

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2012

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## INTRODUCTION

In 2012, altogether 149 archaeological fieldworks took place in Estonia (Table 1, Fig. 1), 144 with permits issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (TKVA). This number is similar to the situation in 2008 (see Oras *et al.* 2009, 3), slightly higher than in 2010 and remarkably higher than last year (Fig. 2). From the point of view of archaeology and the impact of the global economical situation on the discipline (see Schlanger & Aitchinson 2010), it can be said that recession did not have a long lasting effect for the profession and after a brief drop in numbers, the statistical curve is now ascending.

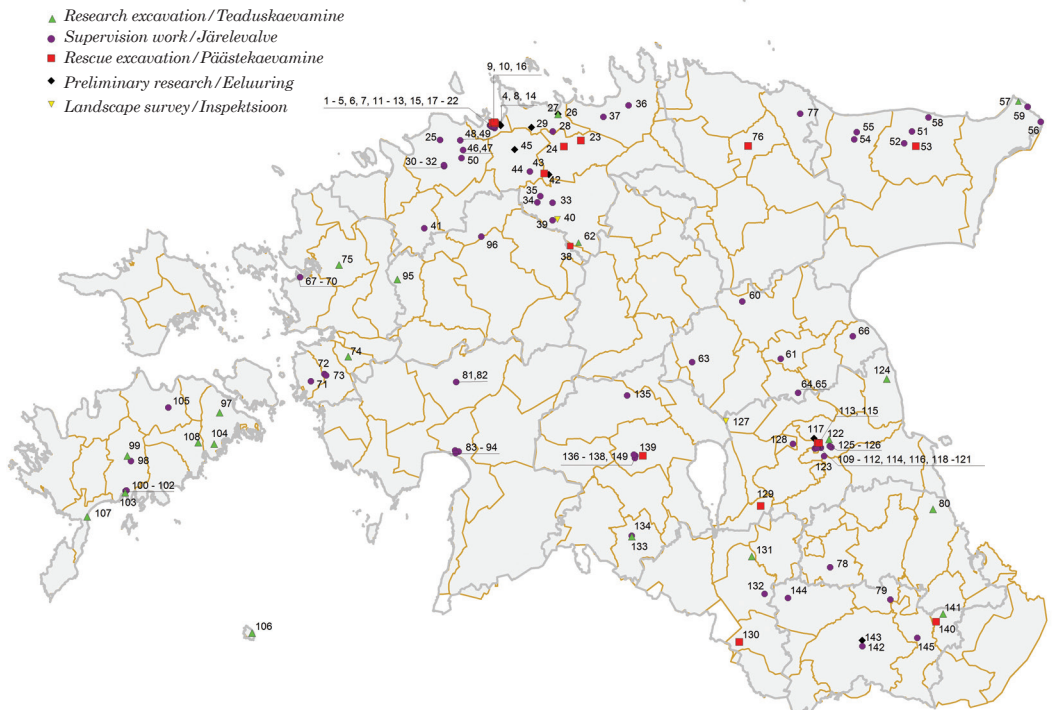


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2012.

Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2012. aastal.

Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

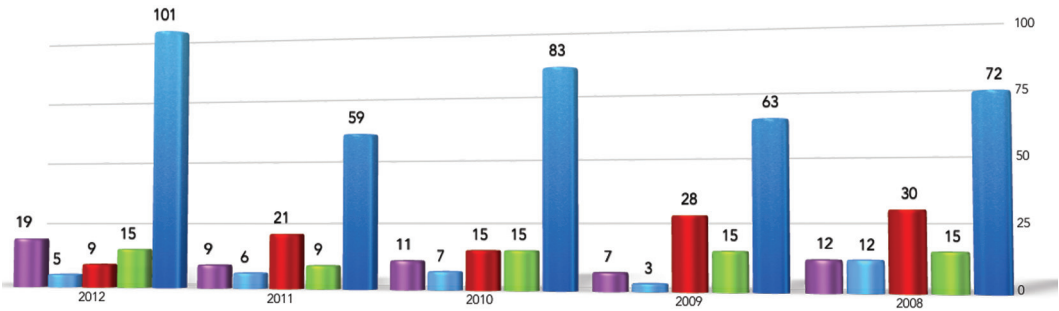


Fig. 2. The division of archaeological fieldwork in the past 5 years (number of sites; colours as Fig. 3).  
 Jn 2. Viimase viie aasta arheoloogiliste välitööde jaotus (välitööde arvu põhjal; värvide osas vt jn 3).  
 Drawing / Joonis: Arvi Haak, Erki Russow

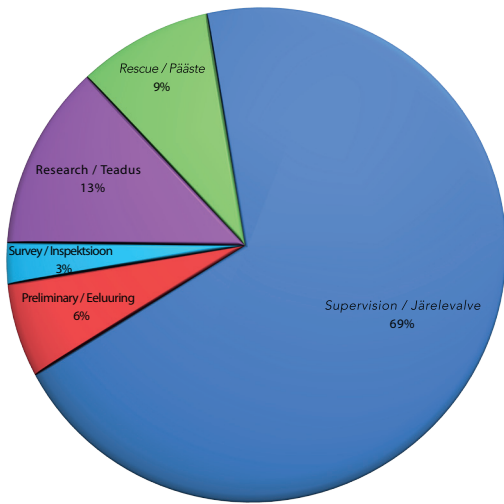


Fig. 3. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2012.  
 Jn 3. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2012. aastal.  
 Drawing / Joonis: Arvi Haak, Erki Russow

As usual in the last years, the largest share of fieldwork was done in the form of archaeological supervision (over 2/3 of all fieldwork carried out in 2012, Fig. 3). The number of scientific excavations has risen remarkably, with 19 projects (more than doubling that of 2011). In addition, five permits for landscape surveys were issued. Rescue excavations were conducted in 15 instances, some of these covering several hundred square metres. Only the number of preliminary research has decreased, this took place at nine occasions. The following years will show if the decrease was caused by special circumstances of 2012. Preliminary research can be a useful tool that allows the developer to make a realistic schedule and budget for the development at a site, where earlier archaeological information is insufficient, while it gives necessary

information for the archaeologists and the MA for planning research at the site. 39 archaeologists or specialists were given permits for research, four of them (A. Lavi, A. Kriiska, K. Treuman, T. Jonuks) were involved in more than ten objects. 18 institutions were engaged in archaeological research: two universities, three museums, two non-profit organisations with close links to universities and ten private companies, one of them (OÜ Moderal) entered archaeological research in 2012.

According to the requirements of the National Heritage Board, all archaeological fieldwork must result in a written report, submitted to the Board and the institution maintaining the archaeological collections before the beginning of the next fieldwork season. As shown in Table 1, this obligation was fulfilled in time in only ca. 44% of fieldwork that took place in 2012. Of course there can be objective reasons for delays in

finishing excavation reports, especially if work continued in winter or will be resumed next season. The MA is planning further steps to ensure that the results of archaeological fieldwork will be made available for the scientific community as well as the public in due course.

### **RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS**

Altogether 19 research-oriented excavations were carried out in 2012. The involved institutions included the University of Tartu (TÜ, 9 projects), the Institute of History of Tallinn University (AI, 7), while the Estonian History Museum (AM), the non-profit organisation Learned Estonian Society (ÕES) and a private enterprise Agu EMS OÜ all carried out one research-oriented project. More than a half of these excavations have been summarized into an article in this volume, enabling us to present here a very short overview.

Prof. Aivar Kriiska (TÜ) continued his research of the Stone Age in Estonian coastal areas and islands at two Corded Ware sites: **Valgi** (Table 1: 106) at Ruhnu Island (see Konsa & Ots 2009, 216, table 1: 54 for the discovery) and **Narva Jõesuu IIb** site (Table 1: 57) in the lower reaches of the Narva River. His investigations continued at the Stone Age site of **Jägala** (Table 1: 26). Uwe Sperling (AI/TÜ), who recently defended his doctoral theses about **Asva** fortified settlement (Table 1: 104), initiated the first archaeological investigations at the site since 1966, directed by him and Prof. Valter Lang (TÜ). The results of the new investigations at the site, in use during the Bronze Age and again in the Middle Iron Age, are presented in an article (Sperling *et al.*, this volume).

Several Iron Age sites were investigated. At **Salme**, Jüri Peets (AI) finished the fieldwork at the site of the second burial ship, dated to *ca.* 650–750 AD (see Peets *et al.* 2011; Peets *et al.*, this volume a). Marika Mägi (AI) started excavations at **Tõnija** Saunamäe stone grave (Table 1: 108). The excavations in 2012 revealed a layer of field stones that covered most of the area. Among the stones, ceramics from pre-Viking and Viking Age were collected and a few animal bones from the central part (pers. comm. M. Mägi). To establish the structure of the site, excavations were continued in 2013 and will be hopefully finished in 2014. Mati Mandel (AM) continued his research at **Maidla** grave (Table 1: 95), excavated in the 1980s. In the article (Mandel & Allmäe, this volume), a secondary burial of two individuals with their bones rearranged is introduced.

Heiki Valk (TÜ) continued his research project of hill forts of south-east Estonia. The results of fieldwork at **Kureküla**, **Kuigatsi** and **Kõõru** (Table 1: 80, 131, 141) is presented by him as well as MA students who had their practice of directing fieldwork during the project (Valk *et al.*, this volume a). Krista Karro (AI) started investigations of **Lahepera** settlement site (Table 1: 124), with the aim to establish whether this might actually be a prehistoric landing site. The area investigated in 2012, however, did not include prehistoric deposits and the find material originated from the Modern Period (pers. comm. K. Karro).

J. Peets continued his long-term research project of iron production sites with two research-oriented excavations. At **Käku** (Table 1: 99), three medieval and early modern smithies could be distinguished on top of one another (Peets *et al.*, this volume b).

Another iron-smelting and smithy site was investigated at **Uugla** (Table 1: 75), where the remains of two iron-smelting furnaces and two or three presumable forge locations could be detected (pers. comm. J. Peets).

Two research projects concentrated on medieval castles. Garel Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ) finished the research conducted at **Kuressaare** castle (Table 1: 103) in 2010–2012 (see Püüa *et al.* 2012). In this volume, the results of the last year fieldwork, and a new development scheme of the castle are presented (Püüa *et al.*, this volume). At **Karksi** (Table 1: 133), the international research project ‘Ecology of crusading’ concluded an excavation (directed by H. Valk) that started in the previous year (Valk *et al.* 2012), concentrating on 13th-century deposits with a remarkable amount of organics. The article (Valk *et al.*, this volume b) summarizes the results of fieldwork and preliminary analysis. Villu Kadakas (AI) carried out small-scale excavations at **Põide** church (Table 1: 97), in order to find out more about the construction of the first Romanesque church. A wall running to the west from the south-western corner of the church was reopened, this might have been connected with a room in the castle of the Teutonic Order, situated just north of the church. Research excavations of a 13th – 14th century building with a half cellar (Germ. *Steinwerk*) were carried out by Anton Pärn (AI) at **Lihula** (Table 1: 74; Fig. 4). The cellar partially excavated by M. Mandel in 1997–98 (Mandel 1999, 51–52, Abb. 2, C) was reopened and the construction of its staircase and a possible outhouse were in the focus of the research. The excavations continued in 2013 and will be hopefully presented in the next year’s volume of the journal.

In 2012, a new research project of medieval and early modern execution places was started by Martin Malve (ÕES). As several others, this project has participating institutions from abroad, this time from Sweden. The results of the excavations at the execution site of **Tartu Völlumäe** (Table 1: 122) are presented by the participants (Malve *et al.*, this volume a). Andres Tvauri (TÜ) continued his research of the glass production sites in central Estonia, namely **Utsali** (Table 1: 62), Laashoone, Laasme, Altnurga, Tõrna, Hoone, and Haava, and gives overview of the results (Tvauri, this volume).



Fig. 4. Fieldwork at Lihula, on the site of a 13th – 14th century household.

Jn 4. Välitööd Lihulas, 13.–14. sajandi majapidamises.

Photo / Foto: Anton Pärn

## **RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, SUPERVISION AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH**

As in previous years, the largest part of fieldwork was connected to the development of the urban and rural environment under heritage protection – rescue excavations, supervision work and preliminary excavations (13, 98 and 9 permits respectively). In terms of investigated area, the largest share of work took place in the heritage protection areas of urban centres, with 22 permits issued by TKVA in Tallinn, 15 in Tartu and 11 in Pärnu. Also in the countryside, road and pipeline constructions and installation of cables were the most common reasons for rescue archaeology. Some of these investigations will be handled on the following pages of the present volume. In the following, a few sites with some significant results will be described.

### ***Excavations in rural areas***

As traditional in recent years, most archaeological research in the countryside has been conducted in the form of archaeological supervision. Besides that, there have been a few cases where the results of initial fieldwork have led to more extensive excavations.

Three permits (Table 1: 44, 53, 94) were issued for the fieldwork around cup marked stones with the aim to establish whether the surroundings of the stones have or have not clear signs of earlier human activities. As it turned out, in all cases the protection zone of the stones did not contain anything which might be interpreted as deposits evolved during continuous use of the stone.

Rescue excavations took place at five rural cemeteries. At **Härma** village cemetery and chapel site (Table 1: 140), small-scale rescue excavations were conducted prior to erecting a village chapel in the cemetery area. Only the upper layers in the area of the new chapel were investigated. The finds included mostly 17th-century coins and potsherds, as well as single human bones and a few cremated bone fragments. According to the leader of the excavations, H. Valk, some of the coins might originate from votive practices at the site, although the upper layers that were necessary to excavate were looted, making use of metal detectors (Valk 2013). The results of the investigations of another looted cemetery – **Niklasmägi** (Table 1: 130) in Valga County – are presented by the investigation team (Valk *et al.*, this volume c). Due to the reconstruction of Tartu-Räpina road, rescue excavations were conducted at **Lohkva** village cemetery (Table 1: 126) by OÜ Muinaslabor. The exact location of the cemetery had not been documented and it had to be rediscovered during fieldwork. The article by Raido Roog and Martin Malve presents us the results (Roog & Malve, this volume).

In most cases fieldwork on the rural sites focussed on the archaeological documentation of prehistoric, medieval and later settlement sites. The above-mentioned road reconstruction at **Lohkva** affected also the settlement site (Table 1: 125), which appeared to be larger than the area under heritage protection. The article (Roog & Malve, this volume) summarizes fieldwork at that site. A similar situation appeared at **Uderna** (Table 1: 129), where Ingmar Noorlaid and Karin Vimberg (MA) directed rescue excavations. It appeared that several pits, interpreted as household pits (Fig. 5), had been preserved just next to the area under heritage protection, and in one larger pit, the remains of a house could be investigated (Paavel 2012). Rescue excavations, led by Ülle Tamla (AI) were needed at the settlement site in **Salu** (formerly Ubina) village



Fig. 5. Excavations of the household pits on the settlement site of Uderna.

Jn 5. Majapidamislohkude uurimine Uderna asulakohal.

Photo / Foto: Ingmar Noorlaid

in Harjumaa (Table 1: 43; see Tamla *et al.* 2006). In the area where water and sewerage pipelines were installed, remains of a stove from the modern period, and an earlier *keris* stove below the former were documented (Tamla 2012).

In quite extraordinary circumstances, small-scale rescue excavations were conducted at **Puru** (Table 1: 53). As information about finding a hoard was received, the necessary excavations, led by Mauri Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus), took place at night, in order to avoid possible damaging or looting. The 16th-century hoard was partially opened in laboratory conditions in the AI.

During the reconstruction of pipelines next to the manor house at **Anija**, earlier, probably medieval construction remains were unearthed and necessary fieldwork was carried out by Agu EMS OÜ. The article by Anneli Kalm (Kalm *et al.*, this volume) presents the results and the possible interpretation of the remains. At the site, also deposits of a settlement site preceding the manor were found.

At **Lüganuse** church (Table 1: 55), the reason for rescue excavations was the reconstruction of the church floor and changing the ground level outside the church to lead rainwater away from the church building. The excavations conducted by V. Kadakas (AI) revealed that there have been eight buttresses outside the church, thus indicating that the medieval church had been vaulted. Inside the church it appeared that the floor level of the nave of the medieval church was *ca.* 65 cm below the

present floor and the choir was built secondarily to the nave. A burial chamber from the 17th or 18th century was opened in the choir.

### **Archaeology of urban areas**

In 2012, slightly more than one third of the archaeological fieldwork (57 permits out of 149) was connected with the development of urban and suburban areas. Statistically, this is the lowest percentage (less than 40%) for urban archaeology in over a decade (in 1999, it was 38%), but if considering the number of issued permits, then there is moderate growth comparing to the previous year (51 permits in 2011). However, in 2012 only 1–2 larger open area excavations (Table 1: 10, 115) were organised, and one large-scale excavation of 2011 was ended in the very beginning of the year 2012 (Tallinn, Tartu Road 1 site, Table 1: 16; see Kadakas *et al.*, this volume and Russow *et al.*, this volume). Thus the majority of research was connected either with the preliminary investigations prior to prospective possible larger-scale investigations or was initiated because of the small-scale development of the urban environment.

In **Tallinn**, the largest investigated area was a site in Kivisilla suburb, at **Maakri Street 19/21** directed by Jaak Mäll (Agu EMS OÜ, Table 1: 8–10). This part of Tallinn has been in a constant redevelopment during the last 20 years and the results of the fieldwork include in addition to the medieval and post-medieval suburban housing also evidence on medieval and later industrial activities as well as establishing the position of medieval St John's hospital with its cemetery (see Gaimster & Russow 2011, fig. 1 for an overview of excavated sites). The territory of the medieval hospital was also the main target for the fieldwork of 2013. This time, the research concentrated mainly on the fringe area, to the territory close to the former River of Härjapea (now channelled to the sewage), but also a small fragment of the hospital's dormitory was unearthed. The main results of the research of 2012 (excavations continued in summer 2013), which comprised *ca.* 1600 m<sup>2</sup> were determining the corner of the dormitory and the possible southern border (1.5 m wide and 1.5 m deep cut) of the 13th – 14th century hospital, and several early modern or later buildings (incl. industrial structures). As the fieldwork on site is on-going, we expect more interesting results yet to come.

Another site with new additions to the early history of Tallinn was studied at **Lai Street 25** by Ain Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ, Table 1: 6). Here two small medieval cellars were cleared of later debris and the discovered medieval deposits were thereafter excavated. The most notable finds which deserve mentioning here are a 14th – 15th century trash pit, which yielded a few organic artefacts (incl. a barrel lid with house mark), and a fragment of wooden building, dendrochronologically dated to 1432 (Fig. 6). It is difficult to interpret the finding as only



Fig. 6. Possible timber-framed building found at Lai St 25, dendrodated to 1432.

Jn 6. Võimalik raamkonstruktsioon-hoone nurk Lai t 25 keldrist, dendrodateeritud 1432. aastasse.

Photo / Foto: Toomas Tamla

a small fraction of the structure was uncovered, but it seems plausible that the archaeologists had a rather rare chance to document a medieval timber-framed building in Tallinn.

From the other supervisions and preliminary research in Tallinn, a find of a medieval wooden trackway at Mere Avenue (A. Lavi, Muinasprojekt OÜ, Table 1: 11) heading to the harbour area and dated dendrochronologically to 1419 deserves mentioning.

In **Tartu**, the reconstruction of a greenhouse at the Tartu Botanical Garden allowed the archaeologists R. Roog and M. Malve (Muinaslabor OÜ) to study the remains connected to the medieval Orthodox churchyard of St George (Table 1: 113). In addition to construction remains, probably from the early modern period, i.e. following the demolition of the church, the archaeologists distinguished six burials (Roog & Malve 2012). The excavations at Lossi Street 15 (Table 1: 115) for the new building of H. Eller Musical School were started only in December 2012 and were continued into the next year. At Toome hill, A. Tvauri (TÜ) investigated the area next to the foundations of the house at Lossi Street 40 (Table 1: 117). It appeared that the house had been built on the fills in the moat separating the medieval bishop's castle from the outer bailey (Tvauri 2012). Among several monitoring projects that took place in Tartu, the most interesting results were achieved at the Town Hall Square (Table 1: 118), where the remains of the town wall were documented by R. Roog and R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ). The width of the wall was at least 2.1 metres, a sooty deposit from the second half of the 16th century had been deposited next to the west (or town) side of the wall (Bernotas & Roog 2012). In addition, rescue excavations were organised at the St George's hospital cemetery (Table 1: 120; Malve *et al.*, this volume b) north of the medieval town.

The archaeological research in Estonian **smaller urban settlements** was perhaps not as fruitful as in previous years, but a few sites have brought indeed new insights on the different aspects of urbanisation. Of these, a rescue excavation in **Rakvere** (Table 1: 74 by Eero Heinloo, MTÜ AEG) at Vabriku street and a supervision in **Haapsalu** at Ehte and Mängu streets (Table 1: 65 by Erki Russow, AI) will be handled in the present volume with a standalone paper (Heinloo and Russow & Allmäe respectively). From the other documented sites we have focussed on just a handful of places, which attracted attention of the authors of the present paper for some reason or another.

Over the years the third most actively studied urban settlement (by the number of permits issued) has been **Pärnu**. Also in 2012 a dozen sites were documented, but as all these were narrow cable trenches or short-term preliminary investigations, the overall results were significantly less effectual than in the previous few years. In 2012, archaeologists documented the location and nature of some early modern period deposits, without a similar success rate for medieval and later structures as during the last years (see previous volumes of the present journal).

In **Viljandi**, the investigations took place at a minimal scale. The medieval town wall was opened in the south-western corner of the town, in the territory of the churchyard of St John's (Table 1: 137) for demarcation of the wall above ground. Medieval deposits were also documented in the territory of the medieval town (Table 1: 149). In October, an alert concerning archaeology was received by a most extraordinary party – namely a chimney sweeper at work on a yarn building at the third outer bailey of the medieval castle. He noticed human bones, which appeared to be a skeleton (Ta-



ble 1: 139; Valdaru 2012), excavated by K. Vimberg and I. Noorlaid (MA) and dated to the 15th century.

In **Kuressaare**, G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ) conducted three supervisions (Table 1: 98–100) on the territory of the early modern era town. Of those the most productive turned to be the fieldwork at the Church of St Lawrence (established in the 1620s or 1630s). Here, the replacement of the wooden floor inside of the church (*ca.* 180 m<sup>2</sup>) brought to light two earlier floor levels, a few burial vaults and a cellar, filled with debris. The most notable find was the second floor (current one being floor no. 3) – a dolomite floor with numerous grave slabs (Fig. 7), built probably after the destruction of the church in 1710. Some of these slabs were decorated and dated (the earliest being from 1607 and the latest from 1729), others were without any markings and thus interpreted as unfinished blanks. Most of the decorated slabs seem to belong to the nobility of the island of Saaremaa, with one exception – one slab commemorates citizen and mariner Peter Iwar Barkle from Fyen (Denmark?), deceased in 1706 (Püüa 2012, 8–15).



*Fig. 7. A 17th century floor with grave slabs from the St Lawrence Church in Kuressaare.*

*Jn 7. 17. saj hauakividega põrand Kuressaare Laurentiuse kirikus.*

*Photo / Foto: Garel Püüa*

**EDITORS' REMARKS ON THIS ISSUE AND  
THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2012**

Although no single object, investigated in 2012, caught similar public attention as some of the earlier discoveries, the year 2012 marks the conclusion of several archaeological fieldwork projects of great interest (e.g., Salme ships, or Kuressaare castle). We wish to encourage projects that address public interest towards archaeology and give information on recent discoveries. In addition to the traditional travelling exhibition of fieldwork of 2012, compiled by Ü. Tamla (AI) that attracted more than 2 500 visitors, another archaeological magazine – Estonian-language Tutulus (edited by H. Valk and V. Pajuste, TÜ) – was started in 2012 to keep the general public updated with news on archaeology.

In 2012, the number of new sites discovered increased remarkably (see Ots & Rammo, this volume). One of the reasons was systematic landscape surveys, carried out in the framework of an international cooperation project 'Archaeology, authority and community', led by the University of Tartu, with the National Heritage Board and institutions from the Republic of Latvia and the Russian Federation as partners. Another reason is the growing cooperation of archaeologists with licensed metal detector activists, who have fulfilled the requirements of the new Heritage Protection Act, which has brought along the need to document additional data and visit the newly found sites to determine the type and context of the finds, often without delay.

This issue of AVE has followed the path set by earlier volumes. The 23 articles concentrate on fieldwork at twenty sites, plus traditional overviews of new antiquities and graduates. We wish to thank all colleagues who contributed to the volume and are already waiting for the contributions covering fieldwork season of 2013. We wish also to thank the co-editor of the past four volumes Ester Oras for her seemingly endless energy over the years and assistance in compiling the present issue.

*Acknowledgements: The editors would like to thank all the authors and peer-reviewers of the current volume for their cooperation. We would also like to thank our team of workers: Epp Õlekõrs and Raiko Suits for lay-out, Helle Solnask for the English language and Uwe Sperling for the German language revision, Kalle Lange for the general distribution maps to supplement the introductory article and the overview of the newly discovered sites. Our gratitude belongs to people who shared their information and photos about the excavations carried out in 2012: Eero Heinloo, Krista Karro, Aivar Kriiska, Tuuli Kurisoo, Marika Mägi, Ingmar Noorlaid, Jüri Peets, Anton Pärn, Garel Püüa, Riina Rammo, Margo Samorokov, Toomas Tamla, Ülle Tamla, Karin Vimberg, Andres Vindi.*

*This research was supported by the target financed research project of the Estonian Ministry of Education and Science SF0130054s12.*

Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2012, stand 20.10.2013. Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.<sup>1</sup>

Tabel 1. 2012. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 20.10.2013. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Arvi Haak & Ülle Tamla

No./ Nr	Site/ Objekt	Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp	Reg no./ Reg nr	Admin. unit/ Haldusüksus	Researcher/ Kaevaja	Finds/ Leiud	Report/ Aruanne
<b>TALLINN</b>							
1	A. Adamsoni 13	9239, J	2598	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
2	All-linna kindlustused, Ingeri bastion	9177, J	3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
3	All-linna kindlustused, Rootsi bastion	8430, J	3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7093	+
4	All-linna kindlustused, Skoone bastion	9209, E	3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7095	+
5	Eha 4 / Paldiski mnt 17	9166, J	2598	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
6	Laboratooriumi 12 / Lai 25	9317, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7100	-
7	Lai 38/40, Pikk 53/55	9412, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7117	+
8	Maakri 19 / 21	8474, E	2594	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7060	+
9	Maakri 19 / 21	8980, P	2594	Tallinn	J. Mäll (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7060	-
10	Maakri 19 / 21	9161, P	2594	Tallinn	J. Mäll (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7060	-
11	Põhja pst, Suurtükitn, Mere pst vaheline kaablitrass	9108, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7099	-
12	Sakala 16a	8337, J	2596	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
13	Sauna 10	8423, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7074	-
14	Sauna 8 / Müürivahe 21	9502, E	3080	Tallinn	A. Kalm (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7103	+
15	Suur-Karja 10	8339, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
<b>16</b>	<b>Tartu mnt 1</b>	<b>8130, P</b>	<b>2594</b>	<b>Tallinn</b>	<b>G. Vedru (Agu EMS OÜ)</b>	<b>AI 7032</b>	-
17	Tatari 24	9257, J	2596	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
18	Toom-Kooli 21	9445, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7102	-
19	Toompuiestee 19	9481, J	2598	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
20	Toompuiestee 24	9283, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
21	Valgevase 11a	8901, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7062	-
22	Vana turg 1 / Vanaturu kael 12	9228, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-

<sup>1</sup> Considering the language of the presumable main users of this table, the object descriptions and abbreviations are given in Estonian.

<i>No./ Nr</i>	<i>Site/ Objekt</i>	<i>Permit no., type/ Loanr, tüüp</i>	<i>Reg no./ Reg nr</i>	<i>Admin. unit/ Haldusüksus</i>	<i>Researcher/ Kaevaja</i>	<i>Finds/ Leiud</i>	<i>Report/ Aruanne</i>
<b>HARJUMAA</b>							
23	Anija mõisa park, uuringud veetrassi alal	9374, P	2677, 2678	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	A. Kalm (Agu EMS OÜ)	HMK 8850	+
24	Linnakse kalme	8435, P	A30184	Anija (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
25	Vääna mõis	9110, J	2714	Harku (Keila)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
26	Jägala Jõesuu linnus	8714, T	17535	Jöelähtme	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 1444	-
27	Jägala-Joa linnuse kaitsevöönd, kergliiklustee trassi rajamine	8714, E	17534	Jöelähtme	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
28	Parasmäe küla, asulakoht	8590, J	17699	Jöelähtme	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
29	Saha küla, asulakoht	8741, E	17794	Jöelähtme	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
30	Keila, kindlustatud elamu kultuurkiht	8290, J	17881	Keila	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
31	Keila, kindlustatud elamu kultuurkiht	8896, J	17881	Keila	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
32	Ülejõe tee 6, asulakoht	8745, J	17879	Keila	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
33	Kuivajõe kõrtsihoone	8898, J	27853	Kose	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
34	Nõrava küla, kalmistu "Kalmemännik"	9052, J	18016	Kose	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
35	Saula küla, Tallinn-Tartu mnt trass	8744, J	-	Kose	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	-
36	Kolga mõis, Kolga kloostri säilmed	9127, J	2871	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
37	Kuusalu küla, Kullipesa tee 1, kalmistu	9129, J	18408	Kuusalu	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	AI 7068	+
38	Kadja kalme	8436, P	-	Kõue (Kose)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7037	+
39	Kirivalla küla, Mikkuri	9349, J	18545	Kõue (Kose)	K. Karro (Moderal OÜ)	AI 7094	-
40	Admiral Johan Pitka võimalik matmispaik	8695, I	-	Kõue (Kose)	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+
41	Madila küla, asulakoht	8830, J	18600	Nissi	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
42	Salu küla, asulakoht	8573, E	18854	Rae (Jüri)	Ü. Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7056	+
43	Salu küla, asulakoht	8433, P	18854	Rae (Jüri)	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
44	Vaida asulakoht ja kultusekivi	8427, J	18880, 18729,	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+

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45	Väo-Jüri ringtee rekonstruktsioneerimine	-, E	18785	Rae (Jüri)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7058	+
46	Alliku küla, asulakoht	8594, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
47	Alliku küla, asulakoht	9012, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	G. Vedru (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
48	Hüüru küla, asulakoht	8289, J	18946	Saue (Keila)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
49	Laagri alevik, asulakoht	8426, J	18964	Saue (Keila)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
50	Vanamõisa küla, asulakoht	8897, J	18976	Saue (Keila)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
<b>IDA-VIRUMAA</b>							
51	Edise linnuse varemed	8780, J	13871	Jõhvi	A. Nikitjuk, S. Udam (Gradiens OÜ)	-	-
52	Kahula küla, asulakoht	9008, J	8986	Jõhvi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
53	Puru küla, aarde leiukoht	-, P	-	Jõhvi	M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7072	-
54	Irvala küla, kultusekivi	8376, J	9034	Lüganuse	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	+
55	Lüganuse kirik	9299, J	43, 13916	Lüganuse	V. Kadakas (AI)	AI 7105	-
56	Raekoja plats, kaablitrassid	8631, J	27276	Narva	S. Udam, A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	NM	+
57	Narva-Jõesuu IIb neoliitilise asulakoha uuring	9011, T	-	Narva Jõesuu (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2190	-
58	Altküla küla, Martsa-Altküla tee	9377, J	9152	Toila (Jõhvi)	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
59	Kudruküla (Riigiküla III) kiviaja asulakoha ehitusgeoloogiline puurimine	9494, J	9188	Vaivara	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
<b>JÕGEVAMAA</b>							
60	Kärde külakeskus, veetrass	9338, J	23926, 9213, 23923, 27042, 23924	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	A. Kriiska, J. Štsogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2203	+
61	Kaarepere küla, Kaarepere puurkaev	9378, J	9280	Palamuse	H. Valk (ÖES)	-	-
62	Utsali klaasikoda	-, T	-	<b>Puurmani (Kursi)</b>	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 1932	-
63	Põltsamaa asulakoht	8881, J	9330	Põltsamaa	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
64	Tabivere alevik, Tabivere rand	8974, J	9421	Tabivere (Maarja-Magdaleena)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-

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65	Tabivere alevik, Tabivere rand	9372, J	9421	Tabivere (Maarja-Mag- daleena)	T. Jonuks (Mui- naslabor OÜ)	-	-
66	Torma alevik, asu- lakoht	9255, J	9449	Torma	T. Jonuks (Mui- naslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2212	-
<b>LÄÄNEMAA</b>							
67	<b>Ehte, Mängu, Neidu- de tänava trassitööd</b>	<b>9009, J</b>	<b>27013</b>	<b>Haapsalu (Ridala)</b>	<b>E. Russow (AI)</b>	<b>HM 9176</b>	<b>+</b>
68	Karja 6	9352, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Ten- tel Disain OÜ)	-	+
69	Karja 15	8713, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Ten- tel Disain OÜ)	-	+
70	Rüütli 1	9353, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Ten- tel Disain OÜ)	-	+
71	<b>Hanila kirik</b>	<b>9419, J</b>	<b>15422</b>	<b>Hanila</b>	<b>V. Kadakas (AI)</b>	<b>HM 9183</b>	<b>-</b>
72	<b>Karuse kirikuaed</b>	<b>9496, J</b>	<b>4054</b>	<b>Hanila</b>	<b>V. Kadakas (AI)</b>	<b>HM 9184</b>	<b>+</b>
73	Kinksi asulakoht	8636, J	9812	Hanila	Ü. Tamla (AI)	AI 7057	-
74	Lihula linn, Linnuse tee 1	8747, T	27014	Lihula	A. Pärn (AI)	AM A 1121	-
75	Üugla rauasulatus- koha uuringud	9051, T	10091	Lääne-Nigula	J. Peets (AI)	-	-
<b>LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA</b>							
76	<b>Vabriku tn tras- sitööd</b>	<b>8882, P</b>	<b>27012</b>	<b>Rakvere</b>	<b>E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)</b>	<b>RM A 164</b>	<b>+</b>
77	Viru-Nigula kiri- kuaed	8587, J	5809	Viru-Nigula	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
<b>PÓLVAMAA</b>							
78	Kanepi kirikuaed	8268, J	23678	Kanepi	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
79	Kääpa küla, kiviaja asulakoht	8286, J	13403	Lasva (Põlva)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
80	<b>Mägiotsaküla, linnus (Kureküla linnus)</b>	<b>9041, T</b>	<b>11544</b>	<b>Räpina</b>	<b>H. Valk (TÜ)</b>	<b>TÜ 2156</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>PÄRNUMAA</b>							
81	Pärnu-Jaagupi pastoraadi peahoone kanalisatsioonitrass	8832, J	16631	Halinga (Pär- nu-Jaagupi)	K. Treuman (Ten- tel Disain OÜ)	-	+
82	Sindi-Lodja I, II kiviaja asulakoht	8893, J	27039	Paikuse (Pärnu)	A. Kriiska, R. Bernotas (Ar- heograator OÜ)	-	+
83	Akadeemia 2	8593, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
84	Kalda alajaama elektrivõrgu järele- valve	8596, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
85	Kuninga 11	9190, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
86	Lai 8	8831, J	27007	Pärnu	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu A 2666	+
87	Lõuna 20	9350, J	27007	Pärnu	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu A 2668	+

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88	Pikk 16b	8292, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Lavi (Muinas- projekt OÜ)	-	-
89	Pikk 8	10046, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
90	Pärnu, Rääma, Aru, Suur-Kalda ja Väike-Aru tn järele- valvetööd	8895, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Lavi (Muinas- projekt OÜ)	-	-
91	Riia eeslinn, Väike- Jõe, Suur-Jõe, Jõe, Väike-Sepa, Henno, Tui, Kõie, Laatsareti ja Liilia tn	8438, J	-	Pärnu	A. Lavi; A. Unt (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
92	Ringi 1	9348, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	-
93	Ringi 2	8637, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2162	+
94	Rüütli 47 trassi- ühendus	8293, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
<b>RAPLAMAA</b>							
95	Maidla kalmevälja korrastus- ja uuri- mistööd	8846, T	-	Märjamaa	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1123	+
96	Raka küla, kultusekivi	8595, J	12211	Rapla	A. Lavi (Muinas- projekt OÜ)	-	-
<b>SAAREMAA</b>							
97	Pöide kirik	9102, T	21058	Pöide	V. Kadakas (AI)	SM 10757	-
98	Kaarma kirikuaed	9000, J	4096	Kaarma	M. Mägi (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
99	<b>Käku rauasulatus- koht</b>	9050, T	-	Kaarma	J. Peets (AI), R. Saage (TÜ)	AI 6845	-
100	Kuressaare va- nalinn, kaevude rekonstrueerimine	9010, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
101	Lossi 4	8592, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10735	+
102	Kuressaare Lauren- tiuse kirik	8182, J	27261	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
103	<b>Kuressaare linnus</b>	<b>8441, T</b>	<b>20860</b>	<b>Kuressaare (Kaarma)</b>	<b>G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)</b>	<b>SM 10663</b>	<b>+</b>
104	<b>Asva kindlustatud asula</b>	<b>9047, T</b>	<b>12412</b>	<b>Laimjala (Pöide)</b>	<b>V. Lang (TÜ), U. Sperling (AI/TÜ)</b>	<b>AI 7065</b>	<b>-</b>
105	Karja kirik	8591, J	20899	Leisi (Karja)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
106	Valgi nõorkeraamika perioodi asulakoht	8833, T	-	Ruhnu	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ	-
107	<b>Salme II laevama- tuse läänepoolne servaala</b>	9049, T	-	Salme	J. Peets (AI)	SM 10602	-
108	Pölluküla küla, kivikalme (Tõnija Saunamäe)	8999, T	12751	Valjala	M. Mägi (AI)	AI 7129	-

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<b>TARTU</b>							
109	Kalevi 65, kiviaja kalmistu	8287, J	12977	Tartu	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
110	Kitsas 5	8288, J	27006	Tartu	R. Roog, T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
111	Kroonuaia 31	9423, J	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
112	Lai 12/14	9381, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TM	-
113	Lai 38/40	8586, P	27006	Tartu	R. Roog, T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TM A-199	+
114	Lille 10	8589, J	12978	Tartu	E. Heinloo, R. Vissak, P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-201	+
115	Lossi 11a/15/15a kinnistu, H. Elleri nim muusikakooli laiendus	9478, P	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska; J. Štšogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-206	-
116	Lossi 38	8712, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
117	Lossi 40	8740, E	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A-200	+
118	Magistri tn ja Raekoja plats	9101, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-205	+
119	Vallikraavi 7/9	8894, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska, R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
<b>120</b>	<b>Püha Jüri kalmistu</b>	<b>9048, J</b>	<b>12979</b>	<b>Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)</b>	<b>M. Malve (Muinaslabor OÜ)</b>	<b>TM A-204</b>	<b>-</b>
121	Tartu, Maarjamõisa	9007, J	-	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
<b>122</b>	<b>Tuule tn, hukkamispaik</b>	<b>9046, T</b>	<b>12982</b>	<b>Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)</b>	<b>M. Malve (ÖES)</b>	<b>TM A-203</b>	<b>-</b>
123	Varsa 16	8843, J	27428	Tartu (Tartu-Maarja)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
<b>TARTUMAA</b>							
124	Lahepera küla, asulakoht	8926, T	12779	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	K. Karro (AI)	AI 7061	-
125	Lohkva küla, asulakoht	8588, J	12853	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	R. Roog, T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2004	-
126	Lohkva küla, kalmistu "Kabelimägi"	8428, J	12854	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	R. Roog, T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2155	-
127	Valmaotsa küla	9337, I	-	Laeva (Puhja)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
128	Tüki küla, Õngupõllu asulakoht	9302, J	13013	Tähtvere (Tartu-Maarja)	A. Kriiska, J. Štšogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 138	+
129	Kalme küla, Uderna II asula	-, P	12961	Rõngu	I. Noorlaid, K.Vimberg (MKA)	TÜ 2223	-



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<b>VALGAMAA</b>							
130	Kaagjärve küla, kalmistu "Niklusmägi"	9044, P	13086	Karula	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2171	-
131	Kibena küla, Vanaliinamäe (Kuigatsi linnamägi)	9045, T	13116	Puka (Sangaste)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2167	-
132	Lauküla küla, asulakoht	8375, J	13172	Sangaste	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
<b>VILJANDIMAA</b>							
<b>133</b>	<b>Karksi ordulinnus</b>	<b>9040, T</b>	<b>14485</b>	<b>Karksi</b>	<b>H. Valk (TÜ)</b>	<b>TÜ 1929</b>	<b>-</b>
134	Karksi kiriku piksekaitse maanduskraav	9351, J	14485 14486	Karksi	H. Valk, M. Malve, R. Roog (TÜ)	TÜ 2195	+
135	Olustvere alevik, asulakoht	8294, J	13257	Suure-Jaani	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
136	Hariduse 3	8892, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
137	Jaani kiriku kinnistu	8742, J	14713	Viljandi	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
138	Tasuja pst, Viljandi lauluväljak	9111, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
139	Viljandi ordulinnuse II eeslinnus	-, P	14709	Viljandi	K. Vimberg (MA)	VM 11430 A 553	-
149	Viljandi, Lossi 13 hoov	-, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
<b>VÕRUMAA</b>							
140	Härma küla, kalmistu "Härma II"	9043, P	13526	Meremäe (Petseri)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2166	-
141	Kõõru linnus	9042, T	-	Meremäe (Petseri)	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
142	Tindi ja Suure-Ruuga küla, asulakoht (Rõuge asulakoht)	8947, J	13641	Rõuge	V. Pajuste (TÜ)	TÜ 2262	-
143	Tindi ja Suurõ-Ruuga küla, asulakoht (Rõuge asulakoht)	9165, E	13641	Rõuge	V. Pajuste (TÜ)	TÜ 2263	-
144	Kuldre küla, asulakoht	8291, J	13669	Urvaste	A. Lavi; A. Unt (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
145	Vastseliina kirik	8743, J	14136	Vastseliina	A. Lavi; I. Noorlaid (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
<b>MUU</b>							
146	Lääne-, Harju-, Pärnu-, Rapla-, Järva ja Lääne-Virumaa muististe otsimine	8360, I	-	-	M. Mandel (AM)	-	-
147	Miinitraaleri Virsatis vrakk, Soome laht	9327, I	30209	-	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
148	Sonariuuringud Soome lahes ja Läänemeres Hiiu- ja Saaremaa lähedal	8752, I	-	-	V. Mäss (Mere-museum)	-	-

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**ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2012. AASTAL***Erki Russow ja Arvi Haak*

2012. a toimus Eestis arheoloogilisi välitöid 149, neist 144 juhul andsid Muinsuskaitseamet (MA) ja Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste Amet (TKVA) välja uurimistööde loa (jn 1, tabel 1). See number on viimaste aastate suurim, ületades pisut ka 2008. ja 2010. a välitööde hulka (vt jn 2). Seega võib öelda, et ka arheoloogia hakkab majanduskriisi mõjudest nüüdseks üle saama.

Ligi 2/3 2012. a välitööde mahust moodustasid arheoloogilised järelevalvetööd (jn 3). Teaduskaevamiste hulk eelmise aastaga võrreldes enam kui kahekordistus, päästekaevamisi toimus 15, vähenes aga edasiste uuringute kavandamiseks lähteandmeid loovate eeluuringute hulk (2012 vaid 9). Uurimisloa sai 39 spetsialisti 18 institutsioonist.

2012. a korraldati uurimiskaevamised 19 objektil (TÜ 9, AI 7, ÕES, AM ja Agu EMS kõik 1 juhul). Enam kui pooli neist töödest käsitletakse sinise kogumiku artiklites ning siinkohal saame piirduda lühikokkuvõttega. Prof. A. Kriiska (TÜ) jätkas Ranniku-Eesti kiviaja uurimist kaevamistega kahel nöörikeramikakultuuri asulakohal. Valgi Ruhnus (tabel 1: 106) ja Narva-Jõesuu IIB (tabel 1: 57) Narva jõe alamjooksul, lisaks jätkusid tema juhatusel Jägala kiviaja leiukoha (tabel 1: 26) uuringud. U. Sperling (AI/TÜ) ja prof. V. Lang (TÜ) taasalusustasid Asva linnus-asula uurimist. J. Peets (AI) lõpetas Salme II laevmatuse uurimise, M. Mägi (AI) alustas kaevamisi Tõnija Saunamäel (tabel 1: 108), kus 2012. a leiti kivilademe puhastamisel eelviikingi- ja viikingiaegset keraamikat ja loomaluid, muistise iseloomu selgitamine jätkus 2013. a. Maidla kalmevälja korrastustöödel M. Mandeli (AM) juhatusel leiti 1980. a-tel läbiuuritud ala piiril sekundaarne matus kahe indiviidi ümberpaigutatud luudega. H. Valk jätkas Kagu-Eesti linnuste uurimist kaevamistega Kureküläs (tabel 1: 80), Kuigatsis (tabel 1: 131) ja Kõõrus (tabel 1: 141). K. Karro (AI) alustas Lahepera asulakoha (tabel 1: 124) uurimist, 2012. a kaevandist leiti vaid uusaega dateeritavaid ladestusi. J. Peets korraldas kaevamised Käku sepikojaasemel (tabel 1: 99) ja Uugla rauasulatuskohas ja sepikojaasemel (tabel 1: 75), kus leiti kahe rauasulatusahju ja kahe või kolme ääsikoha jäänused.

Keskaegsetele linnustele keskendunud projektidest lõpetas G. Püüa (OÜ Agu EMS) uurimistööd Kuresaare linnusel (tabel 1: 103). Karksis (tabel 1: 133) jätkus orgaanikarohkete ladestuste uurimine 2011. a avatud kaevandis H. Valgu (TÜ) juhtimisel projekti “The Ecology of Crusading” raames. Väikesemahulised kaevamised toimusid Põide kiriku (tabel 1: 97, V. Kadakas) varasema järgu iseloomu selgitamiseks, leiti eeldatavasti ordulinnusega seostatav ruum kirikutornist läänes. Lihulas (tabel 1: 74) alustas A. Pärn (AI) 1997–98 M. Mandeli juhatusel osaliselt läbi kaevatud poolkelderhoone (jn 4) trepikäigu ning võimaliku puudust eeshoone ehitusviisi selgitamist. M. Malve (ÕES) korraldas kaevamised Tartu Võllamäel (tabel 1: 122), A. Tvaari (TÜ) jätkas Kesk-Eesti 18. saj klaasikodade uurimist kaevamistega Utsalis (tabel 1: 62).

Päästekaevamistest, järelevalvetöödest ja eeluuringutest enamik toimus linnade muinsuskaitsealadel (22 uurimisluba Tallinnas, 15 Tartus, 11 Pärnus). Järgnevalt tutvustatakse mõningaid olulisemaid uurimistulemusi, mille kohta kogumikust eraldi artikleid ei leidu.

Maamuististest uuriti kolme lohukivi ümbrust, kuid kivide läheduses aset leidnud tegevustega seostatavaid leide ei saadud. Uuringud toimusid viiel maakalmistul. Härma kalmistule (tabel 1: 140) püstitati tsässon e külakabel, H. Valgu (TÜ) juhatusel uuriti läbi kultuurkihi ülaosa kabeli alusel alal (lähemalt artiklis). Valgamaal Niklusmäel (tabel 1: 130, H. Valk) oli päästekaevamiste põhjuseks ulatuslik kalmerüüste. Tartu-Räpina maantee ehituse tõttu lokaliseeriti Lohkva külakalmistu (tabel 1: 126, R. Roog ja M. Malve, OÜ Muinaslabor). Asulakohtadest toimusid juba mainitud Lohkva (tabel 1: 125) kõrval kaevamised Udernas (tabel 1: 129, I. Noorlaid & K. Vimberg, MA), kus uuriti 1980. a-tel kaevatud asula kaitsevööndist välja jääval alal avastatud majapidamislohke (jn 5) ning leiti üks hoonease. Leidude põhjal elati asula selles osas kesk- ja varausajal. Salu e Ubina asulakohal (tabel 1: 43; Ü. Tamla, AI) leiti vee- ja kanalisatsioonitorustike paigaldamisel uusaegne ahi ning selle alt varasem kerisahi. Purul (tabel 1: 53) uuriti äsjaavastatud aarde leiukohta M. Kiudsoo (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) juhatusel suisa oösel. Anija mõisahoone eest leitud, eeldatavasti keskaegseid ehitusjäänuseid (tabel 1: 23, A. Kalm, OÜ Agu EMS) tutvustavad autorid ise. Lüganuse kirikus (tabel 1: 55) uuriti põrandate vahetamisega seoses V. Kadaka (AI) juhatusel varasemaid põrandata-semeid ning koguduse soovil avati uusaegne hauakamber kooriruumis. Kiriku välisküljel selgus maapinna planeerimisega, et kirikul on olnud kaheka tugipiilarit, mis tõendavad, et keskaegne kirik oli võlvitud.

Linnades toimus pisut enam kui 1/3 kõigest 2012. a aset leidnud kaevamistest. Tallinnas olid 2012. a algul lõpetatud Eesti Kunstiakadeemia kinnistu uuringute kõrval, mida kajastatakse käesoleva kogumiku kahes artiklis, suurimad Maakri t 19/21 toimunud uuringud (tabel 1: 9, 10; J. Mäll, Agu EMS). Uuriti Jaani seegi kinnistu ääreala kunagise Härjapea jõe lähedal, kus leiti hospitali dormitooriumihoone seina katke.

U 1600 m<sup>2</sup> uurimisalale jäi 13.–14. saj hospitalikinnistu oletatav piirdekraav ning mitme varauusaegsed ja uusaegsed hooned ning tööstusrajatised. Välitööd jätkusid 2013. aastal.

Lai t 25 kinnistul (tabel 1: 6, Ain Lavi, OÜ Muinasprojekt) puhastati hilisest täitest kaks keskaegset keldrit ning uuriti läbi seal säilinud keskaegsed ladestused. Leiti 14.–15. saj jäätmeauk, mis sisaldas puit-esemeid, ning arvatav raamkonstruktsioonis hoone katke (jn 6), mis dendrokronoloogia meetodil dateeriti 1432. aastasse. Mere puiesteel (tabel 1: 11, A. Lavi, OÜ Muinasprojekt) leiti dendrokronoloogiliselt 1419. aastasse dateeritud puitsillutis, mis kattis sadamaalale suundunud teed.

Tartus uuriti TÜ Botaanikaia kasvuhoone ümberehituse käigus Püha Jüri õigeuskalmistut (tabel 1: 113; R. Roog ja M. Malve, OÜ Muinaslabor), kus leiti kuus matust ning kirikust hilisemad ehitised. Detsembris algasid kaevamised H. Elleri nimelise Tartu Muusikakooli kinnistul (Lossi t 15, A. Kriiska ja J. Štšogoleva, OÜ Arheograator, tabel 1: 115). Kooli juurdeehituse rajamise tõttu jätkusid kaevamised 2013. a talvel ja varakevadel. Toomel Lossi t 40 (nn Struwe maja) vundamentide piirkonnas toimunud uuringutel (tabel 1: 117, A. Tvauri, TÜ) selgus, et hoone on rajatud Tartu piiskopilinnuse ja eeslinnuse vahelise vallikraavi täitele. Raekoja platsil toimunud järelevalvetöödel (tabel 1: 118, R. Roog ja M. Malve, OÜ Arheograator) leiti keskaegse linnamüüri jäänuused, mis olid säilinud 2,1 m paksuselt, ning müüri siseküljel uuriti 16. sajandi II poolel ladestunud kultuurkihti. Narva mnt ääres Püha Jüri hospitalikalmistul (tabel 1: 120) toimunud kaevamiste tulemusi tutvustab M. Malve jt artikkel.

Väikelinnade uurimise seisukohalt polnud 2012. a ehk eelmistega võrreldavalt tulemuslik, artiklites on käsitletud Rakvere (tabel 1: 74, E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG) ja Haapsalu (tabel 1: 65, Erki Russow, AI) päästekaevamiste tulemusi. Pärnus toimus 2012. a 12 arheoloogilist järelevalvet, millega mõnel juhul dokumenteeriti varauusaegseid ladestusi. Viljandis toimusid päästekaevamised ordulinnuse kolmandal eeslinnusel leitud luustiku juures (K. Vimberg ja I. Noorlaid, MA), järelevalvetega selgitati linnamüüri asukoht linna edelanurgas, Jaani kiriku kalmistu alal (tabel 1: 137, E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG) ning kirjeldati Lossi t 13 hoovis kaevatud kraavis paljandunud kesk- ja uusaegseid ladestusi (tabel 1: 149, A. Tvauri, TÜ). Kuressaares toimus kolm järelevalvet (tabel 1: 98–100, G. Püüa, OÜ Agu EMS), millest olulisim oli Laurentiuse kiriku pörandi vahetamisel paljandunud hauakividega pörand (jn 7). Varaseim hauakivi pärines 1607. ja hilisem 1729. aastast, enamasti kuulusid need Saaremaa aadlikele, pörand oli arvatavasti rajatud pärast kiriku hävitamist 1710. a.

Ehkki 2012. a ei uuritud arheoloogiliselt ühtki sedavõrd laia avalikku vastukaja pärvinud üksikobjekti kui varasematel aastatel, lõpetati mitmed suuremat tähelepanu pärvinud uuringud ning ilmumist alustas populaarteaduslik arheoloogiaajakiri “Tutulus” (toimetajad H. Valk ja V. Pajuste, TÜ), samuti korraldati 2012. a välitööde esimesi tulemusi tutvustav rändnäitus (koostaja Ü. Tamla, AI). 2012. a algas ka Eesti, Läti ja Vene arheoloogide ühendav koostööprojekt “Arheoloogia, võim ja ühiskond”, mille juhtpartner on Tartu Ülikool ning partnerina osaleb muinsuskaitseamet. Nii projekti raames toimunud maastikuinspektsioonide kui ka vastutustundlike, otsinguvahendi kasutamise loa vormistanud detektoristidega alanud koostöö tulemusel leiti 2012. a rekordarvu uusi muistiseid (lähemalt M. Otsa ja R. Rammo artiklis).