi hill fort. For a detailed report, see the paper by Valk & Suni in the present volume.

Research investigations at medieval and later sites are usually also rather small-scale. An unusual task was locating the medieval parish church of **Saarde**, currently in Jäärja village (Table 1: 150), which was abandoned in the late 17th century. Both metal detector studies and sondages revealed a handful of items, several of which are rather uncommon for rural settlements, but the church walls could not be located (Oks 2023). At the vassal castle of **Rannu** (Table 1: 197; H. Valk, TÜ), two sondages were dug to locate archaeological deposits on the outer bailey and the settlement site in front of it. It appeared, however, that the strata had been disturbed during the 20th century, and only a few of the collected finds indicated habitation during the medieval and early modern periods (Raudsepp & Valk 2023a).

While the cemetery and chapel site of Siksälä in the southeastern border areas of current Estonia is well-known, investigations of contemporaneous cemeteries in the region have been rare. At **Loosi** (Table 1: 217; H. Valk, TÜ), the fieldwork aimed to locate the chapel site, and to study the cultural traditions of the eastern part of Võrumaa, close to the medieval border with Pskov. The results have been described by the leader of the project Heiki Valk and members of his team (Valk *et al.*, this volume). Another late medieval and post-medieval chapel site was studied on the other side of Estonia at Saastna (Table 1: 140; Anton Pärn, SALM; H. Valk, TÜ), on the shore of Matsalu Bay. In the second season work continued on the opened area with three smaller extensions, unearthing 11 burials of which some belong to the post-chapel period. Interestingly, a hundred or so fragments of burnt bones might indicate that the chapel was built either on top or close to the prehistoric burial site (Pärn *et al.* 2023). The study of the chapel site will continue in the following years, although on a much lesser scale. And, not far from Saastna, in the medieval urban settlement of **Lihula**, a GPR study mainly on the territory of outer baileys of the medieval castle revealed a larger east-west directional building just outside the fortification zone (Table 1: 144; Siig *et al.* 2023, 55).

Some fieldwork also involved sites with a more recent past. In Kärkla, on the Island of Hiiumaa, the local heritage society initiated mapping of a former cemetery and chapel site of the Swedish-speaking population from the 18th century (Table 1: 61; Monika Reppo; Martin Malve, OÜ Arheograator). The results were modest, as the foundation of the chapel was not located, only a narrow area with stray human bones was charted, and in addition, two WWII-period firing positions were documented (Reppo & Malve 2023). In Harju and Järva Counties, the remains of two bunkers of the partisan movement known as the Forest Brothers were investigated by military enthusiasts in Voose and Vetepere (Table 1: 47, 89; Mauri Kiudsoo, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus).

Interesting results were gained from underwater sites as well. Like in 2022, the Estonian Maritime Museum revisited the late 16th-century wreck ‘Nargen’ near the Island of Naissaar

(Table 1: 237; Ivar Treffner, MM), discovered in 2015 (Mäss & Russow 2016). The new diving was devised to check the condition of the ship remains that seem to have considerably eroded during the last decade and get some new data on the ship type that might be different from what was initially thought. Some new evidence brought the study of the cargo, probably resulting in the first underwater evidence of the osmund iron trade to Estonia (Treffner 2024). Surveys of the other wreck sites recently reported to the museum helped to broadly identify a few ships, the most intriguing being a sailing ship named Nimetu-55 (Eng. Nameless-55). Initially, it was thought to be a large (45 metres long, 10 metres wide) Swedish man-of-war from the beginning of the 18th century, but it turned out to be an assumed early 20th-century sailer (Fig. 4; Ivar Treffner, pers. comm.).

RESCUE AND SALVAGE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Archaeology of rural areas

In 2023, 99 archaeological salvage investigations were organized in rural areas and smaller settlements related to construction or other ground works. Fieldwork was carried out on an area of approximately 606 500 m² (60.65 ha) according to survey plans and reports (Fig. 5). These were mainly watching briefs or small-scale interventions (80), in addition to 13 preliminary research and, unfortunately, six follow-up documentations at sites where the contractors had either ignored or not understood the need for archaeological research. The fieldwork concerned 108 monuments. In addition to these, four field reconnaissances were carried out to assess possible presence of archaeological heritage prior to planning road reconstructions, training grounds for defence forces and mining activities, also three remote sensing surveys, i.e. analysis of written sources, historical maps and archaeological reports.



Fig. 4. The figurehead of a probable early 20th-century sailing ship.

Jn 4. Arvatava 20. sajandi alguse purjelaeva kääliku. Photo / Foto: Ivar Treffner

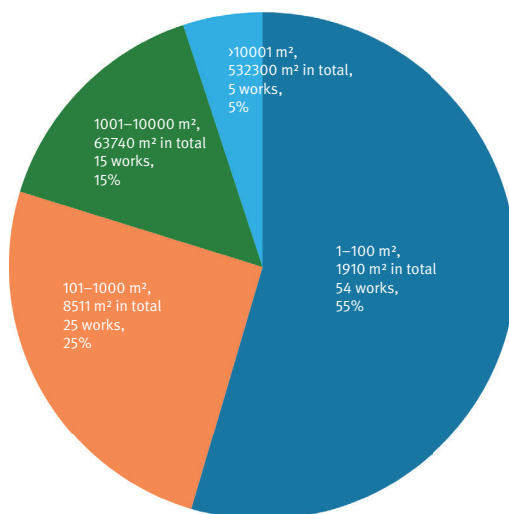


Fig. 5. Areas covered by archaeological investigations, including the size of the surveyed area, total area investigated, number of works, and the proportion of investigations in rural areas. A smaller surveyed area limits the effectiveness of the survey results for assessing the preservation of the entire archaeological monument. In contrast, a larger surveyed area increases the likelihood that not all heritage features will be discovered during the assessment of archaeological values.

Jn 5. Arheoloogiliste uuringutega hõlmatud maa-alad (uuritud ala suuruse vahemik, selliselt uuritud alad kokku, tööde hulk ja osakaal maapiirkondades toimunud uuringute seas). Mida väiksem oli uuringuala, seda vähem saab uuringutulemuse põhjal hinnata arheoloogiapärandi säilivust tervel muistisel. Mida ulatuslikum oli uuringuala, seda tõenäosem on, et arheoloogiliste väärtuste hindamisel ei pruugitud kõiki pändielemente avastada.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas

In more than half of the cases, monitoring and archaeological excavations were necessitated by works that required extensive areas and depths to be dug up: installation of sewerage pipelines, bio-treatment plants, water pipes and underground heating contours (26 surveys in total), the construction of a number of roads and a boat harbour (11), the construction of new buildings or the renovation of old ones (6). Surface and rather mixed layers of soil were touched by conservation works on monuments and landscaping works (12). Installation of electricity and telecommunication lines (22) and construction of various types of small structures (3) was generally small-scale, enabling to document the deposition of soil layers on monuments and search for archaeological cultural layer markers, but this type of work does not generally lead to the discovery of potential constructions.

Of the 108 monuments examined, 60 were in the core of the monument, 38 were within the protection zone of the monument, and ten investigations were carried out immediately outside the limits of the monument or its protection zone. Archaeological heritage features (cultural layers, finds) were recovered from 56 sites or in the vicinity of the monument.

Prehistoric and historical settlement sites

In the countryside, the majority of the surveys – 49 sites – concerned prehistoric and historical settlement sites. Archaeological layers and finds were recovered from 24 different sites, of which eight were the most informative.

In the village of Oru (Table 1: 44; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt), in Kose municipality, Harjumaa, a couple of Late Iron Age household areas were found prior to the construction of a light traffic route within the protection zone of the settlement site. Households may, however, have existed in this location until the area was turned into a manor field in the 19th century (Tammet & Heikkilä 2023). In Raasiku municipality, Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) carried out a preliminary survey in Perila village (Table 1: 50), to identify the most favourable site for a new dwelling, i.e. the one with the smallest impact on the archaeological layer. Pottery sherds and animal bones were recovered from test pits excavated all over the property. Pottery was dated to the late prehistoric, medieval and Early Modern periods. Other markers of the cultural layer were most intense in the north-western part of the property (Vedru 2023a). On the land of Kääru farm, in the village of Vanamõisa in Saue municipality (Table 1: 56; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt), archaeological excavations were carried out prior to the construction of a new building. It revealed Late Iron Age (possibly earlier) structures and finds, including a hearth site, a well, etc. The cultural layer of the settlement extends also northwards, further than the protected monument area. The continuous occupation of the settlement was also indicated by finds from later periods, including a 16th-century hoard of eleven coins (Tammet 2023a). In a survey in Suurküla, Lääne-Harju municipality (Table 1: 48; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), the archaeologist identified a thick occupation layer, but no earlier finds than the Early Modern Period were recovered (Vedru 2024a). In contrast, a few years earlier (Russow *et al.* 2021, table 1: 59), a number of cultural layers of different settlement sites were found about a hundred metres to the south-east of the surveyed site. During the surveys that started in late autumn 2020 and continued in the first half of 2021, archaeological excavations were carried out on a total area of ca. 7400 m² during the construction of the Ämari airbase entrance and security gate. In the area both inside and outside the site and the protection zone, occupation layers of settlements of pre-ceramic Stone Age, Iron Age and the Middle Ages were found: postholes, hearths and depressions indicating human activity (Bernotas & Läänemägi 2024).

In Jõgeva County, the reconstruction of the Tallinn-Tartu-Võru-Luhamaa highway in the Neanurme-Pikknurme section (Table 1: 81; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt) did not reveal any archaeological layers or finds from monuments or burial sites as might have been expected on the basis of archival information. However, in Pikknurme, a 50–70 cm thick archaeological layer, characteristic of the settlement site, was revealed in one study area, which contained rubble and a representative quantity of finds from Early Modern and Modern periods and which had been in places trodden hard in a manner characteristic of the yard area (Tammet 2023b). The reconstruction of the road in Viru-Nigula, Lääne-Viru County, near the church and churchyard (Table 1: 105; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt) revealed that a medieval cemetery had been built on the settlement site inhabited from the Roman Iron Age until the 13th century (see Malve *et al.* for more details in this volume). Regarding the construction of a boat harbour in Sindi-Lodja, Paikuse municipality, Pärnu County (Table 1: 149; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), neither the city of Pärnu as contractor nor the builder understood the nature of the Mesolithic settlement layer buried beneath the sediment layers. Supplemented by insufficient communication with archaeologists (Harju 2024) this led to mandatory follow-up excavations of the removed layers to be carried out in 2025. In Tabivere, Tartumaa (Table 1: 203; A. Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator), archaeological monitoring led by Aivar Kriiska during the reconstruction of a dwelling house, identified a well-preserved cultural layer of a medieval settlement (man-made hollows, pottery, etc.) at the site (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.). In Valga County, a ditch was cleaned at the foot of the Otepää ancient hill fort (Table 1: 206; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda). The ditch has been cleaned regularly over the years with no archaeological surveillance, the excavated soil is piled up along the ditch. Surveys have confirmed that the cultural layer of the settlement, rich in finds, is in places more than a metre thick. As the area is generally excessively wet, there is a high probability that the cultural layer may also contain artefacts of organic material and possibly timber elements from former buildings (Tammet 2023c).

Medieval and Early Modern castles, manor houses and churches

The archaeological investigation of medieval stone castles was mainly driven by conservation work. In Vasknarva in Ida-Virumaa (Table 1: 71; Villu Kadakas, FIE), as a continuation of the work in 2021 (Russow *et al.* 2022, 18), a mural staircase leading from the main floor to the basement of the main castle, located in its river-facing wall (Fig. 6), was cleared of collapse debris, and the remains of steps and a small window were documented (V. Kadakas, pers. comm.). At Laiuse in Jõgevamaa (Table 1: 78; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), stone and mortar rubble deposited during conservation work



Fig. 6. Opened mural staircase in the medieval border castle of Vasknarva.

Jn 6. Keskaegses Vasknarva piirilinnuses välja puhastatud müüritrepp.

Photo / Foto: Villu Kadakas

was removed near the castle walls and used to fill in the holes dug in the battles of WWII (Tammet 2023d). In the Põltsamaa castle (Table 1: 82; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt), a medieval water well in the middle of the courtyard was reopened (M. Tammet, pers. comm.).

Based on the findings of the 2014 archaeological building survey (Kadakas 2014), the removal of collapse debris from the outer edge of the outer wall of the main floor rooms of the medieval manor house of Angerja in Rapla County started in late autumn (Table 1: 152; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvare Kultuurikoda), but the bulk of the work and survey took place in 2024 (V. Kadakas, M. Tammet, pers. comm.). In Tarvastu, Viljandi County, the floor/level of the main castle gateway was cleared. In addition, a secondary wall blocking the gate passage crosswise was found, which indicates that part of the passage was still in use after the destruction of the castle in the late 16th century, although not in its original function (Tammet 2023e).

In connection with various building works, twelve mainly modern smaller centres of power – the manors or their surroundings – were also investigated. The most productive were G. Vedru's investigations at the main manor house of Kasti in Rapla County (Table 1: 155–158; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), built in the second half of the 18th century and the early 19th century, in connection with the installation of drainage, ground heating systems, water and electricity connections. In written sources, the first mention of a castle in Kasti dates from 1478. The basic plan of the fortress, which was destroyed in the Livonian War in 1560, is depicted on a map drawn by Samuel Waxelberg in 1687 to the east of the manor house. The existing manor house was later partially built on top of the castle (Hein 2016, 92–93). In 2023, probably the walls of the castle were discovered 10–15 cm below the present ground level in the courtyard of the manor. Walls were also discovered near the eastern wall of the manor house 60–80 cm below the ground level (Vedru 2023b and sources and studies cited therein). In Kostivere in Harju County, Luua in Jõgeva County and Laimjala in Saaremaa (Table 1: 37, 79, 174), manorial park elements and the remains of Early Modern buildings with economic function were documented. No archaeological structures, layers or artefacts were recovered from these other manors.

In Valga County, the church and churchyard of Helme (Table 1: 208; H. Valk, ÕES) were also subject to salvage survey. The removal of rubble from between the ruins was intended to be accompanied by archaeological monitoring, but archaeologists were not called in. Metal detector studies of the interior of the church after the debris removal revealed some medieval coins and probably remains of a pillar. A few additional fragments of stove tiles were recovered from the debris, which had been laid inside the churchyard east of the church, and a few other Early Modern finds in the churchyard (Raudsepp & Valk 2023b).

Burial sites

Of the 34 burial sites surveyed in 2023, human remains and archaeological finds were found at 15. Mostly, loose human remains were collected from the cemetery surface, but in six cases, *in situ* burials were documented, or the cemetery area was specified. In this volume, three of them are presented in a comprehensive article: the study of the localisation of the church and cemetery of Peeteristi in Ida-Viru County by Martin Malve and Monika Reppo (Table 1: 76), the rescue work in Viru-Nigula, Lääne-Viru County by Malve *et al.* (Table 1: 105), and, thirdly, the study of the delimitation of the cemetery area in the village of Liu near Audru, Pärnu County, conducted over the last three years (2021–2023) by G. Vedru (Table 1: 146–148).

At least 20 burial plots were found on the edge of the village cemetery known as Kalmemännik on the border of the villages of Nõrava and Saula in Harju County during the construction of a light traffic road (Table 1: 44; M. Tammet, Raija Katarina Heikkilä,

OÜ Muinasprojekt). The bones were not excavated but covered with a 70 cm thick layer of sand and left under the new road (Tammets & Heikkilä 2023). In Kanepi, Põlva County (Table 1: 124; M. Tammet, M. Malve, OÜ Muinasprojekt), a car park was planned to be renewed, and rainwater drainage ditches to be constructed in the area in front of the church. The Transport Administration, the contractor of the work, abandoned its plan after studying the information gathered during the 2003 rescue survey. At that time, archaeologist Peeter Piirits excavated 86 skeletons in the area subject to piping works. As the churchyard at Kanepi was much larger in the medieval and Early Modern periods than today, an estimated 600 burials would have had to be excavated. The works were reorganised; only the road paving was renewed, and the already open pipe trench was explored. New fieldwork was limited to the excavation of five complete adult skeletons (Malve 2023a). At Kalbu in Rapla County (Table 1: 151; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), Ants Kraut documented nine skeletal fragments during the installation of a communication cable in a 40 cm wide trench. Two skeletons were in their original position, while the others had been disturbed by earlier excavations. There were no artefacts with the skeletons (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). The artefacts recovered during the 2008 survey suggest an Early Modern village cemetery (Vedru *et al.* 2009, 129–131). In addition to the aforementioned surveys, work carried out in the churchyard in Simuna, Lääne-Viru County (Table 1: 102; Tõnno Jonuks, OÜ Muinaslabor) and Anseküla, Saaremaa (Table 1: 168; Garel Püüa, SM), provided further information on the construction history of the churches (Jonuks 2023a; Püüa 2023).

Ancient fields and natural sites

In Harju County, ancient field systems in Ilmandu (Table 1: 35, 36; M. Tammet, A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt) in Harku municipality and in Liivamäe (Table 1: 38; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt) in Jõelähtme municipality were surveyed in 2023 in connection with the planned housing construction. Major investigations were carried out in Ilmandu: the locations of clearance heaps and banks were first localised by remote sensing methods and then by fieldwork on two properties, and proposals were made for further investigations (Kraut & Tammet 2023; Tammet & Kraut 2023).

Eight surveys were carried out in the vicinity of cup-marked stones and other holy natural sites, the most peculiar of which was the clearing of a sacrificial spring in the village of Laitse in Harjumaa (Table 1: 59; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus). The bottom of the well and the excavated soil were examined by hand and also checked with a metal detector (Fig. 7). The oldest find was a 1 kopeck coin from 1893 or 1895, all the other coins were from the recent past and had been cast there by the current owners of the property. By agreement with the National Heritage Board and the owners of the property, the recovered coins will be returned to the spring (Vedru 2024b).



Fig. 7. Clearing of a sacrificial spring in the village of Laitse.

Jn 7. Ohvriallika puhastamine Laitse külas.

Photo / Foto: Gurly Vedru

Archaeological heritage assessment on construction sites

As mentioned above, seven archaeological heritage assessments were carried out in 2023 for major construction or mining projects. Three works involved only remote sensing techniques. Nine archaeological sites were marked on the 22 km Sillamäe-Narva section of the Tallinn-Narva state highway, where archaeological mapping should be carried out prior to road construction (Reppo and Kriiska 2023a). A similar survey on the 21 km Kernu-Päädeva section of the Tallinn-Pärnu-Ikla highway identified 11 survey areas (Reppo and Kriiska 2023b). A remote sensing survey by G. Vedru on a total of about 20 km of road between Kose and Purila identified 24 smaller or larger potential monuments requiring further fieldwork (Vedru 2023c).

In the Estonian Defence Forces' Soodla training area, 61 potential archaeological sites were identified by analysing spatial data and archival sources. As a result of the landscape survey, the character of the sites was specified and finally, seven sites were identified that lie within the area of the planned construction works and therefore require further archaeological investigation (Tammets 2023f). In southern Estonia, 25 potential archaeological sites were initially identified during the remote sensing survey of the Nursipalu training field, and 15 of these were identified during fieldwork as being within the area of the training field extension, hence requiring further archaeological investigation (Tammets and Tvauri 2023).

Archaeology of urban areas

In 2023, archaeological research of the urban environment was somewhat less busy than in the previous year, as the scale of fieldwork decreased both in number (124 cases in 2022, 102 in 2023), and apparently also in the size of the studied areas. On the other hand, it is good to note that next to the main centres (Tallinn and Tartu), smaller towns also received growing archaeological attention. Besides the usual centres like Pärnu (12 sites, including one outside the medieval New Pärnu), Viljandi and Kuressaare (both 7 investigated sites), and Narva (6 sites), some other places benefitted from more attention than has been an average in previous years, for example Haapsalu (10 sites), Rakvere and Paide (both 4), and after several years, a watching brief was also conducted in Valga. In all, even if the archaeologically studied areas are normally relatively modest, fieldwork offers new information on the urban and suburban space, be it negative (nothing found, previously disturbed deposits) or positive.

Positive outcomes are especially well visible in **Narva**. Here, the previous desktop assessment helped discover the Russian troops' fortifications built during the siege of Narva in 1700. It is an important find, as this military conflict between the Swedish and Russian forces has been internationally very well known and researched, as well as from the point of view of material remains of the Early Modern period siege constructions – these tangible elements rarely survive on the landscape after they have lost their function. In 2023, however, Ilja Davõdov (Table 1: 69; Sven Udam, I. Davõdov, Tõrvajõe OÜ) had a chance to study some of these elements and has now submitted an extensive report to our journal (see Davõdov & Malve, this volume). Other investigated areas in Narva provided additional data on the Early Modern period townscape lost since WWII. Most notably, the reshaping of Rüütli Street and the neighbouring Stockholm Square (Table 1: 66; S. Udam, Tõrvajõe OÜ) helped to document the late medieval to Modern period building history and, surprisingly, unearthed 17th–18th century burials within a densely built-up area (Malve 2023b).

Several watching briefs added to the previous data on the Early Modern and Modern period urban space in **Kuressaare**. Again, most of it relates to the 17th–19th-century development

of a small town, be it documenting the 18th–19th-century pavements and a gate (?) at Tolli Street (Table 1: 160; G. Püüa, SM), confirming the previous assumption on the very uneven natural relief of Kuressaare that necessitated large scale filling of depressions (Table 1: 164; G. Püüa, SM), or 17th–19th century building activities (Table 1: 165 and 161; G. Püüa, SM) nearby the medieval and later period fortification. The most interesting outcomes from the medieval prince-bishops castle (Table 1: 167; G. Püüa, T. Jonuks, OÜ Muinaslabor) and a modern era warehouse (Table 1: 163; G. Püüa, SM) have been published on the following pages by Garel Püüa (see Püüa, this volume).

Less informative was the monitoring work and preliminary research in and around the Hanseatic town of New **Pärnu**. Here, the archaeologically studied sites comprised light-scale activities such as watching briefs during the renewal of water and heating pipelines or installation of lightweight buildings that did not require deep foundation trenches. Thus, perhaps the best results were gained at Lootsi St. 10 (Table 1: 129; Rünno Vissak, MTÜ AEG) where the five trenches revealed substantial fill layers with occasional pieces of flint – a rather direct indication that this plot, near the Pärnu River mouth, was used for discarding the ship ballast (Vissak 2023). Another coastal town, **Haapsalu**, also offered interesting findings. Whereas about half of the fieldwork did not succeed to establish older deposits or structures, at least two other sites gave important additions to the previous knowledge on the border area of the medieval and later town. Thus the watching brief at Rütli St. 8 (Table 1: 108; M. Tammet, MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), just outside the medieval town wall, documented a fragment of the Early Modern foundation, 18th-century pavement and several pieces of carved stone (window jamb(?), portal(?)) that may originate from a medieval building inside the walled town (Tammet 2023g). A study of another site, in connection with the installation of water and sewerage pipes to the Saue St. 4 plot (Table 1: 110; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt and A. Pärn, SALM) helped to specify the location of the medieval town wall on the western side of the town. While the course of the town wall itself was established in 2021, now some unexpected later additions were uncovered. Namely, both a massive cellar with three cylinder vaults unearthed during the fieldwork and some walls built against the town wall might come from a former earthen fortification, built during the 17th century in protection against threats from the sea (Pärn & Tammet 2023).

Some new data was collected also from the inland towns. In **Paide**, archaeological monitoring that accompanied several trenchworks usually did not touch earlier deposits. In one case next to the previously mixed layers, however, a few fragments of 18th–19th-century cobblestone pavement were documented and another section of an Early Modern period earthen fortification – a fragment of scarp revetment – unearthed nearby the intersection of Parkali and Valli Streets (Table 1: 86; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus). In Väike-Aia St. 12 (Table 1: 87; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), the main outcome was the documentation of the moat in the profile (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). Rescue excavations at Tallinna St. 18 (Table 1: 85; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt) were more informative – both medieval and later cultural layers were revealed, as well as a tiny fraction of a possible medieval hearth or housing construction (Kraut 2023). In **Rakvere**, the results of the fieldwork were by and large the same: the study of the streets and open space provided minimal information, brief monitoring inside a late 18th-century building at Tallinna St. 3 (Table 1: 92; T. Jonuks, OÜ Muinaslabor) confirmed late medieval deposits beneath the walls of the house, and new aspects on the building history of the structure were acquired (Jonuks 2023b). In **Valga**, the sole monitoring in the heart of the town at Kesk St. 19 (Table 1: 204; A. Kraut, Kalle Lange, OÜ Muinasprojekt) added some

new (although relatively thin) evidence on the possible existence of late medieval or Early Modern period deposits within the urban space (Lange & Kraut 2023).

In **Viljandi**, five cases of monitoring took place within the medieval town. In the vicinity of Laidoneri Sq. 3 (Table 1: 211; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt), the trench unearthed a fragment of the northern wall of the medieval town church (for investigations in 2022, see Valk & Raudsepp 2023). The location was in accordance with earlier reconstructions of the church; no finds that would allow further conclusions could be collected (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). At Pikk St. 2, the reconstruction of a former barn revealed the inner side of the town wall below 18th-century constructions and also a cultural layer pre-dating the wall, yet the latter could not be dated (Piirots 2023, see Möllits & Haak 2022 for earlier investigations at that site). Electricity cables were installed at Pikk Street, over the former Franciscan monastery (Table 1: 210; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt). During monitoring, the walls of the monastery were documented. West of the medieval town, remains of a habitation layer pre-dating the manor house from the late 19th century could be recognised (A. Kraut, pers. comm.). Another continuous research project was carried out at the castle of the Teutonic Order in Viljandi, where debris removal at the first outer bailey, inside the so-called Clergy House (Table 1: 213) focused on a hypocaust stove, the mouth of which was unearthed last year. The results of the 2023 investigations have been summarized by the site directors (Valk & Raudsepp, this volume).

If we usually can concentrate on the downtown area while speaking of archaeological research in **Tartu** (altogether 16 permits in 2023), this year stands out for six investigations at Toomemägi, at the site of the prehistoric hill fort and medieval castle of the prince-bishop.

Investigations next to the observatory and the Astronomer's House southwest of it (Table 1: 191; M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt) revealed a layer with hand-made Rõuge-type pottery from the Viking Age, as well as house remains from the same period. A deposit with wheel-made pottery from the 11th century was revealed in the northern part of the hill fort area (Table 1: 190; M. Tammet, pers. comm.). Another pipeline to the same Astronomer's House (Table 1: 192; A. Kriiska, TÜ) revealed plough marks as the earliest traces of habitation at the opposite side of the moat, in the outer bailey. House remains dated to the 11th century were investigated next to the moat (Kriiska 2024) and an exceptional deposit of cereal grains, dated to the 13th century, appeared in the fill of the moat (Fig. 8) (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.). Yet another monitoring project at Toomemägi (Table 1: 183) revealed one of the walls of the bastion and two rainwater canals, all of which were first documented in 2015 next to the current trench (Tammet 2023h).



Fig. 8. Layer of burnt cereal at Tartu Toomemägi.

Jn 8. Põlenud vilja lade Tartu Toomemäel.

Photo / Foto: Irina Khrustaleva

Lossi Street, connecting Toomemägi with the Town Hall Square has been in the focus of archaeological research since the 1980s. At the Lossi St. 11/13 property (Table 1: 182; R. Vissak, MTÜ AEG), archaeological investigations started in 2021, with housing remains revealed in 2022 and 2023, and several ovens investigated in 2023. The results are presented by director of the fieldwork R. Vissak (this volume). Investigations at the Town Hall Square (Table 1: 187; R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox) were necessitated by the renovation of the town fountain ‘Kissing students’, one of the symbols of Tartu. It appeared that the medieval habitation layer with the earliest finds from the second half of the 13th century was unearthed. Earlier investigations in the vicinity have revealed a timber-framed building interpreted as market stalls (Metsallik & Tiirmaa 1981). Another investigation just next to the town wall took place because the City Government commissioned the reconstruction of a street running parallel to the town wall (Table 1: 193; R. Bernotas & K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox). Five test pits were made in the street area, two of which revealed a cobblestone pavement, presumably from the mid-16th or early 17th century, and debris layers above it, which also contained human bones. These may originate from a nearby cemetery (Bernotas & Randoja 2023).

Even if **Tallinn**’s archaeological activities look modest compared to the previous year (32 instances of fieldwork in 2023; 49 in 2022), there were still plenty of nice surprises. Likely, the biggest media-buzz focused on the large-scale excavations at Estonia Ave. 6 (Table 1: 3), where the joint expedition of OÜ Arheox (Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi, Mai-Britt Tomson) and MTÜ AEG (Peeter Piirits) studied a ca. 1500 m² large area in front of the extension of the Tallinn Scientific Secondary School. The main results and a selection of the numerous interesting finds will be introduced to the reader on the following pages (see Tomson *et al.*, this volume).

Other archaeological interventions within the borders of the present-day town were not so voluminous, yet brought up new insights into the urban past. From the historical core, monitoring work that started in 2022 and continued with a smaller excavation on Toompea Hill at Kiriku St. 1 (Table 1: 6; R. Bernotas *et al.*, OÜ Arheox) was finished. Here, the study of the former House of the Estonian Knighthood (Germ. *Estnische Ritterschaft*) brought to light mostly Modern period fill layers but also a few Late Medieval and Early Modern activities, including the foundations of the building preceding the present complex (Läänemägi 2024). Among the finds, a 15th-century (?) golden finger-ring – a rare find in Tallinn – deserves highlighting. From the studies inside the walls of the lower town, pipework at the corner of the Dunkri and Kullassepa Streets (Table 1: 2; R. Bernotas, K. Randoja, OÜ Arheox) helped to document the layers and structures close to the Town Hall Square. Besides the height of the natural ground, the findings included a rich 13th–14th-century layer with traces of leather- and woodwork, a fragment of an Early Modern water (?) channel as well as foundation walls of the Early Modern market stalls (Bernotas *et al.* 2023). Modest results were obtained from the renovation work of the Nunne, Pikk and Lai Streets (Table 1: 16; Rivo Bernotas *et al.*, OÜ Arheox) where patches of Medieval and Early Modern period streets have survived despite the full destruction of the deposits and structures during the 19th-century construction of wastewater channels (Bernotas *et al.* 2024). In the northern part of the old town, the replacement of the former heating system at Suur-Kloostri Street and the neighbouring plots (Table 1: 25; R. Bernotas *et al.*, OÜ Arheox) revealed numerous human bones and three *in situ* burials in the new trenches, all from the 17th–18th-century cemetery located nearby (Randoja 2024). But perhaps the most interesting results were obtained with the preliminary investigations of the medieval tower of the town wall, presently known as Saunatagune torn (Table 1: 15;



Fig. 9. Salvage excavation at Vana-Kalamaja Street in Tallinn in January 2023.

Jn 9. Vana-Kalamaja tänava kaevamised 2023. aasta jaanuaris.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

street had a slightly different angle than the present Vana-Kalamaja Street, inclined more towards the west. Apparently the area on both sides of the street was used as a field. On the Vana-Kalamaja Square, remains of a 17th-century house were unearthed, and below it, a fill layer with an abundant amount of stove tiles was found, probably brought from the walled town. A nearby 17th-century plot had a half-a-metre-thick deposit, rich in medieval finds originating probably from some *intra muros* site and used as garden fill (Jäger & Nurk 2024).

Finally, next to the other suburban sites that yielded interesting aspects either on the settlement history or about the Early Modern period material culture (e.g. Table 1: 7, 11, 18, 21, 26), another wreck found near the former harbour area deserves highlighting here. This wreck from Sadama St. 4 (Table 1: 22; R. Bernotas *et al.*, OÜ Arheox) was preserved as a 10.8 m long, 2.7 m wide and 1.2 m high section, lying on a former seabed. Based on the construction technology, it was probably a smaller single-masted sailing ship. Unfortunately, the dendrochronological analysis turned out ineffective, but the building technique and the anchor found below the ship suggest that the wreck was a late 13th-century or 14th-century vessel (Roio *et al.* 2024), being another valuable addition to the growing corpus of wreck finds in Tallinn. After the documentation, the wreck was transported to the designated resting place on the sea bed close to Naissaare Island (Tomson *et al.* 2024).

M. Tammet, OÜ Muinasprojekt). The complementary study (the first phase of the research took place in 2019) focused on collecting information on the preservation of the second floor of the tower. Somewhat surprisingly, the vault of the second floor was intact, and after the cleaning of the spiral staircase, it was estimated that the second floor of the tower is likely in good condition, but about 80% of it is filled with debris (Tammet 2024).

New interesting data was also acquired from the historical suburbs of Tallinn. A multi-year project at Kalamaja, aimed to create a better connection between the Medieval town core and the coastline, also included a substantial remake of the Vana-Kalamaja and Kotzebue Streets and Vana-Kalamaja Square (Table 1: 28; A. Kraut, OÜ Muinasprojekt). Some of the outcomes were briefly described also last year (Russow *et al.* 2023, 23), but the fieldwork done in winter and spring 2023, sometimes in unfavourable conditions (Fig. 9), added again important insights into the Medieval artery between the merchant town and the *Fischermay* suburban settlement. In all, the fieldwork revealed a 4.5–5 m wide rubble street with a ditch on its left side, dated to the late 14th – 16th century. This

LANDSCAPE SURVEYS

The following paragraphs focus on the landscape surveys and are accompanied by a table listing new sites discovered there (Table 2). MA provided ten licences for landscape surveys, such as fieldwalking and using search devices, for seven persons in 2023 (Table 1: 219–228). As usual, the number of people organising and participating in field surveys exceeds the number of licences. The results are comparable with previous years (e.g., Russow *et al.* 2021; 2022; 2023), and several district-specific (e.g., Foundation Osiliana in Saaremaa) or thematic projects (e.g., natural holy sites) continued on the same basis.

A new project titled ‘Estonia in 1100–1400: native society, traditions and culture in the time of changes’ (PRG1931 with acronym Esterra), funded by the Estonian Research Council and led by Heiki Valk (TÜ), started at the beginning of 2023. An essential part of the project is fieldwork to study the settlement patterns of the given period. In the first year, the research team focused on the surroundings of 13th–14th-century churches in southern Estonia. The information from archival records was checked, while find spots reported by hobby searchers and protected sites were also surveyed. The teams visited historical Tartumaa and Võrumaa districts, concentrating on the Puhja, Võnnu, Rannu, Rõngu, Sangaste, Põlva and Urvaste parishes. In addition to the numerous single potsherds discovered as stray finds (Table 2: 4, 16, 18–20), several new settlement sites were revealed during the fieldwork. The long-term settlement sites dated from the Prehistory to the Modern Era in Atra (Rannu), Karujärve (Nõo), Urvaste Paabumäe (Urvaste), and Palomõtsa (Rõuge) need highlighting in the context of the project (Table 2: 14, 17, 30, 32). In addition, yet unknown Medieval and Early Modern period villages and farmstead sites were also documented (Table 2: 15, 21, 22, 25, 27, 29, 28, 31).

Next, an overview of the Osiliana’s ongoing activities on Saaremaa Island will be given. As in previous years, in cooperation with local people and hobby searchers, the Osiliana team led by Marika Mägi checked several find spots reported by hobby searchers and studied a number of archival records on putative sites. For instance, they visited Kingli Stone Circle (currently in Audla village), from the vicinity of which some 10th–13th century stray finds have been found earlier, for example, a 10th-century Finnish type disc brooch. Kingli Stone Circle has traces of human activities from various periods around it. Hypothetically, the man-made stone circle may have marked a prehistoric meeting place – the site was easily accessible via sea in the Iron Age when the water level was higher, and it is located near Kingli manor, which was of importance later in the medieval period (Mägi 2024a).

In some cases, the conditions and boundaries of antiquities already protected were surveyed. In two cases, Mägi points out that the sites identified as ancient field systems should be reassessed, as they are in marshy areas unsuitable for agriculture (e.g., Mägi 2024b; 2024c). Instead, some stone cairns (Table 2: 10, 13) near these putative field remains may potentially be burial sites, which should be documented thoroughly and included in the protected area. One of those sites in Põlemaruske is comparable with Koigi, where several stone cairns have been studied recently, and human bone fragments and some finds have been discovered (Rannaäär *et al.* this volume). In addition, the cultural landscape was investigated in some places and looked for traces of harbours, settlements, and burial sites. For example, in Laheküla (Muhu Island; Table 2: 8), the finds and analysis of archival records indicate the existence of a harbour or a settlement and a putative medieval cemetery together with a chapel (Mägi 2024d). In addition, the Salme, Suurna, and Lassi villages and Länga find spots of hobby searchers have been already visited on several times (Mägi 2024e). This fieldwork and new discoveries helped to better interpret the information previously collected (Table 2: 9, 12).

In the spring of 2023, Pikne Kama and Liis Koppel (both MA) visited a find spot of an exciting discovery made already in the previous year (Kama 2023). The spot was found in Pähkla village, which is described as a wet area near a stream and numerous springs (Table 2: 11). Digging a ditch revealed two wooden objects – a possible spade and an oar – wood pieces, two horse bones, and a cattle tooth (determined by Eve Rannamäe, TÜ). One of the bones was carbon-dated to the 15th–17th century. It is complicated to interpret the meaning of the site, which might be related to either waterways or sacrifices. After the first inspection, a new wooden object and additional animal bones were found from the same place.

Another wooden object was found near the Meleski Stream in Vaibla (Viljandi County), located on the northern shore of Lake Võrtsjärv. Numerous archaeological objects have been collected near the find spot around the mouth of the Meleski Stream in Võrtsjärv when the water level was lower than usual (e.g., Kriiska & Dreving 2016; Kriiska *et al.* 2023). Archaeologists Aivar Kriiska and Irina Khrustaleva (both TÜ) visited the newly discovered site together with the finder. They documented the remains of a wooden construction, which was visible for 11 metres in the trench (Kriiska & Khrustaleva 2023). The object consisted of logs and piles, and the finder mentioned fragments of possible mortar or stone remains. The object was dated to the Middle Ages – Early Modern Period by ¹⁴C analysis (Aivar Kriiska, pers. comm.).

In April 2023, a new campaign of searching for the site of the Rakvere battlefield (1268) was organised in cooperation between MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda, Foundation Virumaa Muuseumid, and the detectorists' club Kamerad. Several campaigns have taken place in search of the battlefield since 2015 (Rammo *et al.* 2016, 239). This time, field walks with searching devices were organised in Rahkla, Aasuvälja, Nõmmise, and Põlula villages. Archaeologists Ain Mäesalu and Mihkel Tammet helped to develop the methodology and document the discoveries (Mäesalu & Tammet 2024). Numerous finds were unearthed, among others two deposit finds, one consisting of 23 'Hanseatic' bowls (Fig. 10), the other of five iron blooms, and some neck ornaments from the end of the 16th century (*ibid.*). In addition, a



Fig. 10. One of the 'Hanseatic' bowls found in Rahkla.

Jn 10. Üks Rahklast leitud hansakaussidest.

(RM 7210 A 187: 3.)

Photo / Foto: Tarvi Toome

possible 12th–13th-century burial place and two settlement sites near the Kunda Stream were located with the help of local inhabitants during the fieldwork (Table 2: 1–3). The location of the Rakvere battlefield, however, is still to be discovered. Silver Jäger, who participated in the Rakvere battlefield search, also discovered a long-term settlement and an iron smelting site in Valga County (Table 2: 26).

Jüri Metssalu (MTÜ Eesti Kohapärimuse Keskus) and Andres Tvauri (TÜ) investigated the area of Hagudi bog (Harju County) to map objects of historical and cultural significance for the Rapla municipality. Numerous clearance cairns (Table 2: 5–7), stone fences, and some possible boundary stones with marks were discovered in seven locations. The dating of this type of sites is vague (Metssalu 2024; Tvauri 2023). Inventories of sacred natural sites commissioned by MA with the financial support of the Environmental Investment Centre also continued in 2023. Fieldwork was completed in the historical Rõngu, Rannu, and Karula parishes (present-day Tartu and Valga Counties). Based on archival sources, 47 sites were surveyed in fieldwork, resulting in 21 natural sacred sites proposed by the teams to be taken under state protection (Mäemets 2023; 2024; Reinaus 2023).

Last but not least – besides the terrestrial surveys, quite a few maritime areas were inspected as well. Two types of investigations stand out. To minimize the development impact on the underwater archaeological heritage, an area devised for a future wind park in Liivi Bay was checked by underwater archaeologists (Table 1: 238; Kaido Peremees, Priit Lätti, Tuukritööde OÜ). Other works were done in connection with evaluating the environmental impact of the sunken ships such as the destroyer S31 and T22 (Table 1: 233, 234; K. Peremees, Tuukritööde OÜ), C-Class cruiser HMS Cassandra or minehunter M-37 (Table 1: 232, 235; I. Treffner, Nautic Trade OÜ).

CONCLUSIONS

The previous pages have hopefully proved to the interested reader that archaeological fieldwork in Estonia had another fruitful year with several expected and a few unexpected results in 2023, which is not a surprising feat considering that more than 200 studies on very different kinds of monuments were organised. Some of the recent discoveries will most definitely enter quickly to the common pool of archaeological and historical knowledge, while others need either more digestion time or require additional research in the field or in the office. With prompt publishing within a year and shortly after unearthing new information, we are hoping to contribute to the dissemination of fresh data as quickly as possible. Furthermore, the active and thorough study of the past land-, town- and seascapes helps heritage officials to make better decisions under the constantly increasing pressure to redevelop the past cultural terrain, plainly visible in many of the following papers in this volume.

Traditionally, the National Heritage Board gives its kudos to persons and institutions and highlights the most interesting discoveries of the past year. Also in 2023, Estonian archaeology got positive recognition in several aspects. Marika Mägi from Tallinn University and Foundation Osiliana was praised for her continuous and exceptionally well executed investigations of the archaeological monuments of Saaremaa. Unsurprisingly, the ‘Find of the year’ prize went to the superb collection of late 12th to early 13th-century copper alloy bowls, colloquially known as the ‘Hanseatic’ bowls, from Rahkla in Virumaa. The recently founded Estonian Association of Archaeologists was recognised for its development of a layer of Estonian hill forts for Google Maps that eases access to the visually most impressive archaeological monuments in Estonia.

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Table 1. *Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2023, stand 6.11.2024. 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.*

Tabel 1. *2023. aasta arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 6.11.2024. 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 – eeluring / preliminary investigation

J – jälgimine / monitoring

P – päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I – maastikuseire / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamine / research excavation

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aia tänav // Inseneri tänav // Kanuti tänav // Uus tänav // Vana-Viru tänav	UT-615, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8894	–
2	Dunkri tn 1 // Kullassepa tn 2	UT-484, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8674	+
3	Estonia pst 6	UT-709, P	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi, Mai-Britt Tomson (OÜ Arheox), Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	AI 8792	+
4	Kalaranna tn 8	UT-540, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
5	Kalasadama tn 10	UT-541, J	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	–	+
6	Kiriku plats 1 (Rüütelkonna hoone)	UT-389, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8800	+
7	Kivisilla tänav T1	UT-625, J	2594	Tallinn	Rünno Läänemägi, Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8799	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
8	Kopli tn 2	UT-723, J	2628	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8890	+
9	Lai tn 36c	UT-832, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
10	Lai 51 kasematt (Skoone bastioni osa)	UT-445, E	2589, 3015	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8663	+
11	Lennuki tn 2 // A. Lauteri tn 3	UT-839, J	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8873	+
12	Liivalaia tänav T3	UT-580, J	2594, 2590	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
13	Lootsi tn 10	UT-435, J	2589, 30188	Tallinn	Rünno Läänemägi, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
14	Magasini 27 (vana juudi kalmistu), II etapp	UT-458, J	1238	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
15	Nunne tn 17 // Toompark (Saunatagune torn)	UT-771, E	2589, 2730	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
16	Nunne, Pikk, Lai tn trassid	UT-710, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
17	Pikk tn 26 // Pühavaimu tn 9	UT-718, E	2589, 3040, 3613	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
18	Põhja puiestee, Gonsiori, Kivisilla, A. Laikmaa, Hobujaama, Kursi, Rumbi ja Sadama tn (Vanasadama tramitee)	UT-497, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8791	+
19	Pärnu mnt 50	UT-703, J	2593	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
20	Rannamäe tee 11 (Skoone bastion)	UT-542, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8878	-
21	Rannamäe tee T2 // Väike Rannavärv	UT-803, J	2589	Tallinn	Keiti Randoja, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
22	Sadama tn 4	UT-16, P	2589	Tallinn	Rünno Läänemägi, Rivo Bernotas, Kristin Otti (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8672	+
23	Suur-Ameerika tn 3 // Väike-Ameerika tn 4	UT-543, E	2593	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Rünno Läänemägi (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
24	Suur-Karja tn 12	UT-436, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
25	Suur-Kloostri tn 14	UT-607, J, P	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Rünno Läänemägi, Keiti Randoja, Mai-Britt Tomson (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8875	+
26	Tartu mnt 15	UT-626, P	2594	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
27	Uus tn 37	UT-700, J	2589	Tallinn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
28	Vana-Kalamaja tn	UT-320, J	2628	Tallinn	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8793	-
29	Vana-Kalamaja tn 3d	UT-804, E	2628	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8797	+

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30	Viru tn 20 hoone A keldrid	UT-859, J	2589	Tallinn	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	AI 8858	+
31	Kloostri tee	UT-864, J	1192	Tallinn	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
32	Kloostri tee 16, Pirita kloostri varemed	UT-459, J	1192	Tallinn	Rünno Läänemägi, Rivo Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
HARJUMAA							
33	Alavere küla asulakoht	UT-831, J	17378	Anija (Kose)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
34	Harku mõisa park	UT-757, J	2697	Harku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
35	Ilmandu küla muistsed põllud	UT-493, E	17470	Harku (Keila)	Mihkel Tammet, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
36	Ilmandu küla muistsed põllud	UT-566, E	17470	Harku (Keila)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
37	Kostivere mõisa park	UT-622, J	2726	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
38	Liivamäe küla muistsed põllud	UT-608, J	17625	Jõelähtme	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
39	Parasmäe küla asulakoht	UT-634, J	17699	Jõelähtme	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
40	Parasmäe küla asulakoht, Rebala muinsuskaitseala	UT-565, J	17699, 27015	Jõelähtme	Mihkel Tammet, Ants Kraut, Silver Jäger (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
41	Parasmäe küla asulakoht, Rebala muinsuskaitseala	UT-774, J	17699, 27015	Jõelähtme	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
42	Saha küla asulakoht, Rebala muinsuskaitseala	UT-598, J	17794, 27015	Jõelähtme	Mihkel Tammet, Silver Jäger (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8256	+
43	Kolu küla asulakoht ja kultusekivi	UT-720, J	18008, 18015	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
44	Nõrava küla kalmistu „Kalmemännik“; Oru küla asulakoht	UT-536, J	18016, 18021	Kose	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8722, AI 8723	+
45	Rõõsa küla asulakoht	UT-760, J	18565	Kose	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
46	Vilama küla asulakoht	UT-546, E	18060	Kose	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8710	+
47	Voose, metsavendade punker	-, T	-	Kose	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ AT)	AI 8883	-
48	Suurküla asulakoht	UT-802, J	18626	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Madise)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8862	+
49	Harju-Risti kirikuaed ja kalmistu, Harju-Risti vana kalmistu, Harju-Risti küla asulakoht	UT-559, J	2935, 14416, 18617	Lääne-Harju (Harju-Risti)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
50	Perila küla asulakoht	UT-508, E	18667	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8798	+
51	Jüri alevik, kultusekivid	UT-830, E	18739, 18744, 18745, 18749	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
52	Lagedi alevik, asulakoht	UT-786, J	18783	Rae (Jüri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

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53	Vaskjala küla asulakoht	UT-788, E	18761	Rae (Jüri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
54	Alliku küla asulakoht	UT-583, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
55	Jälgimäe küla asulakoht	UT-670, J	18911	Saku (Keila)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
56	Vanamõisa küla asulakoht	UT-561, J	18976	Saue (Keila)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8724	+
57	Ellamaa küla asulakoht	UT-550, J	18587	Saue (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
58	Kibuna küla kalmistu	UT-639, E	AK31164	Saue (Nissi)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
59	Laitse küla ohvriallikas	UT-652, J	17913	Saue (Nissi)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+

HIUMAA

60	Esiküla küla kalmistu, Ristete tuulik	UT-819, J	AK31186, 23521	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	–	+
61	Kärdla hiiurootlaste kalmistu	UT-501, T	22289	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8743	+
62	Pühalepa kirikuaia piirde müür, Suuremõisa mõisa park ja alleed	UT-500, J	23620, 23623	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	HKM 6671	+
63	Suuremõisa mõisa kõrtsi varemed	UT-553, J	23643	Hiiumaa (Pühalepa)	Mihkel Tammet, Lisseth Pedroza (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
64	Kõpu küla, Kõneste kiviaja asulakoht	UT-619, T	8927	Hiiumaa (Reigi)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 3169	–

IDA-VIRUMAA

65	Pimeaia tn 3 // 5 // Pimeaed	UT-746, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
66	Rüütli tänav	UT-776, E	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2875; AI 8801	+
67	Viru tänav	UT-791, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NM 2874	–
68	Narva, Gloria bastion	UT-770, E	13999	Narva	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	–	–
69	Jalgratta tee 8 ja 11	UT-794, E	13999	Narva	Sven Udam, Ilja Davõdov (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	NLM 2876; AI 8860	+
70	Hariduse tn 10	UT-451, J	27276	Narva	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	–
71	Vasknarva linnuse varemed	UT-609, J	13827	Alutaguse (Vaivara)	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	–	–
72	Aidu-Liiva küla kalmistu	UT-499, J	9103	Lüganuse	Sven Udam (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	–	+
73	Lüganuse kirikuaed	UT-763, J	43	Lüganuse	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	–	+
74	Mustmäta küla kalmistu	UT-654, J	9069	Lüganuse	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
75	Purtse „Taramägi“	UT-617, T	9089	Lüganuse	Villu Kadakas (FIE), Kristo Siig (TLÜ)	AI 8645	–
76	Peeterristi kiriku ja kalmistu asukoha täpsustamine	UT-649, E	–	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Monika Reppo, Aivar Kriiska, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	AI 8795	+
77	Peeterristi kalmistu	UT-717, J	–	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8863	+

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JÕGEVAMAA							
78	Laiuse linnuse varemed vallikraaviga	UT-764, J	23932	Jõgeva vald (Laiuse)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
79	Luua mõisa park ja alleed	UT-515, J	23964	Jõgeva vald (Palamuse)	Kalle Lange, Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
80	Luua mõisa park ja alleed	UT-640, J	23964	Jõgeva vald (Palamuse)	Ants Kraut, Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
81	Pikknurme küla asula- koht, Neanurme küla kultusekivi	UT-513, J	9321, 9352	Põltsamaa vald (Kursi)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ 3149	+
82	Põltsamaa linnuse kultuurkiht	UT-535, J	9334	Põltsamaa vald (Põltsamaa)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
83	Põltsamaa linnuse varemed vallikraaviga	UT-865, J	24002	Põltsamaa vald (Põltsamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
JÄRVAMAA							
84	Posti tn 12	UT-494, J	31140	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
85	Tallinna tn 18	UT-599, J	31140, 27009	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	PM 104	+
86	Parkali tn	UT-628, J	31140, 27009	Paide	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
87	Väike-Aia tn 12	UT-638, J	31140, 27009	Paide	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
88	Aravete aleviku asulakoht	UT-747, J	9250	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
89	Vetepere metsavendade punker	-, T	-	Järva (Järva-Madise)	Mauri Kiudsoo (TLÜ AT)	AI 8882	-
90	Türi kirikuaed ja ohverdamiskoht	UT-534, J	4026	Türi	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
91	Näituse tn 5	UT-716, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
92	Tallinna tn 5	-, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM 7231 A 189	+
93	Tõusu tänav T1	UT-724, J	27012	Rakvere linn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
94	Pargi tn 6	UT-856, E	27012	Rakvere linn	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
95	Haljala kirikuaed	UT-689, J	5761	Haljala	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
96	Hulja aleviku asulakoht	UT-572, J	10231	Kadrina	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	RM 7234 A 190	+
97	Linnus „Varangu veskikants“	UT-838, J	10211	Haljala	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
98	Kadrina kirikuaed ja kalmistu	UT-781, J	5764	Kadrina vald	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
99	Eesküla asulakoht	UT-576, J	10429	Rakvere vald	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	RM 7224 A 188	+

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100	Eesküla asulakoht	UT-600, J	10429	Rakvere vald	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	RM 7254 A 193	+
101	Assamalla küla asulakoht	UT-526, J	10528	Tapa (Väike-Maarja)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
102	Simuna kirikuaed	UT-741, J	5754	Väike-Maarja (Simuna)	Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
103	Koila küla asulakoht	UT-837, J	10701	Viru-Nigula	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
104	Viru-Nigula alevik, asulakoht	UT-683, E	10916	Viru-Nigula	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
105	Viru-Nigula kalmistu, kirikuaed, asulakoht	UT-707, J, P	5810, 10916, 5809	Viru-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet, Martin Malve (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8797	-

LÄÄNEMAA

106	Posti tn 44	UT-460, J	4047	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	+
107	Promenaadi tn 3 / Poska park ja Lossiplats 3	UT-475, J	15391, 27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	+
108	Rüütli tn 8	UT-596, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
109	Kopli, Kõrkja, Vaba tn lõik 2, Vaba 20a, Roo, Potissepa 3, Vaba 9, Vee 19	UT-614, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
110	Saue tn 4	UT-657, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), Anton Pärn (SALM)	HM 9229	+
111	Ehte tn 14	UT-706, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	HM 9227	-
112	Suur-Lossi tn 12	UT-728, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
113	Mängu tn 5	UT-829, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
114	Ehte tänav, Jaani tn 8a	UT-850, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
115	Karja tn 24	UT-868, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	HM 9233	-
116	Võntküla asulakoht	UT-748, J	10183	Lääne-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
117	Võntküla asulakoht	UT-782, J	10183	Lääne-Nigula	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
118	Rõude küla asulakoht	UT-658, J	10049	Lääne-Nigula (Martna)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
119	Vanaküla asulakoht	UT-836, J	10051	Lääne-Nigula (Martna)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+

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120	Nihka küla asulakoht	UT-842, J	10145	Lääne-Nigula (Ridala)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
121	Kiltsi mõisa peahoone varemed	UT-470, J	15586	Ridala	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
122	Ahli kivikalme „Kalmumägi“	UT-621, T	10097	Ridala	Mihkel Tammet, Heikki Pauts (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	HM 9224	+

PÖLVAMAA

123	Rosma linnamägi	UT-590, T	11519	Põlva	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3048, TÜ 3049	-
124	Kanepi kirikuaed	UT-612, J	23678	Kanepi	Mihkel Tammet, Martin Malve (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TÜ 3167	-

PÄRNUMAA

125	Kalda tn 8 // Kalda tn 6 // Kalda tn 4	UT-449, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
126	Keskväljak 1	UT-708, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
127	Kuninga tn 15/ Nikolai tn 13	UT-758, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
128	Lai tn T9, Kalda tn 10, Kalda tn 4, Kalda tn T2	UT-844, J	11793, 27007, 16677	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
129	Lootsi tn 10	UT-636, E	27007	Pärnu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
130	Lõuna tn 20	UT-525, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
131	Lõuna tn 6	UT-544, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
132	Munga tn 13	UT-813, J	11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
133	Rüütli tn 2	UT-780, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
134	Rüütli tn 6	UT-577, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
135	Sadama tn 11, Sadama tänav	UT-522, J	27007	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
136	Aru tn 20	UT-518, E	11792	Pärnu	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
137	Virtsu linnuse varemed	UT-749, J	15449	Lääneranna (Hanila)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
138	Meelva küla asulakoht	UT-502, J	9979	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
139	Vatla linnus	UT-642, T	9880	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2999	-
140	Saastna kabeliase	UT-643, T	A27546	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	AM; AI 8859	-
141	Järise küla asulakoht	UT-648, J	9964	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
142	Tuudi küla asulakoht	UT-851, J	10009	Lääneranna (Karuse)	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	-

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143	Lihula, Penijõe tee L1, Tiigi tee L2, Linnuse tee 3	UT-823, J	27014, 15476	Lääneranna (Lihula)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	+	-
144	Lihula linnuse varemend vallikraavidega	UT-645, T	27014, 15476	Lihula	Anton Pärn (SALM)	-	-
145	Lihula linn, Tallinna mnt 37	UT-854, J	27014	Lihula	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
146	Liu kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	UT-661, J	11723	Pärnu linn Liu küla (Töstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8909	+
147	Liu kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	UT-662, E	11723	Pärnu linn Liu küla (Töstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
148	Liu kalmistu „Kirikunukk“	UT-676, J	11723	Pärnu linn Liu küla (Töstamaa)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 8909	+
149	Sindi-Lodja I kiviaja asulakoht	UT-509, J	27039	Pärnu linn Paikuse alev (Tori)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
150	Jäärja küla, kihelkonna-kiriku otsimine	UT-665, T	-	Saarde	Heiki Valk, Kristo Oks (TÜ)	+	-

RAPLAMA

151	Kalbu küla kalmistu	UT-721, J	11939	Kehtna (Rapla)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
152	Angerja linnuse varemend vallikraaviga	UT-817, J	15230	Kohila (Hageri)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	-
153	Hageri küla kultusekivi ja asulakoht	UT-647, J	11981, 11977	Kohila (Hageri)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
154	Sutlema ja Vana-Aespa küla kivikalme, Hageri kalmistu	UT-585, J	12041, 12040, 8378	Kohila (Hageri)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
155	Kasti mõisa park	UT-549, E	15270	Märjamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
156	Kasti mõisa park	UT-766, J	15270	Märjamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
157	Kasti mõisa park	UT-767, J	15270	Märjamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
158	Kasti mõisa park	UT-768, J	15270	Märjamaa	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
159	Vaopere küla asulakoht	UT-548, J	11937	Rapla (Juuru)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8711	-

SAAREMAA

160	Kuressaare, Pikk tn 8, Lasteaia tn 12 // 12a // 12b, Tolli tn 8	UT-485, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
161	Kuressaare, Lossipark 3, Kuressaare linnuse bastionid, raveliinid ja vallikraav	UT-489, E	27011, 20869	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
162	Kuressaare, M. Körberi tn 10	UT-490, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
163	Kuressaare, Veski tn 9	UT-529, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10946	+
164	Kuressaare, Tolli tn 3, Tolli tn 5, Tolli põik, Tolli põik 1, Tolli põik 2, Tolli põik 4.	UT-697, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
165	Kuressaare, Pargi tn 2/2b	UT-712, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	SM 10953	+
166	Kuressaare, Komandandi tn 10b	UT-753, J	27011	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
167	Kuressaare piiskopilinnus	UT-383, J	20869	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa, Tõnno Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	SM 10938	+
168	Anseküla kirikuaed	UT-816, J	4161	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
169	Kaarma kirikuaed, Kaarma kirik	UT-629, T	4096, 20797	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
170	Kihelkonna kirikuaed, Kihelkonna kirik	UT-591, J	4108, 20824	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
171	Viira küla asulakoht	UT-787, J	12534	Saaremaa (Muhu)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
172	Asva kindlustatud asula	UT-616, T	12412	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Uwe Sperling (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7065	-
173	Koigi küla kivikuhelikud	UT-671, T	-	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Heiki Valk, Mairi Kaseorg, Karin Rannaäär (TÜ)	SM 10925	+
174	Laimjala mõisa peahoone	UT-537, E	20881	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
175	Pöide ordulinnuse kultuurkiht, Pöide kirik, Pöide linnuse säilmed, Pöide pastoraadi pea- hoone, Pöide pastoraadi piirdemüürid, Pöide kirikumüür	UT-699, J	12643, 21058, 21059, 21060, 21061, 4156	Saaremaa (Pöide)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	-
176	Salavere küla kivikalmed	UT-733, J	12612, 12615	Saaremaa (Püha)	Garel Püüa (SM)	-	+
177	Valjala maalinn	UT-604, T	12759	Saaremaa (Valjala)	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	SM 10890	+

TARTU

178	Jakobi tn 19	UT-806, J	27006	Tartu	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-298	-
179	Jakobi tn 52	UT-679, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
180	Lai tn 2	UT-820, J	27006, 6925	Tartu	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-299	-
181	Lai tn 38 // 40	UT-602, J	27006	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-294	+
182	Lossi tn 11 // 13	UT-528, P	27006	Tartu	Rünno Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-297	-
183	Lossi tn 38, Uppsala tn 10	UT-678, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
184	Lutsu tänav T1, Jaani tänav T1, Jakobi tänav T1	UT-680, J	27006	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	-

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
185	Narva mnt 2, Narva mnt 2g	UT-467, J	12976, 6884	Tartu	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-292	+
186	Püha Jakobi kalmistu	UT-567, J	12983, 27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja, Renate Liivak (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
187	Raekoja plats 1a	UT-620, J	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Renate Liivak (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-300	+
188	Tartu toomkirik	UT-827, J	6887	Tartu	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A-296	-
189	Toomemäe pargi ja spordiplatsi valgustuse rekonstrueerimine	UT-659, J	27006, 12974, 6884	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TM A-301	-
190	Uppsala tn 2	UT-845, J	27006, 12974, 6884	Tartu	Ants Kraut, Mihkel Tammet + (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
191	Uppsala tn 4 // 6 // 8	UT-660, J	27006, 12974, 6884	Tartu	Mihkel Tammet, Andres Tvauri (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	TM A-295	-
192	Uppsala tn 4 // 6 // 8	UT-722, J	12974	Tartu	Aivar Kriiska (TÜ)	TM A-303	-
193	Vabaduse pst 9a, Lai tn 37a	UT-560, E	27006	Tartu	Rivo Bernotas, Keiti Randoja (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-293	+
TARTUMAA							
194	Puhja kirikuaed	UT-556, J	4268	Elva (Puhja)	Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 3111	-
195	Lembevere küla asulakoht	UT-653, J	12834	Elva (Puhja)	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AI 8789	+
196	Rannu kirikuaed	UT-552, J	4270	Elva (Rannu)	Martin Malve (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 3106	+
197	Rannu vasallilinnuse territoorium	UT-597, T	7256	Elva (Rannu)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3090	+
198	Kavastu küla asulakoht	UT-777, J	12850	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
199	Ranna küla ohvitamm	UT-479, J	9263	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
200	Sassukvere küla asulakoht	UT-686, J	9265	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
201	Savastvere küla asulakoht	UT-584, J	12786	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Gurly Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
202	Savastvere küla asulakoht	UT-646, J	12786	Peipsiääre (Kodavere)	Sven Udum (OÜ Tõrvajõe)	-	+
203	Tabivere alevik, asulakoht	UT-765, J	9721	Tartu vald (Äksi)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
VALGAMAA							
204	Kesk tn 19	UT-734, J	27005	Valga	Ants Kraut, Kalle Lange (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
205	Otepää asulakoht	UT-685, P	13158	Otepää	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	+
206	Otepää linnamägi ja asulakoht	UT-719, J	13160, 13158	Otepää	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	TÜ 3168	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
207	Tiidu küla kalmistu „Kalmistumägi“	UT-738, J	13179	Otepää (Sangaste)	Monika Reppo, Martin Malve (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 3166	+
208	Helme kiriku varemed	UT-594, J	23091	Tõrva (Helme)	Heiki Valk, Mait Raudsepp (ÕES)	TÜ 3176	+

VILJANDIMAA

209	Pikk tn 2a	UT-524, P	27010	Viljandi linn	Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11565 A	+
210	Turu tn 6, Hariduse tn, Tasuja pst, Pikk tn, Johann Köleri park, Hiire tn	UT-582, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
211	Laidoneri plats 3/3a/3b	UT-618, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
212	Tartu tn 26, Lossi tn 15	UT-690, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	+	-
213	Viljandi ordulinnuse varemed	UT-702, P	14709	Viljandi linn	Heiki Valk, Mait Raudsepp (TÜ)	VM 11662	-
214	Lossi kinnistu	UT-754, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
215	Lossi tn 11	UT-871, J	27010	Viljandi linn	Ants Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+
216	Tarvastu ordulinnuse varemed	UT-737, E	14673	Viljandi (Tarvastu)	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	+

VÕRUMAA

217	Loosi küla kalmistu	UT-701, T	30213	Võru (Vastseliina)	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 3179	-
218	Tamula II asulakoht	UT-715, J	27036	Võru (Rõuge)	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

219	Üle-Eestiline maastikuluure	UT-514, I	-	Eesti	Heiki Valk (TÜ)	-	-
220	Üle-Eestiline maastikuluure	UT-641, I	-	Eesti	Aivar Kriiska, Irina Khrustaleva (TÜ)	-	+
221	Uus-Kiviõli kaevandus	UT-573, I	-	Lüganuse	Aivar Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
222	Purtse ümbruse maastikuluure	UT-527, I	-	Lüganuse	Villu Kadakas (FIE)	-	-
223	Lääne-Virumaa, Rakvere lahingupaiga otsimine	UT-507, I	-	Rakvere ja Vinni vald	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda), Ain Mäesalu (TÜ)	RM 7210 A 187	+
224	Maastikuluure Läänemaa rannikualal	UT-512, I	-	Läänemaa	Mihkel Tammet (MTÜ Keskvere Kultuurikoda)	-	-
225	Pärasküla, tulevase karjääri ala	UT-520, I	-	Tõstamaa	Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
226	Maastikuluure Saaremaa muististe lähikonnas	UT-519, I	12759, 12640, 12487, 12486, 12488	Saaremaa	Marika Mägi (TLÜ)	-	+

No./ Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Uurija	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
227	Maastikuluure kaitseväe Soodla harjutusvälja laiendusel	UT-471, I	–	Anija	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	–	+
228	Maastikuluure kaitseväe Nursipalu harjutusväljaku laiendusel	UT-799, I	–	Võrumaa	Mihkel Tammet (OÜ Muinasprojekt), Andres Tvauri (TÜ)	–	+
229	Allveearheoloogiline luure	UT-516, E	–	Eesti	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	Tööd jätkusid 2024
230	Sonaritööd erinevatel objektidel	UT-563, T		Eesti veealad	Ivar Treffner (Eesti Meremuuseum)	–	+
231	Vraki Nimetu-45 allveearheoloogiline uuring	UT-569, T	30233	Soome laht	Ivar Treffner (Eesti Meremuuseum)	–	+
232	Kergeristleja „HMS Cassandra“ vraki dokumenteerimine ning keskkonnaohtlikkuse hindamine	UT-630, E	30726	Läänemeri	Ivar Treffner (Nautic Trade OÜ)	–	+
233	Hävitaja S31 vraki keskkonnaohtlikkuse hindamine	UT-631, E	A31179	Liivi laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
234	Hävitaja T-22 vraki keskkonnaohtlikkuse hindamine	UT-632, E	A31180	Soome laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+
235	Miinitraaler M-37 vraki dokumenteerimine ning keskkonnaohtlikkuse hindamine	UT-633, E	A31181	Soome laht (Narva laht)	Ivar Treffner (Nautic Trade OÜ)	–	+
236	Puiduproovide võtmine Tsitadellilt	UT-635, T	22268	Soome laht (Tallinna laht)	Priit Lätti (Eesti Meremuuseum)	–	+
237	Vraki „Nargen“ dokumenteerimine ja proovide võtmine	UT-666, T	30721	Soome laht (Tallinna laht)	Ivar Treffner (Eesti Meremuuseum)	–	+
238	Kultuuriväärtusega objektide tuvastamine Liivi lahe meretuulepargi alal	UT-761, I	A31187	Liivi laht	Kaido Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	–	+

Table 2. *New sites discovered in field surveys in 2023. Former parish name (if different from the current municipality) is given in brackets.*

Tabel 2. *2023. aasta maastiku-uuringutel avastatud muistised. Sulgudes on esitatud kihelkond, juhul kui see erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest.*

Compiled by / Koostanud: Riina Rammo

S – settlement site / asulakoht

C – cemetery, burial place / kalmistu, matmispaik

F – stray find / juhuleid

FS – field system / põllujäänused

M – manufacturing site / tööstusmuistis

No./ Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA							
1	Rahkla	C	Rakvere	Copper alloy ornaments	3rd–4th / 12th–13th c	RM 7210 A 187	A. Mäesalu, M. Errild, M. Tammet, S. Jäger, A. Tammet, 'Kamerad', 'Vironia'
2	Rahkla	S	Rakvere	Metal items, pottery sherd	Late Iron Age	RM 7210 A 187	A. Mäesalu, M. Tammet, S. Jäger, A. Tammet, 'Kamerad', 'Vironia'
3	Nõmmise	S	Vinni (Viru-Nigula)	Coin, axe, penannular brooch, metal items	Viking Age, Final Iron Age	RM 7210 A 187	A. Mäesalu, M. Tammet, S. Jäger, A. Tammet, 'Kamerad', 'Vironia'
PÕLVAMAA							
4	Saverna	F	Kanepi	Wheel-thrown pottery	Early Modern Period	TÜ 3107	A. Tvauri, A. Vindi, R. Suni, E. Roose
RAPLAMAA							
5	Alu-Metsküla	FS	Rapla	Clearance cairns	Bronze Age – Modern Period	-	J. Metssalu, A. Tvauri
6	Aranküla	FS	Rapla	Clearance cairns	Bronze Age – Modern Period	-	J. Metssalu, A. Tvauri
7	Hagudi	FS	Rapla	Clearance cairns	Bronze Age – Modern Period	-	J. Metssalu, A. Tvauri
SAAREMAA							
8	Laheküla	S, C	Muhu	Buckle, fragments of bracelet and penannular brooches, mount, button, coins	Middle Ages, Modern Period	SM 10960; AI 7205	M. Mägi, I. Teppan, J. Ojasaar, L.-L. Leiman, K. Kuusk, A. Teppan
9	Länga	S, C	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	Ornament, scabbard chape, spur, knife, nails	Middle Ages	SM 10910	M. Mägi, L.-L. Leiman, J. Ojasaar, I. Teppan, P. S. Sandrak, T. Lember
10	Põlemaruske	C?	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Stone cairns	Early Metal Period?	-	M. Mägi, L.-L. Leiman, J. Ojasaar, A. Raun
11	Pähkla	F	Saaremaa (Kaarma)	wooden artefacts, animal bones	Middle Ages	TÜ 3134	K. Paet, P. Kama
12	Salme	C?	Saaremaa (Anseküla)	-	Iron Age	-	M. Mägi, P. S. Sandrak, K. Rannaäär, L.-L. Leiman, J. Klimov, J. Ojasaar, I. Teppan, T. Lember, A. Raun
13	Taritu	C	Saaremaa (Kihelkonna)	Stone cairns	Bronze Age – Early Iron Age	-	M. Mägi, J. Ojasaar, I. Teppan, A. Raun, P. S. Sandrak, L.-L. Leiman

No./ Nr	Site / Muistis	Type / Tüüp	Municipality / Vald	Finds / Leiud	Dating / Dateering	Inventory no./ Leiunr	Discoverers / Avastajad
TARTUMAA							
14	Atra Miku	S	Elva (Rõngu)	Hand-made pottery	Iron Age	TÜ 3084	A. Vindi, K. Oks, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht, R. Suni
15	Häido (Poka)	S	Kastre (Võnnu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Early Modern Period	TÜ 3103	A. Tvauri
16	Järveküla	F	Elva (Rannu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3087	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht
17	Karujärve (Aiaamaa)	S	Nõo	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Viking Age – Modern Period	TÜ 3100	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht
18	Koruste	F	Elva (Rõngu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3085	A. Vindi, K. Oks, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht, R. Suni
19	Lossimäe	F	Elva (Rõngu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3083	A. Vindi, K. Oks, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht
20	Palamuste	F	Elva (Rõngu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3091	A. Vindi, K. Oks, R. Suni, E. Roosi
21	Saviküla Mardi (Kaarlijärve)	S	Elva (Rannu)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Historical Period	TÜ 3088	H. Valk, A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp, M. Vaht
22	Sootaga (Kannu)	S	Kastre (Võnnu)	Wheel-thrown pottery, glass bead	Middle Ages – Early Modern Period	TÜ 3093	A. Tvauri, K. Rannaäär, R. Saage, K. Saage
23	Tammevaldma	S	Kastre (Võnnu)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery	Final Iron Age – Early Modern Period	TÜ 3105	A. Tvauri
24	Vehendi Turba	S	Elva (Rannu)	Flint flakes, whetstone, glass bead	Stone Age, Iron Age	TÜ 3165	A. Vindi, M. Raudsepp, S. Jegorov, R.-M. Moon
25	Võnnu Tiiriku	S	Kastre (Võnnu)	Flint flake, wheel-thrown pottery	Mesolithic, Middle Ages	TÜ 3104	A. Tvauri
VALGAMAA							
26	Patküla Kaubi (Mäeküla)	S, M	Tõrva (Helme)	Hand-made and wheel- thrown pottery, slag	Viking Age – Middle Ages	TÜ 3164	S. Jäger
VÕRUMAA							
27	Härjakurgu (Kirikuküla)	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages	TÜ 3108	A. Tvauri, A. Vindi, R. Suni, E. Roose
28	Loosi Hindi	S	Võru (Vastseliina)	Pottery		TÜ 3115	K. Rannaäär, T. Borga, M. A. Blehner, H. Valk
29	Miikse Jaanimäe	S	Setomaa (Vastseliina)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Middle Ages – Early Modern Period	TÜ 3116	H. Valk, A. Tvauri
30	Palomõtsa	S	Võru (Rõuge)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Final Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 3119	H. Valk, A. Vindi
31	Raiste	S	Võru (Põlva)	Wheel-thrown pottery	Final Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 3120	H. Valk, A. Vindi
32	Urvaste Paabumäe	S	Antsla (Urvaste)	Wheel-thrown pottery, finger-ring	Final Iron Age, Middle Ages	TÜ 3109	A. Tvauri, A. Vindi, R. Suni, E. Roose

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2023. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Ulla Kadakas, Riina Rammo ja Arvi Haak

2023. aastal toimus Eestis 238 arheoloogilist välitööd (jn 1, tabel 1), millest nüüdseks on üle 75% uuringu puhul ka aruanne valminud. Üldistades võib tõdeda, et uuringute arv ületab veidi kümne aasta keskmist, kuid jõujoontes pole suuri muutusi aset leidnud: enim võeti ette jälgimisi ja eeluuringuid (vastavalt 165 ja 31), vähem oli teadusuuringuid (21), maastikuluuret (11) ja päästekaevamisi (jn 2–3). Lõviosa väliarheoloogiast seostub linna- ja maapiirkonna kinnisvara ja taristu arendamisega, kuid suuri päästekaevamisi näib viimasel ajal olevat vähemaks jäänud.

Teadusuuringud tehti kuue võrra enam kui aasta varem ja need haarasid pea kõiki Eesti mineviku-perioode. Hiiumaal Kõpu külas otsiti Aivar Kriiska juhtimisel vanema pronksiaja asulakohta (tabel 1: 64), segi küntud pinnasest leiti kõike alates kiviajast kaasaajani. Asva pronksiaja asulakohal (tabel 1: 172) lõppesid pikemalt kestnud kaevamised, nendest annab käesolevas kogumikus ülevaate Uwe Sperling ühes oma meeskonnaga. Asva läheduses Koigil (tabel 1: 173) tegutsenud Karin Rannaäär ja Mairi Kaseorg tutvustavad sealseid tulemusi eraldi artiklis ning Läänemaa Ahli kalmevälja järeluuringuid (tabel 1: 122) vahendab Heikki Pauts. Eraldi looga on kogumikus esindatud pea kõik uuritud muinasaja lõpu linnamäed (Purtse Virumaal, Vatla ajaloolisel Läänemaal, Valjala Saaremaal), kuid huvitavaid tulemusi pakkus ka Rosma Põlvamaal (tabel 1: 123), kus jätkati varasemale linnusele püstitatud keskaegse viljaaida uurimist.

Ajaloolise aja muististest üritati ebaõnnestunult tuvastada Saarde kihelkonnakiriku asukohta (tabel 1: 150), Rannu vasallilinnuse asemele kaevatud šurfid (tabel 1: 197) töid segatud pinnasest päevavalgele üksikuid vanemaid esemeleide. Oluliselt tulemuslikum oli Võrumaal Loosi kalmistu ja kabeliaseme uuring (tabel 1: 217), mille tulemusi vahendab järgnevatel lehekülgedel Heiki Valk koos kaasautoritega. Läänerannikul jätkusid Matsalu lahe äärese Saastna kabelikoha kaevamised (tabel 1: 140), kus nüüd puhastati välja 11 matust ning täpsustus pühakojade ehituslugu. Lähedusse jäävat Lihula linnust külastati georadariga (tabel 1: 144) ning sellega õnnestus eeslinnuse alal kaardistada ida-läänesuunalise pikema ehitise asupaik. Uuema aja objektidest prooviti Kärdsalas (tabel 1: 61) täpsustada rannarootslaste matmispaika, Harju- ja Järvamaal aga kaevati metsavendade punkreid Voosel ja Veteperele (tabel 1: 47, 89). Allveepärandi uurimisel väärib nimetamist 2015. aastal avastatud Nargeni vraki jätku-uuring (tabel 1: 237), kus nüüd saadi ilmselt esimene veealune kaubanäidis osmundi

toorauast. Üks tundmatu vrakk – Nimetu-55 – osutus esialgsest märksa nooremaks (jn 4).

Päästeuuringud pakkusid tavapärast mitmekülgset sissevaadet arheoloogiapärandisse. Maapiirkonnas toimus sadakond tööd, kokku 60,65 hektaril, ajendiks torutööd, teede- ja sadamaarendus, uusehitus jne (jn 5). Uuriti nii muinasaja asulakohti (nt Oru Kose vallas, Vanamõisa Saue vallas), samuti kesk- ja uusaegseid külasid (nt Pikknurme Jõgevamaal, Tabivere Tartumaal). Viru-Nigulas Lääne-Virumaal (tabel 1: 105) satuti teetöödel nii muinasaja lõpu hoonenäänusele kui ka keskaegsele kalmistule, millest kirjutavad lähemalt Martin Malve jt. Kesk- ja uusaaja kindlustustest ja muudest võimukeskustest võib eraldi välja tuua Vasknarva linnuse (tabel 1: 71), kust leiti müüritrepp (jn 6), Põltsamaa linnuse (tabel 1: 82), kus dokumenteeriti keskaegset kaevu, aga ka Tarvatu linnuse (tabel 1: 216) väravakoha avamise ning Raplamaal Kasti vasallilinnuse müüride lokaliseerimise (tabel 1: 155–158).

Matusepaiku uuriti 34 juhul, inimsäilmeid ja leide saadi 15 kohast. Eelnimetatud Viru-Nigula kõrval mainitagu veel Ida-Virumaa Peeterriisti (tabel 1: 76) ja Pärnumaa Liu (tabel 1: 146–148) välitöid, mille võtavad järgnevatel lehekülgedel kokku vastavalt Martin Malve, Monika Reppo ning Gurly Vedru. Matustele satuti samuti Nõraväl Harjumaal (tabel 1: 44), Kanepis Põlvamaal (tabel 1: 124) jne.

Muistsed põllud ja looduslikud pühapaigad pälvivid ka tähelepanu. Harku ja Jõelähtme vallas kaardistati põllukivihunnikuid Ilmandul (tabel 1: 35–36) ja Liivamäel (tabel 1: 38). Lohukivide kõrval eristub 19.–20. sajandi müntidega Laitse küla ohvriallika puhastamine (tabel 1: 59; jn 7).

Suuremahuliste arendusprojektide juures tuleb targu arvestada ka arheoloogiapärandiga. Seega kaardistati võimalikke inimasustuse jälgi Tallinna-Narva ja Tallinna-Pärnu maantee trassil, 24 potentsiaalselt muistist kaardistati Kose ja Purila vahelisel 20 km pikkusel teelõigul. Kaitseväe Soodla ja Nursipalu harjutusväljakute laiendamisele eelnes samuti arvukate arheoloogilisel tundlike alade tuvastamine.

Teine sada välitöödest keskendus linnaruumi ja selle vahetu ümbruse uurimisele. Narvas hiljuti tuvastatud 1700. aasta piiramise aegsed kindlustusi ja nende arheoloogilist uurimist tutvustab kogumikus Ilja Davõdov koos Martin Malvega; lisaks saadi ühteist uut teada Narva Raekoja platsi ümbruse ümberkujundamistööl. Kuressaares satuti eelkõige 18.–19. sajandi elutegevusjälgedele, kuid täiendavat pakkus

piiskoplinnuse uuring, samuti täpsustus sadamaaida ehituslugu (tabel 1: 167, 163) – neist saab lugeda Garel Püüa artiklist. Pärnu põgusatest töödest võib eraldi mainida Lootsi tn 10 kinnistut, kus Rünno Vissakul õnnestus kirjeldada jõesuudmesse saabunud laevadelt pärit ballastikihti (tabel 1: 129). Haapsalus saadi keskaegse linnamüüri taga asunud Rüütli tn 8 hoovist (tabel 1: 108) ilmselt vanalinnast pärit raidkive, Saue tn 4 kinnistul (tabel 1: 110) registreeriti nii järjekordne katke linnamüürist kui ka üllatuslikult linnakindlustusega seotud kolme võlviga kelder, mis võib seostuda linna kaitsmisega mere poolt tuleva ohu vastu. Paidest tasub ära märkida Tallinna tn 18 (tabel 1: 85) alal avastatud keskaegne kultuurikiht ja võimalik samaaegne koldease või ehitise katke, Rakverest aga Tallinna tn 3 maja keldris tehtu (tabel 1: 92), kus vundamendimüüride alt leiti ilmselt hiliskeskaegset kultuurikihti. Nimetamisväärt on ka mõned Viljandi välitööd, nii tuvastati Laidoneri väljak 3 alal järgmine lõik keskaegsest linnakirikust (tabel 1: 211), Pikk tn 2 (tabel 1: 209) paljandus 18. sajandi tarindite all nii keskaegse linnamüür kui ka müürieelne kultuurikiht ja Pika tn elektritrassi paigaldusel (tabel 1: 210) frantsisklaste kloostrimüürid. Samuti jätkusid tööd Viljandi ordulinnusel (tabel 1: 213), mida esitletakse järgnevalt Heiki Valgu ja Mait Raudsepa ülevaateartiklis.

Tartus läks tavapärasest enam energiat Toomemäele, kus tabati muinaslinnusega seotud asustusjälgi (tabel 1: 188–192), sealhulgas ka põlenud viljateradega kiht (jn 8), aga ka uusaegse muldkindlustuse detaile (tabel 1: 183). Toomemäe nõlval asuva Lossi tn 11/13 päästekaevamistel (tabel 1: 182) avastati huvitavaid keskaegseid hoonejäänuseid ja ilmselt pruulimisele viitavaid struktuure. Neist kirjutab kogumikus ülevaetlikult kaevamiste juhataja Rünno Vissak. Raekoja platsil õnnestus purskkaevu renoveerimisel leida keskaegset kultuurikihti ja lähikonnast varauusaegne sillutis (tabel 1: 193). Tallinna töödest leidis avalikkuses enim kajastust Reaalkooli laiendamise seotud päästekaevamine (tabel 1: 3), millest kirjutavad lähemalt Britt Tomson jt. Ka teised uurinud pakkusid huvitavat ainet. Toompeal lõppesid

Rüütelkonna hoone juures välitööd (tabel 1: 6), kus muuhulgas avastati ka üks kuldsõrmus. Vanalinnas leiti Dunkri ja Kullassepa tn nurgal (tabel 1: 2) kaubaputka vundament, Suur-Kloostritänaval (tabel 1: 25) varauusaegseid matuseid, aga vahest olulisem on välja tuua Saunataguse torni (tabel 1: 15) teise korruse keerdtrepi välja puhastamine ning avastus, et korrus on säilinud väga hästi. Eeslinnaalal lõppes Vana-Kalamaja tn rekonstrueerimine (tabel 1: 28), mis tõi päevavalgele nii keskaegse tänava (jn 9) kui ka 17. sajandi hoone jäänused. Seevastu Sadama tn 4 kinnistul (tabel 1: 22) uuriti 13. või 14. sajandil ehitatud laeva jäänuseid, mis hiljem teiseldatai Naissaare lähedale vrakiparki.

Maastikuluuret tehti kümne uuringuteatisega, mille vormistasid seitse arheoloog (tabel 1: 219–228). Suur osa neist seostus „Esterra“ teadusprojektiga, mille raames uuritakse keskaegset asustusmuutrit. 2023. aastal keskenduti Lõuna-Eestis 13.–14. sajandi kirikute ümbrusele. Arvukate juhupotikildude kõrval avastati ka mitu uut pikema asustuslooga asulakohta, nt Atra (Rannu), Karujärve (Nõo), Urvaste Paabumäe (Urvaste) ja Palomõtsa (Rõuge). Saaremaal toimusid sihtasutus Osiliana eestvõttel mitmed leiukohtade kontrollimised, nt Audla külas, Salme, Suurna ja Lassi külades, Länga leiukohas, samuti Lahekülas Muhumaal. Huvitav objekt on ka Pähkla küla juures asuv oja ühes allikatega, kust leiti puitsemeid ja loomaluid, ühest luust võetud radiosüsinikuproov paigutus 15.–17. sajandisse. Taas kord otsiti 1268. aasta Rakvere lahingu toimumispaika, kuid selle asemel leiti suurem ports esemeid, sealhulgas kaks peitleidu, millest üks sisaldas 23 hansakaussi (jn 10) ja teine toorrauda ja 16. sajandi lõpu kaelavõrusid. Kaardistati ka Hagudi soola Harjumaal kultuuripärandi leidmiseks, avastati mitmeid põllukivihunnikuid, kiviaedu ja piirikive. Samuti inventeeriti järgmiseid looduslikke pühapaiku, seekord Rõngu, Rannu ja Karula kihelkonnas. Veealuse pärandi puhul peeti oluliselt tutvuda Liivi lahes tulevase tuulepargi asupaika jäävate võimalike arheoloogijälgedega, samuti hinnati mitme 20. sajandi laevavraki keskkonnaahtlikkust.