



ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK IN 2013

ERKI RUSSOW AND ARVI HAAK

Tallinna Ülikool, Ajaloo Instituut (Institute of History, Tallinn University),
Rüütli 6, 10130 Tallinn, Estonia; erki.russow@thu.ee

ULLA KADAKAS

Muinsuskaitseamet (National Heritage Board), Uus 18, 10111 Tallinn, Estonia

INTRODUCTION

In 2013, altogether 182 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place in Estonia (Table 1, Fig. 1), 166¹ permits were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 20 by the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (TKVA). This is the highest number of issued permits for archaeological fieldwork in Estonia, after the formation of the National Heritage Board in 1993. Over the years the number has continuously risen (of course, with occasional downward trends), but the most recent leap has been the greatest so far – 37 permits more than in 2012 (see Russow & Haak 2013). If we look behind the numbers and compare these with the previous year (Russow & Haak 2013, figs 2–3) a clear change in the segment of archaeological monitoring and surveys (101 and 9 in 2012 versus 118 and 17 in 2013) is noted, all other types of fieldwork have remained on a similar level as previously. Although the interpretation of the numbers might not be very straightforward, it seems plausible that this development reflects both the shift from the investigations of the core of the towns

- ▲ Research excavation / Teaduskaevamised
- Monitoring work / Järelevalve
- Rescue excavation / Päästekaevamised
- ◆ Preliminary research / Eeluuring
- ▼ Landscape survey / Arheoloogiline luure

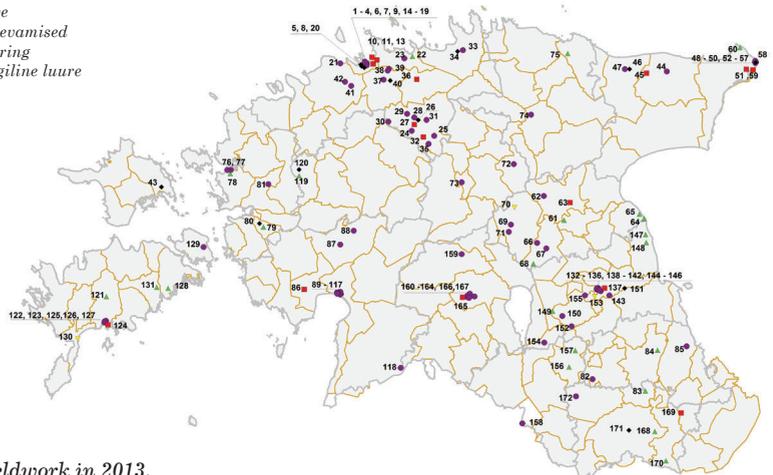


Fig. 1. Archaeological fieldwork in 2013.
Jn 1. Arheoloogilised välitööd 2013. aastal.
Map / Kaart: Kalle Lange

¹ In five cases, a permit had been issued (nos. 10235, 10530, 10561, 11049 and 11056), but fieldwork was not conducted in 2013 for several reasons.

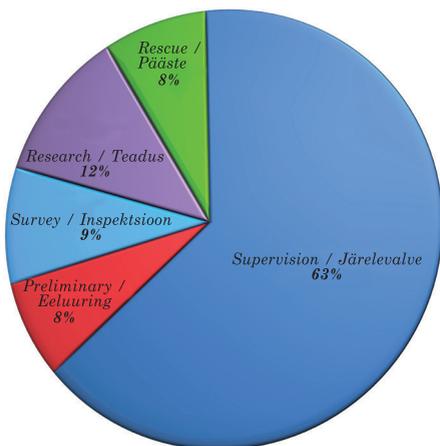
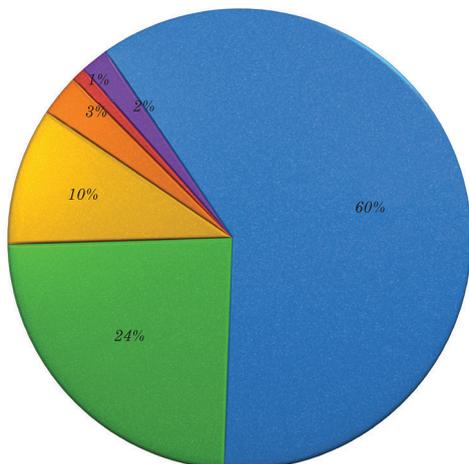


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2013.

Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2013. aastal.

Drawing / Joonis: Arvi Haak, Erki Russow



- sites of historical periods (towns, fortifications, churches, etc.) / ajaloolise aja mälestised (linnad, kindlustused, kirikud jne)
- prehistoric settlements (incl. hill forts) / muinasaegsed asulakohad (sh linnamäed)
- burial sites / matmispaigad
- holy groves, sacrificial sites, deposits / pühapaigad, ohverdamiskohad, peitleiud
- sites of iron production / rauatöötlemiskohad
- underwater heritage (incl. wrecks) / veealune pärand (sh vrakid)

Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.

Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.

Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas

to the suburbs as well the gradually ascending number of real estate projects of rural areas. This is reasoned for example by the closer look on the amount of fieldwork done in different regions of Estonia. As usual, the highest number of permits was issued for the investigations in the County of Harjumaa (42, incl. Tallinn), followed by the County of Pärnumaa (31) and Tartumaa (24), e.g. the regions with the liveliest economic activities.

Archaeological fieldwork of the last year according to the type of the archaeological site studied can be summarised as follows (Fig. 3). As earlier, the biggest amount of fieldwork is connected with the sites of historical periods: nearly two thirds of the research is focussed on the archaeology of towns, fortifications and churches. This is followed by the research of prehistoric settlement sites, mostly connected with the development of real estate, but including also target financed research of the prehistoric hill forts – altogether almost a quarter of the fieldwork in 2013. A considerable extent of the fieldwork was covered by the archaeology of burial sites, amounting to 10% of the total. Investigations of the following categories of objects were not numerous. Inventory of sacred natural sites resulted in important conclusions (see Jonuks *et al.* 2013–14; 2014), the study of sacrificial places led to several significant results (Oras & Kriiska; this volume, Kiudsoo, this volume). Smithy sites and underwater objects were also investigated in 2013.

The number of institutions and archaeologists carrying out fieldwork in 2013 was similar to earlier years: among the 16 institutions there were two universities, three museums, three non-profit organisations and eight private enterprises; 40 archaeologists applied for a permit for fieldwork. Analysing the 2013

fieldwork, it may be noted that the core of the field researchers graduated from the university in the 1970s until the early 1990s, with younger researchers in this field gradually becoming more active each year.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

In 2013, altogether 22 research-oriented excavations were carried out. The University of Tartu (TÜ) initiated ten projects, the Institute of History of Tallinn University (AI) four, Krista Karro from TLU EHI carried out small-scale excavations at four sites, while the Estonian History Museum (AM), the non-profit organisation Learned Estonian Society (ÕES) and a private enterprise OÜ Muinaslabor all conducted one research-oriented project.

In 2013, archaeological excavations were conducted at the well-known Stone Age site **Kunda Lammasmägi** (A. Kriiska & K. Sander, TÜ; Table 1: 75). A 4 m² trench was opened in the south-western part of Lammasmägi (Fig. 4), in order to clarify the stratigraphy of the site, and to collect finds on similar principles as in other Stone Age excavations in Estonia in recent years. For the first time, Narva-type pottery was identified among the finds and find density was remarkably higher than recorded in older excavations with a different methodology (Sander 2014).

Small-scale excavations were carried out at the recently found Stone Age settlement site of **Kloostriisaare** in Lake Pühajärv (Table 1: 156), directed by Kristiina Johanson (TÜ), Mari Tõrv (TÜ/ZBSA) and Ulla Kadakas (MA). According to the radiocarbon date, it originates from the Late Mesolithic period, while a few ceramic finds confirm that it was also habited during the Corded Ware period. The detailed results together with a discussion of Stone Age settlement in south Estonia is presented in an article (Johanson *et al.*, this volume), together with a hoard probably from the early 17th century AD, found from the island during the excavations. In the Stone Age settlement site **Narva-Jõesuu Iib** (Table 1: 60), research excavations led by Aivar Kriiska (TÜ), Kerkko Nordqvist (University of Oulu) and Sarita Sandell were continued. A quadrangular house with a sunken floor was partially opened and a double burial was unearthed. The complex was dated to the Corded Ware period. At another continuous excavation project of Jägala, a settlement site named **Jägala-Joa IV** (Table 1: 22) was investigated. A Mesolithic fire place and its surroundings were excavated, as well as a layer from the Iron Age, which could be dated to the Viking Age. The detailed results are discussed in an article (Kriiska & Sikk, this volume).

On the Island of Saaremaa, three research related excavations continued, handling both prehistory as well as historical (see below) periods. At **Asva** Early Metal Age settlement site (directors Uwe Sperling, Valter Lang and Kristiina Paavel (TÜ); Table 1: 128), the previous years' trench (6 × 2 m, see Sperling *et al.*



Fig. 4. Excavations at Kunda Lammasmägi in 2013.

Jn 4. Uuringud Kunda Lammasmäel 2013. a.
Photo / Foto: Kristjan Sander

2013) was expanded with a new, 8 × 2 m large dig area on the south-eastern part of the settlement (Fig. 5). The fieldwork confirmed again that Asva is the foremost Bronze Age site in Estonia, if compared the find density with other contemporaneous places of the region. During the three weeks of excavation, the main results were as follows: the borders of the settlement were specified, from the area outside the settlement a rich collection of biofactual (mainly bones of seals, to a lesser extent also fish and plant remains) and artefactual (notably various finds indicating metal working) evidence was collected, which indicated that this area was possibly used as a scrap heap (U. Sperling, pers. comm.). The investigations continued also in 2014, and the summary of the three excavation seasons' result will hopefully be published in the next volume of the present journal.

Marika Mägi (AI) continued excavations at **Tõnija Saunamägi** on Saaremaa (Table 1: 131), started in the previous year. In 2013 it appeared that the low hill was surrounded by a field stone wall with two 'entrances', and a layer of field stones and limestones, probably originating from the stone wall, covered most of the area. In the southern part, a few locations of posts could be presumed, and between these, stones were missing. A small amount of cremated and uncremated human bones have been found, as well as a few finds from the cremations can be dated to the Pre-Viking or Early Viking Age. ¹⁴C analyses from uncremated human bones, although found in the 6th – 10th century layer, proved to belong to the period 800–400 BC, and were probably brought to the site from some nearby

grave. Animal bones together with them were deposited in the 6th century AD (M. Mägi, pers. comm.). The site has been interpreted as dominantly a cult site. The excavations continued in 2014.

The investigation of the hill forts of southeast Estonia continued in 2013 at **Kauksi, Mõrgi, Alt-Laari, Uandimäe** and **Paloveere** (Table 1: 83, 84, 149, 157 and 168), directed by Heiki Valk (TÜ). At Kauksi, two stages could be dated to the Bronze Age and Roman Iron Age respectively. At Mõrgi, stages of Roman Iron Age and Late Iron Age fortifications could be distinguished. At Alt-Laari, there were five stages from the Middle and Late Iron Age. The excavations at Paloveere resulted in habitation traces from the Pre-Viking and Viking Age while at Uandimäe, from the Final Iron Age. The results are presented and discussed by the fieldwork leaders (Valk *et al.*, this volume). Small-scale investigations at the hill fort of **Kassinurme** (Table 1: 61) were directed



Fig. 5. Investigations in progress at Asva fortified settlement in 2013.

Jn 5. Tööhetk uuringutelt Asva linnus-asulal 2013. a.
Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

by Ain Lavi (AI). The fieldwork resulted in new datings from wood remains. The earliest habitation traces next to the south-eastern rampart originate from the 5th – 7th century, but also a Late Iron Age dating was obtained just above virgin soil (Ain Lavi, pers. comm.).

Research-related excavations were conducted in 2013 at two cemeteries. At **Maidla** (Table 1: 119), the fieldwork directed by Mati Mandel (AM) concentrated on sieving the soil removed during earlier investigations and levelling the area of the former cemetery. A previously unknown burial place with cremations was unearthed, introduced in the short overview by the head of the excavations (Mandel, this volume). In **Siksali** in southeast Estonia (Table 1, 170), in 2013 revision excavations (H. Valk, TÜ) took place at the cemetery, excavated in 1980–1993. The aim was to elaborate on find density and the distribution of burnt human remains in the central area of the grave.

Within the framework of her PhD-studies on the settlement history of Kodavere parish in the western coast of Lake Peipus, Krista Karro (EHI) did a few test excavations at **Kodavere**, **Sassukvere**, **Alasoo** and **Lahepera** (Table 1: 64, 65, 147, 148). The brief investigations helped to elaborate the dating and the function of the places, but were too cursory to give deeper insight on the settlement history. All in all, one probable landing site and one presumable assembling site were found (Karro 2013a–d).

Several multi-annual research related projects on the topics of medieval and later archaeology were also carried on in 2013. In **Lihula**, the fieldwork on the location of a 13th century composite building was finished (A. Pärn, AI; Table 1: 79). Here, the main task was to find out the remains of the outhouse of a *Steinwerk*-type building. This type of building – a stone house with a wooden outhouse – is a common feature in the early townscape in coastal Estonia (beside Lihula, found also in Haapsalu and Tallinn, see Pärn & Russow 2014). However, due to the later rebuilding phases mostly only the rear part (e.g. stone house) has survived and the front half (usually half-timbered structure) has been replaced with a new stone house. In Lihula, where the town development was abruptly discontinued sometime around 1300, the earliest building constructions have survived remarkably better than elsewhere in Estonia. Indeed, the fieldwork of 2013 gathered new information towards the town building of the mid-13th century: beside finishing the excavation at the stone cellar (see Russow & Haak 2013, fig. 4) and opening a rather lengthy staircase (14 steps, 3.5 m long and 1 m wide), the foundation of the outhouse was documented. As it appeared, the outhouse had two building phases – after the first building, possibly destroyed by fire, another outhouse was built around the 1240s (radiocarbon dated to 1023–1243 cal AD, see Pärn 2014, 36–38). The house seems to be demolished after 1300 AD, and later on (during the 14th – 15th century) a lighter (wooden?) building was situated on top of the previous building (for an analysis of the site and building type, see Pärn 2014; Pärn & Russow 2014).

At **Käku** (Table 1: 121) on Saaremaa, Jüri Peets (AI) and Ragnar Saage (TÜ) continued the investigations of the smithy site (see Peets *et al.* 2013). In 2013, in addition to the cleaning of a limestone floor, it appeared that next to the south-eastern wall, there are wooden constructions below that might originate from an even earlier smithy. The limestone floor was also connected to that earlier stage (R. Saage, pers. comm.).

Another interesting long-term research project, started a few years ago, is dedicated on the archaeology of judicial sites – places of corporal punishment sites, project maintained by researchers of the University of Tartu in cooperation with Stockholm University. Previously, a former execution site in Tartu was studied (see Malve *et al.* 2013), in 2013 the project continued with the fieldwork at **Haapsalu** Gallows Hill (M. Malve, *ÕES*; Table 1: 78) – one of the best-preserved post-medieval monuments of this type in Estonia. The results of the preliminary research are published in the present volume (Malve *et al.*, this volume).

During the last decade, the long forgotten research on glass production sites has been revived by Andres Tvauri (TÜ) as a part of his interest towards the 18th century industrialisation of Central Estonia. In 2013, he continued the studies at **Utsali** glass house (Table 1: 68), started already in 2011 (see Tvauri 2013). This time, he excavated two furnaces and a glass house, in use between 1760 and 1770 according to written records. The collected production waste also evidenced glass-making at the site.

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

Traditionally the largest share of archaeological fieldwork in Estonia is bound with the development projects of urban and rural areas, which, if located on the heritage protection zones or include protected monuments, require either rescue excavations, monitoring work or preliminary research. In 2013, the number of issued permits was higher than in 2012, being 15 for rescue excavations (in 2012–13), 118 for monitoring work (last year 98) and 14 for preliminary research (was 9 in 2012). In terms of investigated area, the largest amount of work took place in the heritage protection areas of urban centres (see below), with notable rise of monitoring work in suburban areas. Also in the countryside, road and pipeline constructions and installation of cables were the most common reasons for rescue archaeology. The larger excavations were carried out by OÜ Agu EMS (Anneli Kalm, Jaak Mäll, Ragnar Nurk, Garel Püüa), OÜ Arheograator (Aivar Kriiska), MTÜ AEG (Eero Heinloo) and OÜ Muinaslabor (Martin Malve). The main conductors of watching briefs were MTÜ AEG (Peeter Piirits, Rünno Vissak), OÜ Muinasprojekt (Ain Lavi), OÜ Muinaslabor (Tönno Jonuks), OÜ Agu EMS (Anneli Kalm, Ragnar Nurk ja Garel Püüa) and OÜ Arheograator (Aivar Kriiska), in Ida-Viru County OÜ Gradiens (Aleksandr Nikitjuk) and OÜ Zoroaster (Sven Udam); in Pärnu Pärnu Museum (Margo Samarokov). Some of these investigations will be handled on the following pages of the present volume. In the following, a few sites with some notable results will be described.

Excavations in rural area

This year, rescue excavations in the rural areas were not very numerous, but several of these brought interesting results. The find of a sacrificial site at **Kohtla** (Table 1: 45) was totally unexpected, and it appeared that the number of iron items found at the site exceeded all expectations. The results of the first year of investigations are presented by the directors of the excavation (Oras & Kriiska, this volume). During the investigations of the find place of a coin hoard and several Late Iron Age items at **Laiuse** (Table 1: 63), Mauri Kiudsoo came to the conclusion that it has also been a sacrificial site (see Kiudsoo, this volume).

Two rural churches/churchyards were investigated in 2013. Large-scale rescue excavations took place at **Kose** (Table 1: 27), where *ca.* 120 burials were unearthed in a 55-metre trench for pipelines, a pavement from the Modern Period, and the first coin finds of late 12th century were also found. An overview of the initial results is given in an article by Martin Malve, Villu Kadakas, Elis Tiidu and Mauri Kiudsoo (Malve *et al.*, this volume). V. Kadakas continued research at **Lüganuse** (Table 1: 47), concentrating on the building sequence of the church. In addition to a new reconstruction plan of the church, stairs to the hagioscope were found in the territory of the churchyard. The article (Kadakas & Jonuks, this volume) also summarises the fieldwork in Lüganuse in 1991.

Rescue excavations were necessitated at two village cemeteries. The cemetery of **Eassalu-Vanaküla** in Pärnumaa (Table 1: 86) was found during gravel extraction. The rescue excavations identified ten burials, the analysis of which is compared with data about burial customs in West Estonia during the Early Modern Period (Tvauri & Kivirüüt, this volume). At **Härmä** (Table 1: 169, H. Valk) in the historical district of Setomaa, the excavations were carried out because of a threat to the preservation of the integrity of the find complex, as the topsoil had been plundered with metal detectors. During a watching brief at the **Võlla Leedumäe** site in Muhu island (Table 1: 129), three skeletons were documented. As there are several earlier finds, including several human remains from the same site, in all likelihood another village cemetery has been identified.

Among the investigations connected to the discovery of hoards, the region of **Kõue** stands out in 2013. A silver hoard, presumably from the late 11th century, was unearthed in Kõue (Table 1: 32). The results of the fieldwork and the importance of the hoard are discussed in an article by Ülle Tamla and Mauri Kiudsoo (AI). Another hoard of bronze ornaments from the Late Iron Age was unearthed in the same village in August. The resulting fieldwork (Table 1: 35) was conducted by Tuuli Kurisoo (AI), who discusses the find and similar earlier finds (Kurisoo, this volume).

Archaeology of urban areas

The archaeology of urban environment has not changed significantly over the last year. Again, the top three investigated towns were Pärnu, Tallinn and Tartu with 29, 20 and 15 issued permits respectively, closely followed by Narva (12). Yet the number of permits does not reflect the actual scale very well, as the works in Pärnu were first and foremost minor watching briefs, most of the sites without any significant amount of contextual and artefactual record. On the other hand in two of the largest towns the archaeological fieldwork included in addition to the pipeline watching briefs also several rescue and salvage excavations. The most important results of these studies will be briefly introduced below, if not discussed elsewhere in the present volume.

In **Tallinn**, three sites of rescue excavations and one watching brief deserve mentioning here. In Kivisilla suburb, at **Maakri Street 19/21** the investigations directed by Jaak Mäll (Agu EMS OÜ, Table 1: 13) continued for the second season (see Russow & Haak 2013, 15). Here, the fieldwork was focussed on two areas: in spring the work continued close to the main building of the medieval St John's hospital where both the building remains of the hospital and post-hospital period were documented (Fig. 6).

During the early summer another area was opened, this time further from the hospital complex, near to the former Härjapea River. Despite the fact that the foundations of the 19th century industrial buildings have demolished a considerable amount of the previous deposits and structures, the site produced new information on the land reclaiming near the river. As the research was continued also for another season in spring 2014, we have to wait for the final report for the next year.

Another large-scale excavation took place at **Nunne Street 2**, in the yard of the theatre complex NUKU (Table 1: 11). According to the excavation results the site was habited since the second quarter of the 13th century, and the remains of stone buildings date from the early 14th century up to the construction of the Tallinn Theatre (constructed in 1809, demolished in 1902). The results of the investigations are analysed in an article by archaeologist Eero Heinloo, who led the excavations together with Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG).

To a slightly lesser extent an area inside of the house remains at **Laboratooriumi Street 23** was excavated by Ragnar Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ, Table 1: 10). This property is located right next to the medieval town wall on the north-western part of Tallinn, close to the former Cistercian nunnery of St Michael. During the fieldwork it was possible to document a few deposits and structures belonging to the medieval period (a fragment of street pavement parallel to the town wall, a tiny detail of wooden fence possibly marking the western border of the property at Lai Street, layers established

after the town foundation, etc.), but the main results were connected to the post medieval period. As it appears, the former open space next to the town wall was filled with 1 and 1.5 storey houses at some point in the 17th century. From the plot at Laboratooriumi Street 23 it was possible to distinguish at least the remains of two houses, with several structural elements (basements, hearths) of which one – a wooden barrel – was decided to remove from the site (Fig. 7) and study its contents and technique later at Tallinn City Museum (Nurk 2013).

From the several watching briefs in Tallinn old town and suburbs only one is described here at length. Between the beginning of July and end of September 2013, a 270 m long trench for sewerage and water pipes at **Harju and Kulasepa streets** was opened, archaeologically supervised by Eero Heinloo (MTÜ AEG, Table 1: 4). Both streets have been dug up also previously (already in 1847–52 a massive limestone sewerage system



Fig. 6. Archaeological research at the St John's hospital in Tallinn.

Jn 6. Uuringud Tallinna Jaani seegi alal.

Photo / Foto: Erki Russow

was built), leaving the hopes to document intact deposits and previous structures at bare minimum. Yet it was possible to spot and document in various sections a few elements of human activities from the earliest phase of the town development. Especially sections at Harju street produced a few street surfaces (earth and stone) from mid- to the second half of the 13th century, a couple of fragments of wooden street pavement from the first half of the 14th century, but also details of drainage – both medieval and post-medieval ones (Heinloo 2013). As the remains of wooden pavements are rare in Tallinn, this rather difficult building site was very rewarding for the regional archaeology of medieval streets.

In the medieval town area of **Tartu**, the most interesting archaeological investigations took place at **Lossi Street 15** (Table 1: 137), necessitated by the construction of an annex to Tartu H. Eller Music School. The investigations, directed by Aivar Kriiska, Jekaterina Lissitsina and Andres Kimber (OÜ Arheograator) revealed fragments of at least seven stone houses (Fig. 8), the earliest fragment may originate from the 13th century, and the complex seems to be demolished in the early 17th century (Kriiska *et al.* 2013). At the same site, the deposits of the settlement site from the Late Iron Age were unearthed (*ibid.*).

At **Kloostri street**, the remains of the medieval town wall and a tower (in a plan from 1636 named *Stuue Thurm*) was located and documented during archaeological monitoring (Table 1: 135; Raido Roog, OÜ Arheograator). It appeared that the tower had been built in two stages (Roog 2014). During the reconstruction of the University of Tartu museum, located in the former **Cathedral of Tartu** at Toome hill (Table 1: 141, 142), a medieval burial chamber made of bricks was found. Its construction and the analysis of the human remains, together with a discussion on grave robbery during the Livonian War are discussed in an article by Martin Malve, Raido Roog and Mihkel Mäesalu. A few finds were connected to the cemetery of St Jacob at Jakobi street (Table 1: 140) in front of the town wall, that was more elaborately investigated in 2014.



Fig. 7. Wooden barrel unearthed at Laboratooriumi street in Tallinn, which was relocated for further study.

Jn 7. Tallinnas Laboratooriumi tänaval tuli päevavalgele puidust vaat, mis teistsaldata edasisteks uuringuteks.

Photo / Foto: Ragnar Nurk



Fig. 8. Brick houses unearthed in the yard of Lossi Street 15 in Tartu.

Jn 8. Tartus Lossi t 15 hoovis paljandunud tellishooned.

Photo / Foto: Andres Kimber

Although the highest number of permits for archaeological fieldwork was issued in **Pärnu**, the success rate of the research remained rather low this year. From 29 sites of monitoring work only 4 produced some artefactual evidence, most of the recorded structures and deposits were from the 18th and 19th centuries.

In **Viljandi**, large-scale rescue excavations and monitoring took place at Munga ja Sepa streets, directed by Andres Tvauri and Kärt Metsoja (TÜ; Table 1: 161). In addition to establishing the exact location of medieval streets and dating the street pavements, a few buildings were documented in the current area of Sepa Street. A more elaborated overview is given in the article (Tvauri & Metsoja, this volume). A small-scale monitoring was carried out in the territory of the third outer bailey of Viljandi Castle (R. Roog, OÜ Arheograator, Table 1: 167), where a few finds, probably from the Medieval Period, were unearthed from later, 19th – 20th century deposits.

During archaeological monitoring at two construction sites east of the medieval town, at Oru Street 21 and Ranna Avenue 20 (R. Roog, ÕES; Table 1: 162, 163), finds from Medieval and Early Modern Period were collected from the fill that had been re-deposited at the sites. West of the town and castle, at Talli Street 2, during the reconstruction of Viljandi Song Festival Ground, rescue excavations were conducted by OÜ Arheograator (A. Kriiska & J. Lissitsina; Table 1: 165). Several construction remains were discovered, one of them dated to the Medieval Period by the investigation team, and remains of a probable lime kiln together with heaps of lime burning refuse, dating from the 18th century. The results are elaborated in an article by the international team of investigators (Lissitsina *et al.*, this volume).

Several projects of archaeological monitoring took place in **Narva**. Most of these concentrated on the medieval and especially Early Modern town fortifications. During preliminary research at Viru Street 18 (Table 1: 58, housing remains were found that probably originated from the 16th – 17th century and the exact position of the historic street was documented (Udam 2013). Several instances of watching briefs allowed to document the remains of several stages of town fortifications (town wall, bastion construction), especially in connection with the reconstruction of the bastions *Pax* and *Justitia*. During the construction of a beach house (Table 1: 59, J. Lissitsina and A. Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator), a cultural layer that probably had been re-deposited from the town area was found.

In **Kuressaare**, the archaeological fieldwork was conducted both at the bishop's castle as well as on the territory of the Early Modern town. All six investigations were directed by G. Püüa (OÜ Agu EMS; Table 1: 122–127). At the castle, after the multi-year project (see Püüa *et al.* 2012; 2013) only small-scale studies connected with the renovation of the Early Modern Period bastion zone were organised. At the town area, several building sites, sewerage and heating tube trenches were investigated; also the work at St Lawrence Church (see Russow & Haak 2013, 17) continued. From the fieldwork on the territory of the present-day town the most important information was collected from the park area (Est. *Lossipark*) in front of the castle. It appears that the natural ground is rather low here (1 m above sea level), which indicates that to the contrary of the previous thoughts, this area cannot be the place where to find the possible remains of the medieval settlement of Kuressaare – predecessor of the early modern town.

The results of the fieldwork in another West Estonian town – **Haapsalu** – were also rather modest in 2013. In addition to one research excavation (see Malve *et al.*, this volume) two sites were investigated, supervised by Katrin Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain; Table 1: 76–77). Both objects helped to document the depth of the strata, overall the content of the deposits did not produce significant details.

In **Paide**, the levelling of ground around the church enabled Villu Kadakas (AI) to continue investigations of the medieval church in Paide (Table 1: 73), resulting in a new reconstruction of its ground plan: it appeared that the medieval church had been wider than its modern successor. A new reconstruction of the building stages, as well as the reconstructed ground plan of the Paide church is presented in an article by V. Kadakas.

The monitoring at the site of the former churchyard and parish cemetery in **Põlt-samaa** (Table 1: 71), directed by Peeter Piirits, brought to light six burials and the churchyard wall, all dated to the 18th century. The detailed results of the fieldwork and analysis of the human remains is presented in an article by Martin Malve and Juhani Kokamägi. In the middle of the town, monitoring was carried out at Lossi Street (MTÜ AEG, P. Piirits), where two intact burials were found, and probably three or four burials were mixed during pipeline construction. No finds accompanied the skeletons, which were preliminarily dated to the second half of the 16th century till the first quarter of the 18th century (Piirits 2013). The surely dated layer above the burials yielded finds from the 19th century. Monitoring also took place in the vicinity of the castle (T. Kurisoo & R. Vissak, MTÜ AEG), from where a few finds from the Early Modern Period were collected.

CONCLUSION AND EDITORS' REMARKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2013

In conclusion, we would like to point out a few trends that will have a significant effect on the study and protection of Estonian archaeological heritage in the coming years. More than a half of archaeological fieldwork in the recent decades has taken place on multi-layered monuments, mostly from the historical periods. This necessitates appropriate research methodology, yet context-based excavation methods have not been in the curriculum or retraining of many archaeologists active in fieldwork. The use of inappropriate methodology may result in the loss of information potentially available from the area under investigation.

From the point of view of heritage management, the programme for the fieldwork studies is the basic document, according to which the National Heritage Board decides if the planned research is justified and whether a research permit should be issued. In 2013, the quality of the programmes of the studies was remarkably better than in earlier years, still, many of those remained rather formal in their content, or were a bit cursory. The programme for studies should consider, in addition to the monument that is intended to be studied, also the demands of the National Heritage Board and the customer. The programme for studies should summarise the characteristics of this particular monument, knowledge gained during previous research and the rationale for the planned research should be justified on that ground. Considering heritage protection, the qualification of the researcher for this particular monument (or type of monuments), the methods and capacity of research should be described in reasonable detail (not only in keywords) and substantiated. The programme for studies should be based on the needs of archaeological research, still it should be understandable for persons of different background, the customer and local authority officials in particular.

Another trend is connected to the amendments made to the National Heritage Act, passed in 2011 (Kraut 2012), regulating the communication between amateur searchers and heritage officials. Certainly the amount of archaeological objects entering illegal trade has clearly diminished, as the number of archaeological finds handed over to the state has increased several times. This has resulted in a need for quickly inspecting and assessing the find situation and context of the newly found objects, and a demand for experts of rural settlement history especially of the Late Iron Age and the Medieval Period, but also find specialists and numismatists. As the funds for strictly scientific research of archaeological sites are decreasing, the study of archaeological sites should be organised in a flexible way, so that the results of both rescue and state-organised projects were at the highest scientific level and could be used in research projects.

In the present volume, about 10% of the previous year's archaeological fieldwork will be presented, if emanate from the number of issued permits. The length and the proportion of the articles here should objectively reflect the current situation of the archaeology in Estonia, which, all in all, does not differ from the overall developments elsewhere in Europe. Here, as in other countries, the lion's share of the fieldwork is a result of the small and large scale building projects – from the renewal of pipelines to renovating the highways, from the extensions of previous housing to constructing high-rise buildings. Therefore, the research of these sites is not initiated solely by the research interests of archaeologists but is reasoned by the need to document the speed-

ily vanishing material legacy and environment of the past communities. A rather new (and still much debatable) trend is the cooperation between the metal detecting community, heritage officials and archaeologists – is the present day solution sustainable from the point of view of the science of archaeology? Perhaps it is too early to give affirmative conclusions, but as the several papers in the previous as well as in the present number of the journal demonstrate (see in the first place, Oras & Kriiska, this volume), there are quite a few good examples where the following correct procedure will give us new and interesting insights to the past.

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 and Lembi Lõugas for the general management of the resources. Our gratitude belongs to people who shared their information and photos about the excavations carried out in 2013: Eero Heinloo, Tõnno Jonuks, Krista Karro, Aivar Kriiska, Jekaterina Lissitsina, Marika Mägi, Peeter Piirits, Anton Pärn, Garel Püüa, Ragnar Saage, Margo Samorokov, Kristjan Sander, Uwe Sperling, Toomas Tamla, Andres Tvauri. Last but not least – the present volume will be published with generous financial help of several institutions, without which it would be impossible to follow one of the important principles of the Malta (Valletta) convention, ratified by Estonian parliament in 1996 – publishing and disseminating the information gathered during the archaeological fieldwork. We are grateful to the National Heritage Board, Estonian Ministry of Culture, Cultural Endowment of Estonia, Estonian National Culture Foundation, Tallinn University and University of Tartu for their annual support.

This article was written with the support of a research project of the Estonian Ministry of Education and Research (IUT18-8).

Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2013, stand 31.10.2014.¹ Former parish name (if different from contemporary municipality name) is given in brackets. The excavated places, presented in the current volume are highlighted in the table.

Tabel 1. 2013. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 31.10.2014. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult.

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

E – eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J – järelvalve / monitoring

P – päästekaevamised / rescue excavation

I – arheoloogiline luure / landscape survey

T – teaduskaevamised / research excavation

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TALLINN							
1	Aia 7 / Uus 12	10681, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
2	Aia 7 / Uus 12	10720, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
3	Aia, Vana-Viru ja Inseneri t elektrikaablid	11039, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	-
4	Harju ja Kullasepa t trassid	10489, J	2589	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7145	+
5	Kaarli pst 4a	10432, E	3015	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7128	+
6	Kentmanni põik 5	10100, J	2596	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7192	-
7	Kiriku 2	11006, J	2998	Tallinn	A. Kalm, G. Toos (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
8	Laboratooriumi 23	9633, E	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7108	+
9	Laboratooriumi 23	9935, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7108	+
10	Laboratooriumi 23	10292, P	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7108	+
11	Lai 1 / Nunne 4	10579, P	1095	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7146	+
12	Lai 28	10995, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)		+
13	Maakri 19/21	10037, P	2594	Tallinn	J. Mäll (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7060	-
14	Olevimägi 3, Pikk 34	9917, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7191	-
15	Paldiski mnt 5/7	10162, J	2598	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7194	-
16	Pikk 34a	10972, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm, M. Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
17	Raekoja plats 5 / Voorimehe 1	11005, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm, M. Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
18	Soo 40	10788, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
19	Vana-Kalamaja 21	10552, J	2628	Tallinn	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	AI 7193	-
20	Vana-Kalamaja 41	11222, E	2628	Tallinn	A. Kalm (Agu EMS OÜ)	AI 7189	+

¹ 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>
HARJUMAA							
21	Rannamõisa küla asulakoht	10307, J	17512	Harku (Keila)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
22	Jägala-Joa linnus ja asulakoht	10514, T	17534, 17535	Jõelähtme	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2303	-
23	Rebala küla asulakoht	10090, J	17733	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
24	Alansi küla asulakoht	9938, J	18537	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
25	Ardu alevik, kalmistu "Surnumägi"	10946, J	18539	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
26	Kose kirikuaed	9967, E	14	Kose	M. Malve (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AI 7119	+
27	Kose kirikuaed	10180, P	14	Kose	M. Malve (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AI 7119	-
28	Kose kirikuaed	10896, J	14	Kose	M. Malve (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AI 7119	-
29	Kose-Uuemõisa mõis	10943, J	2797	Kose	M. Reppo, G. Toos (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
30	Oru küla asulakoht	11012, J	18019, 1802	Kose	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	AM A 1130, AM A 1131	-
31	Sõmeru küla asulakoht	10412, J	18054	Kose	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
32	Triigi küla aardeleid	10698, P	-	Kose	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	AI 7136	+
33	Kolga mõisa park	9939, J	2852, 2851	Kuusalu	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	-	+
34	Uuri küla asulakoht	10167, E	18432	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7279	+
35	Kõue asulakoht	10804, J	18549	Kõue (Kose)	T. Kurisoo (AI)	AI 7134	+
36	Linnakse kalme	9966, P	30184	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	AI 6961; AI 6962	-
37	Jüri alevik, asulakoht "Terikualune"	10402, J	18786	Rae (Jüri)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
38	Kopli küla kivikalmed	9977, J	18763, 18764	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
39	Lagedi asulakoht	9976, J	18783	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
40	Vaskjala asulakoht	10682, E	30232	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7142	+
41	Jälgimäe küla, kultusekivi	11013, J	18912	Saku (Keila)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
42	Alliku küla asulakoht	11187, J	18938	Saue (Keila)	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
HIUMAA							
43	Suuremõisa park ja alleed	9691, E	23623	Pühalepa	A. Kriiska, A. Kimber (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
IDA-VIRUMAA							
44	Jõhvi kirik	10131, J	13866	Jõhvi	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
45	Ohverdamiskoht Kohtla külas	10866, P	30235	Kohtla	E. Oras (TÜ)	TÜ 2309	-
46	Lüganuse kirik	10922, E	13916	Lüganuse	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-

<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 / Kaevoja</i>	<i>Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Report / Aruanne</i>
47	Lüganuse kirik	10966, J	13916	Lüganuse	V. Kadakas (AI)	AI 7105	-
48	Narva linn ja linnakindlustused	10828, J	27276, 13999	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	-
49	Narva linnakindlustused, bastionid "Justitia" ja "Pax"	10487, J	27276, 13999, 14044	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	+
50	Narva linnakindlustused, bastion "Victoria" ja kurtiin bastionini "Honor"	10244, J	13999	Narva	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
51	Narva linnakindlustused, bastion "Pax" ja selle ümbrus	10494, P	13999	Narva	A. Kriiska, K. Tasuja (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2266	-
52	Narva linnakindlustused, bastion "Pax"	10735, J	13999	Narva	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2266	-
53	Koidula t trassitööd (Vestervalli – Viru t vahel)	9756, J	27276, 13999	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	-
54	Peterburi mnt 2, bastion "Fortuna"	10169, J	13999, 27276	Narva	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	-
55	Rüütli 2, 4, 6, Suur 17, 19	10507, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	-
56	Sepa 9, 11, 13, Vabaduse 16	10508, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	-
57	Vestervalli 17	9701, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (Gradiens OÜ)	-	+
58	Viru 18	10678, E	27276	Narva	S. Udam (Zoroaster OÜ)	-	+
59	Narva Joaoru rannahoone ala uuringud	10849, P	27276	Narva	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TÜ 2267	+
60	Narva-Jõesuu kiviaja asustuspiirkond, Narva-Jõesuu IIb neoliitiline asulakoht ja matmispaik	10512, T	-	Narva Jõesuu (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2190	-
JÕGEVAMAA							
61	Kassinurme linnamägi	10548, T	9233	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	A. Lavi (AI)	-	-
62	Kõola küla asulakoht	10448, J	9241	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
63	Laiuse ohverdamiskoht	10279, P	-	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	AI 7243; AI 7244; AI 7255	+
64	Kodavere küla asulakoht	10482, T	9257	Pala (Kodavere)	K. Karro (TLÜ EHI)	AI 7131	+
65	Sassukvere küla asulakoht	10483, T	9265	Pala (Kodavere)	K. Karro (TLÜ EHI)	AI 7132	+
66	Pikknurme küla asulakoht	10572, J	9321	Puurmani (Kursi)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
67	Puurmani alevik, Tartu mnt 1	10571, J	23989	Puurmani (Kursi)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
68	Utsali klaasikoja kaevamised	-, T	-	Puurmani (Kursi)	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2302	-
69	Alastvere küla asulakoht	11139, J	9335	Põltsamaa	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
70	Pajusi 18. saj klaasikoja inspekteerimine	10028, I	-	Põltsamaa	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TÜ 2246	+
71	Põltsamaa asula ja linnus	9744, J	9330, 9334	Põltsamaa	R. Vissak, P. Piirits, T. Kurisoo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7133, TÜ 2272	+

<i>No. / Site / Nr 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>
JÄRVAMAA						
72	Koeru kiriku kooriruum	10472, J	15007	Koeru	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2253 +
73	Paide kirik ja kirikaed	10321, J	15057, 15058	Paide	V. Kadakas (AI)	PM A 95 +
LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA						
74	Porkuni linnus	10265, J	15844, 15845	Tamsalu	V. Kadakas (AI)	- +
75	Kunda Lammasmägi	10513, T	10776	Viru-Nigula	A. Kriiska, K. Sander (TÜ)	TÜ 2268 -
LÄÄNEMAA						
76	Rüütli 6/6a	10000, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	- +
77	Neidude 2a	10221, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	K. Treuman (Tentel Disain OÜ)	- +
78	Haapsalu Võllamägi	10529, T	4042	Haapsalu (Ridala)	M. Malve (ÖES)	HM 9188 -
79	Linnuse tee 1, keskaegse hoone uuringud	10258, T	27014	Lihula	A. Pärn (AI)	AM A 1121 -
80	Lihula ohverdamiskoht	10530, E	9956	Lihula	M. Malve (ÖES)	töid ei toimunud
81	Kirna küla asulakoht	10932, J	10032	Martna	A. Kalm (Agu EMS OÜ)	- -
PÕLVAMAA						
82	Kooraste küla asulakoht	10170, J	10980	Kanepi	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	- +
83	Mõrgi linnamägi	10441, T	13486	Lasva (Põlva)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2257 -
84	Kauksi Leerimäe linna- mägi	10427, T	11162	Mooste	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2255 -
85	Räpina kirikuaed	10892, J	23822	Räpina	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	- -
PÄRNUMAA						
86	Eassalu varauusaegne kalmistu	10386, P	-	Audru	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	PäMu 26465 / A 2672 +
87	Pärnu-Jaagupi kirikuaed	9745, J	16629	Halinga (Pär- nu-Jaagupi)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	- +
88	Pööravere mõisa viinavabri- ku varemed	10387, J	16634	Halinga (Pär- nu-Jaagupi)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	- -
89	Aia 4	11254, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	- +
90	Aida 1	9746, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	- +
91	Aida 7	10066, J	27007, 11793	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	- +
92	Hospidali 6, 6a	10623, J	11793	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (AI)	PäMu 26455 A 2671 +
93	Kuninga 11	10232, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	- +
94	Lõuna 14	10726, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	- -
95	Lõuna 20	10447, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	- -
96	Pikk 8	10046, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	- +
97	Ringi 4	10453, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	- +
98	Rüütli 1a	11117, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	- -

<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 / Kaevoja</i>	<i>Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Report / Aruanne</i>
99	Rüütli 4 ja 6	10195, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 26452 A2669	+
100	Õhtu põik 3	10451, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
101	Õhtu põik 3	10833, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
102	Rääma, Allika, Ilvese, Piiri, Roheline ja Sili t	10561, J	11792	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	töid ei toimunud	
103	Rääma, Ilvese 1a, Piiri 5	10965, J	11792	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+
104	Rääma, Ilvese 7a	11196, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
105	Rääma, Kaevu 12	11049, J	11792	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	töid ei toimunud	
106	Rääma, Piiri tn trassitööd	10622, J	11792	Pärnu	Ü. Tamla (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	PäMu 26455 A 2671	+
107	Rääma, Sauga-Jõeekalda 3	10452, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
108	Rääma, Sauga-Jõeekalda 5	10764, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
109	Rääma, Sauga-Jõeekalda 5a	10233, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
110	Rääma, Suur-Jõeekalda 18	10728, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
111	Rääma, Suur-Jõeekalda 20	10835, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
112	Rääma, Suur-Jõeekalda 22	10763, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
113	Rääma, Vana-Sauga 28	10945, J	11792	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
114	Vana-Pärnu, Emajõe tänav	10679, J	11791	Pärnu	A. Kalm, T.-T. Tamm (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
115	Vana-Pärnu, Kevade 1a	9974, J	11791	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	PäMu 26453 A2670	+
116	Vana-Pärnu, Merekalda 1	11057, J	11791	Pärnu	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
117	Vana-Pärnu, Merekalda 3	10259, J	11791	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
118	Jäärja küla asulakoht	10235, J	11794	Saarde	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	töid ei toimunud	
RAPLAMAA							
119	Maidla kalme järelkae- vamine	10406, T	-	Märjamaa	M. Mandel (AM)	AM A 1132	+
120	Rauasulatuskoht Maidla külas	10407, E	-	Märjamaa	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+
SAAREMAA							
121	Käku küla, sepikoda	10359, T	-	Kaarma	J. Peets (AI), R. Saage (TÜ)	-	-
122	Kuressaare vanalinna muinsuskaitseala	9627, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
123	Laurentiuse kirik	9630, J	27261	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+

<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 / Kaevoja</i>	<i>Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Report / Aruanne</i>
124	Kuressaare linnus	10462, P	20869	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
125	Tallinna 19	10521, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10768	+
126	Tolli 9, Kohtu 27a	10913, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10769	+
127	Kalda pst 1, Pargi 4, 4a, 5/5a	11188, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (Agu EMS OÜ)	-	+
128	Asva kindlustatud asula	10362, T	12412	Laimjala (Pöide)	U. Sperling (TÜ)	AI 7065	-
129	Hellamaa Võlla Leedumäe kalmistu	10853, J	-	Muhu	A. Kalm, M. Reppo (Agu EMS OÜ)	SM 10767	+
130	Salme laevmatus, georada- riuringud	10361, I	28913	Salme	J. Peets (AI)	-	-
131	Pölluküla küla, kivikalme (Tõnija Saunamäe)	10332, T	12751	Valjala	M. Mägi (AI)	AI 7129	-

TARTU

132	Gildi 7 / Rüütli 11	10001, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
133	J. Kuperjanovi 5b	9892, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
134	Jakobi 19	11037, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska, R. Roog (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-213	-
135	Kroonuaia ja Kloostri tn	10772, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska, R. Roog (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-211	+
136	Lai 30/32	11010, J	27006	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
137	Lossi 11a, 15, 15a	9797, P	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-206	-
138	Narva mnt 25a	11011, J	12976	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
139	Näituse 2 ja 6	10303, J	27006	Tartu	A. Kriiska, A. Kim- ber, R. Roog (Arheograator OÜ)	+	-
140	Püha Jakobi kalmistu	11114, J	27006	Tartu	J. Štsogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	TM A-215	+
141	Tartu Toomkirik	9823, J	6887	Tartu	M. Malve (ÖES)	TM A-207	-
142	Tartu Toomkirik	10323, J	6887	Tartu	M. Malve (ÖES)	TM A-207	-
143	Ihaste mesoliitiline asu- lakoht	9554, J	27428	Tartu (Tartu- Maarja)	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	-
144	Rebase 18, paadisadama ehitus	11044, J	-	Tartu (Tartu- Maarja)	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
145	Aida 4/6, Kalevi 32	11140, J	-	Tartu (Tartu- Maarja)	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
146	Ravila 14, N. Lunini 14	11179, J	-	Tartu (Tartu- Maarja)	T. Jonuks, R. Roog (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+

TARTUMAA

147	Alasoo küla asulakoht	10480, T	12765	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	K. Karro (TLÜ EHI)	AI 7130	+
148	Lahepera küla asulakoht	10481, T	12779	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	K. Karro (TLÜ EHI)	AI 7061	+
149	Alt-Laari linnus	10351, T	12840	Konguta	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2265	-
150	Vellavere küla asulakoht	11115, J	12842	Konguta	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
151	Sääsekõrva küla asulakoht	11056, E	12858	Luunja (Tartu- Maarja)	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÖES)	töid ei toimunud	

<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 / Kaevoja</i>	<i>Finds / Leiud</i>	<i>Report / Aruanne</i>
152	Tamsa küla asulakoht	11255, J	12896	Nõo	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	•
153	Poriküla ja Nasja küla, peitleiu leiukoha kontroll	10067, I	-	Puhja	R. Rammo (TÜ)	-	-
154	Mihkli kiriku kirikaed	11001, J	4277	Rõngu	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	-
155	Haage küla, kalmistu "Kabelimägi"	10425, J	13006	Tähtvere	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+

VALGAMAA

156	Kloostriisaare neoliitili- ne asustus	10525, T	-	Otepää	K. Johanson (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2165	+
157	Uandimäe linnamägi	10443, T	13169	Otepää	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2260	-
158	Raja, Vee, Kesk, Sepa, Aia, Vabaduse tänavate vaheline ala	10182, J	27005	Valga	A. Lavi (Muinasprojekt OÜ)	-	+

VILJANDIMAA

159	Olustvere küla asulakoht	10460, J	13257	Suure-Jaani	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	-	-
160	Lossi 35	10936, J	27010	Viljandi	J. Štšogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
161	Munga ja Sepa tänav	10547, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri, K. Metsoja (TÜ)	VM 11458 A 561	+
162	Oru 21	11078, J	27010	Viljandi	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÕES)	VM 11456 A 559	+
163	Ranna pst 20	11079, J	27010	Viljandi	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÕES)	VM 11455 A 558	-
164	Supeluse ja Liiva tänav	10510, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska, J. Štšogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
165	Talli 2	10011, P	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska (Arheograator OÜ)	VM 11453 A 566	-
166	Tartu 1a, Väike-Turu 1	10511, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska, J. Štšogoleva (Arheograator OÜ)	-	+
167	Tasuja pst 6	10188, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska, R. Roog (Arheograator OÜ)	VM 11454 A 557	+

VÕRUMAA

168	Paloveere linnamägi	10311, T	-	Vastseliina, Haanja (Rõuge)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ 2247	-
169	Härma II kalmistu	10149, P	13526	Meremäe (Petseri)	H. Valk (TÜ)	TÜ	-
170	Siksalu Kalmömäe kalmistu	10444, T	13611	Misso (Vastse- liina)	H. Valk (TÜ)	AI 7199	-
171	Suurõ-Ruuga, Tindi küla asulakoht	10243, E	13641	Rõuge	V. Pajuste (TÜ)	TÜ 2263	-
172	Kuldre küla asulakoht	10312, J	13669	Urvaste	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	TÜ 2254	-

<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>
INSEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD							
173	Inspeksioonid Lääne-, Harju-, Pärnu- ja Raplamaal	9940, I	-	-	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+
174	Inspeksioonid Eestis	9964, I	-	-	M. Mägi (AI)	-	-
175	Inspeksioonid Eestis	9988, I	-	-	P. Lätti (Meremuuseum)	-	-
176	Inspeksioonid Eestis	9999, I	-	-	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	+	+
177	Inspeksioonid Eestis	10027, I	-	-	A. Mäesalu (TÜ)	-	-
178	Sonariuringud Pakrimee juures	10250, I	-	-	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
179	Inspeksioonid Eestis	10260, I	-	-	K. Karro (TLÜ EHI)	-	-
180	Sonariuringud Soome ja Liivi lahel, Saare- ja Hiiumaa rannikualal	10271, I	-	-	V. Mäss (Meremuuseum)	-	-
181	Inspeksioonid Eestis	10461, I	-	-	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	-	-
182	Inspeksioonid Eestis	10541, I	-	-	M. Roio (TÜ)	-	-
183	Inspeksioonid Eestis	10559, I	-	-	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
184	Ohverdamiskohtade inspekteerimine	10699, I	12411 jpt	-	T. Jonuks (Muinaslabor OÜ)	-	+
185	Inspeksioon Hageri, Karula ja Rõuge kihelkonnas	10756, I	-	-	P. Kama (TÜ)	-	+
186	Allveelaeva vraki inspekteerimine	10836, I	30234	-	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-
187	Allveelaeva "Jedinorog" allveearheoloogilised uuringud Tallinna madala lähedal	10842, E	-	-	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	-

REFERENCES

- Heinloo, E. 2014.** Arheoloogiline järelevalve Tallinnas Harju ja Kullasepa tänaval 2013. aastal. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in TKVA.*)
- Jonuks, T., Oras, E. & Veldi, M. 2013–2014.** Looduslike pühapaikade piiride määramise juhend. Tartu-Cambridge-Leiden. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Jonuks, T., Veldi, M. & Oras, E. 2014.** Looduslikud pühapaigad – uue ja vana piiril. – Vikerkaar, 7–8, 93–108.
- Karro, K. 2013a.** Proovikaevamised Alasool, Kodavere kihelkonnas. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Karro, K. 2013b.** Proovikaevamised Laheperas, Kodavere kihelkonnas. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Karro, K. 2013c.** Proovikaevamised Kodaveres, Kodavere kihelkonnas. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Karro, K. 2013d.** Proovikaevamised Sassukveres, Kodavere kihelkonnas. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Kraut, A. 2012.** Amendments to the Heritage Conservation Act regarding protection of archaeological monuments in 2011. – AVE, 2011, 319–332.
- Kriiska, A., Štšogoleva, J., Altoa, K. & Kimber, A. 2013.** Kesk- ja uusaegsete ehitusjäänuste uuringud Tartus, Lossi tn 15. – Tutulus. Eesti arheoloogia aastakiri, 26.
- Malve, M., Kivirüüt, A., Roog, R., Maasing, M. & Warmländer, S. K. T. S. 2013.** Archaeological pilot study of the Gallows Hill in Tartu. – AVE, 2012, 207–216.
- Nurk, R. 2013.** Arheoloogiline järelevalve ja uuringud Tallinnas Laboratooriumi 23. Tallinn. (*Manuscript in TKVA.*)
- Peets, J., Saage, R. & Maldre, L. 2013.** The medieval and early modern smithy site of Käku. – AVE, 2012, 93–108.
- Piirits, P. 2013.** Arheoloogilised järelevalvetööd Põltsamaal Lossi tn. 9 hoone juures. Tartu. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Pärn, A. 2014.** Elamu interpreteerimisest Eesti varases linnaehituses. – Vana Tallinn, XXV, 29–56.
- Pärn, A. & Russow, E. 2014.** Halbkeller in Westestland – Steinwerke aus der Städtegründungszeit. – A. Falk, U. Müller & M. Schneider (eds.), Lübeck und der Hanseraum. Beiträge zu Archäologie und Kulturgeschichte. Festschrift für Manfred Gläser. Lübeck, 503–512.
- Püüa, G., Kadakas, V., Toos, G. & Nurk, R. 2012.** Recent studies in Kuressaare bishop's castle. – AVE, 2011, 93–112.
- Püüa, G., Altoa, K., Kadakas, V. & Toos, G. 2013.** Additions to the early construction history of the Kuressaare bishop's castle. – AVE, 2012, 171–184.
- Roog, R. 2014.** Aruanne arheoloogilisest järelevalvest Tartus Kloostri tänaval (reg nr 27006) elektriikaablite paigaldamisel septembris 2013. (*Manuscript in MA.*)
- Russow, E. & Haak, A. 2013.** Archaeological fieldwork in 2012. – AVE, 2012, 9–28.
- Sander, K. 2014.** Kunda Lammasmäe kiviaja asulakoht. Magistritöö. Tartu. (*Manuscript in TÜ.*)
- Sperling, U., Lang, V. & Kimber, A. 2012.** Neue Ausgrabungen in der Bronzezeitsiedlung von Asva – Problemfragen und erste Ergebnisse. – AVE, 2012, 29–42.
- Tvauri, A. 2013.** Archaeological investigations on the sites of the glassworks of Central Estonia. – AVE, 2012, 259–270.
- Udam, S. 2013.** Viru tn 18 ehitiste rekonstrueerimine. Arheoloogilised eeluuringud. Edise. (*Manuscript in MA.*)

ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2013. AASTAL*Erki Russow, Arvi Haak ja Ulla Kadakas*

2013. a väljastati Eestis arheoloogilisteks uuringuteks 186 välitööde luba, mille alusel toimusid 182 juhul väliuuringud (tabel 1, jn 1). Seega anti välja 37 luba rohkem kui 2012. aastal ning väljastatud lubade hulk on aasta-aastalt kasvanud. Eelmise aastaga võrreldes on enim tõusnud järelevalvetööde ja eeluuringute hulk. Muutustes võib kajastuda ka kinnisvaraarenduse keskendumine eeslinnadele ja maapiirkondadele, sest enim uurimislube anti välja aktiivsema majandustegevusega piirkondades – Tallinnas ja Harjumaal (41), Pärnu- (34) ja Tartumaal (25). Muistiselike alusel (jn 3) toimus ligi 2/3 välitöödest ajaloolise aja muististel: linnades, kirikutes ja kaitseehitistes. Arvukalt uuriti ka muinas-aegseid asulakohti ja linnuseid, mõnevõrra vähem matmispaiku, üksikjuhtudel pühapaiku ja ohvrikohi, sepikojaasemeid ja veealust kultuuripärandit. Välitööid korraldas 16 asutust ning väliuuringute luba taotles 40 arheoloog.

Teaduslikust huvist lähtuvad kaevamised toimusid 2013. a 22 objektil (TÜ 11, AI 4, EHI 4, ÕES, AM ja OÜ Muinaslabor kõik 1 juhul). Kiviaja muististest uuriti pikema vaheaja järel taas **Kunda Lammasmäe** (jn 4, tabel 1: 75; K. Sander & A. Kriiska, TÜ), põhilise eesmärgiga täpsustada selle muistise stratigraafiat ja leiutiheidust. Samuti uuriti Pühajärve **Kloostriisaarel** avastatud kiviaja asulakohta (tabel 1: 156; K. Johanson, TÜ, M. Tõrv, TÜ/ZBSA ja U. Kadakas, MA) ning selgitati, et nimetatud paigas elati nii hilismesoliitikumis kui ka nöörikeramika perioodil. Lisaks leiti saarelt 17. saj alguse dateeritud ardeleid. **Narva-Jõesuu IIB** asulakohal (tabel 1: 60; A. Kriiska, TÜ, K. Nordqvist, Oulu ülikool ja S. Sandell) leiti nelinurkse maasse süvendatud hoone põhi ning kaksikmatus, mõlemad nöörikeramika ajastust. Mesoliitikumist pärinevat koldeaset kaevati **Jägala-Joa IV** asulakohal (tabel 1: 22; A. Kriiska & K. Sikk, TÜ), nimetatud muistisel oli säilinud ka viikingiaega dateeritud kultuurikiht. Saaremaal jätkusid välja-kaevamised **Asva** linnus-asulal (jn 5, tabel 1: 128; U. Sperling, V. Lang ja K. Paavel, TÜ), kus täpsustati pronksiaegse asula piire ning sellest väljaspool uuriti hulgaliselt looma- ja taimejäänuseid ning metallitööjääke sisaldavat võimalikku prüghunnikut. **Tõnija Saunamäel** (tabel 1: 131; M. Mägi, AI) selgitati kivimüüri ümbritsetud eeldatava kultuskoha ehitust, leiti ka põlenud ja ja põletamata inimluud. Kultuskoht dateeriti 6.–10. sajandisse pKr, põletamata inimluud kuuluvad radiosüsinikudateeringu põhjal aga 5.–8. saj eKr ning võivad pärineda mõnest läheduses asunud kaldest. Lõuna-Eesti linnuste uurimine jätkus 2013. a välitöödega **Kauksi, Mõrgi, Alt-Laari, Uandimäe** ja **Paloveere** linnustel (tabel 1: 83, 84, 149, 157 ja 168; üldjuhataja H. Valk, TÜ). Täpsemad tulemused on esitatud sellekohases artiklis (Valk jt, käesolev kogumik). Väikesemahulistel kaevamistel **Kassinurme** linnamäel (tabel 1: 61; A. Lavi, AI) selgus, et kaguvalli all on säilinud 5.–7. sajandist pärinevad puidujäänused, vallid on kuhjatud aga nooremal rauaajal. **Maidla** kalmevälja korrastustöödel (tabel 1: 119; M. Mandel, AM) leiti seni uurimata alalt põletusmatused. **Siksali** kalmistul (tabel 1: 170; H. Valk, TÜ) kontrolliti revisjonkaevamistega leiutiheidust ja põlenud inimluude esinemist kalme tuumikalal. Kodavere kihelkonna alal paiknenud **Kodavere, Sassukvere, Alasoo** ja **Lahepera** asulakohtadel (tabel 1: 64, 65, 147, 148) korraldas proovikaevamised K. Karro (EHI), tuvastati võimalik randumiskoht ning kogunemiskoht.

Mitmeaastastest uurimisprojektidest lõppesid 2013. a välitööd **Lihula** poolkelderhoone eeshoone alal (tabel 1: 79, A. Pärn, AI), millest oli säilinud vundament ning 14-astmeline keldritrepp. Eeshoone osas selgitati välja kaks ehitusjärku, millest esimene on hävinud 1240. aastatel ning 13./14. saj vahetusel. Saaremaal **Käku** sepikojaaseme uuringutel (tabel 1: 121; J. Peets, AI ja R. Saage, TÜ) leiti varaseima, puidust sepikojaga seostatud jäänused ning lubjakividest põrand. Jätks ka TÜ ja Stockholmi ülikooli koostööprojekt hiliskeskaegsete ja varauusaegsete hukkamiskohtade uurimiseks, 2013. a toimusid välitööd **Haapsalu** völlumäel (tabel 1: 78; M. Malve, ÕES), tulemusi tutvustab M. Malve jt artikkel käesolevas kogumikus. **Utsali** klaasikoja uuringutega (tabel 1: 68) jätkas A. Tvauri (TÜ), 2013. a uuriti kaht sulatusahju ja kirjalike allikate andmetel aastatel 1760–1770 kasutatud klaasikoda.

Päästekaevamistest ja järelevalvetöödest toimus lõviosa, nagu viimastel aastatel tavapärase, linnades, eelkõige eeslinnade alal. Maakaevamistest oli tähelepanuväärseimad 5.–7. saj dateeritud ohverdadmiskoha uuringud **Kohtlas** (tabel 1: 45; E. Oras ja A. Kriiska, TÜ), mille esialgseid tulemusi käsitleb samade autorite artikkel. Ohverdamisega seostatakse ka **Laiuselt** pärinevat leidu (tabel 1: 63, M. Kiudsoo, AI). Päästekaevamised toimusid **Kose** kirikaiais (Table 1: 27, M. Malve, OÜ Muinaslabor) ja jätkusid **Lüganuse** kirikus (tabel 1: 47; V. Kadakas, AI), mõlema täpsemad tulemused on kogumiku artiklites esitatud. Külakalmistutest toimusid päästekaevamised **Pärnumaal Eassalus** (tabel 1: 86, A. Tvauri, TÜ, vt Tvauri & Kivirüüt, käesolev kogumik) ja **Setomaal Härmal** (tabel 1: 169, H. Valk, TÜ). Külakalmistu

leiti ka Muhu saarel **Võlla Leedumäel** toimunud järelevalvetöödel (tabel 1: 129, M. Reppo ja A. Kalm, OÜ Agu EMS). Aarete leiukohtadel toimunud päästekaevamistest tasub esile tuua kahe **Kõuest** leitud aardega seonduvaid välitöid (tabel 1: 32, 35; vt lähemalt Ü. Tamla ja M. Kiudsoo, käesolev kogumik ja T. Kurisoo, käesolev kogumik).

Linnades toimunud uuringutest oli valdav osa seotud järelevalvetöödega, kuid mitmel pool toimusid ka päästekaevamised. **Tallinnas** jätkusid uuringud Kivisilla eeslinnas Maakri t 19/21 kinnistul (tabel 1: 13; J. Mäll, OÜ Agu EMS), kus selgitati Jaani seegi ja sellele järgnenud hoonestuse arengut (jn 6) ning Härjapea jõe äärsete alade kasutuselevõttu. Vanalinnas NUKU teatri sisehoovise toimunud kaevamiste tulemusi ning leitud hoonejäänuste kronoloogiat (tabel 1: 11, E. Heinloo ja P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG) tutvustab E. Heinloo artikkel. Laboratooriumi t 23 (tabel 1: 10, R. Nurk, OÜ Agu EMS) uuriti linnamüüri ja tsisterlaste kloostri läheduses asunud kinnistut, kus ulatuslikumalt oli säilinud 17. sajandist pärinev hoonestus, mh teisaldati edasisteks uuringuteks puidust tünn (jn 7). Arvukatest järelevalvetöödest väärrib esiletoomist Harju ja Kullassepa tänaval avatud 270 m pikkune kaevis (tabel 1: 4; E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG), kus leiti linnatekkega seonduvaid ladestusi, 13.–14. saj tänavatasapindade ning kesk- ja uusaegsete kuivendussüsteemide jälgi.

Tartus toimusid suuremahulised kaevamised Lossi t 15 hoovialal seoses H. Elleri nimelise muusikakooli juurdeehituse rajamisega (tabel 1: 137, A. Kriiska, J. Lissitsina ja A. Kimber, OÜ Arheograator). Leiti vähemalt seitsme kivihoone säilinud osi (jn 8) ning noorema rauaaja kultuurkiht. Järelevalvetöödel Kloostri tänaval (tabel 1: 135, R. Roog, OÜ Arheograator) dokumenteeriti keskaegse linnamüüri torn (1636. a plaanil nimetatud Taretorniks) ning selgitati, et see on rajatud kahes järgus. Tartu toomkirikus toimunud uuringutel (tabel 1: 141, 142; M. Malve, ÖES) leitud hauakasti tutvustab M. Malve jt artikkel.

2013. a anti **Pärnusse** välja enim uuringulube (29), kuid vaid neljal juhul saadi esemeleide, enamik kirjeldatud ladestustest dateeriti 18.–19. saj. **Viljandis** toimusid päästekaevamised vanalinnas Munga ja Sepa tänaval (tabel 1: 161; A. Tvauri ja K. Metsoja, TÜ), kus lisaks tänavakihtidele ja -sillutistele dokumenteeriti Sepa t äärset hoonestust. Mitmeid ehitusjäänuseid ning 18. saj lubjatootmisega seotud tootmisjääke leiti Viljandi lauluväljaku rekonstrueerimise tõttu toimunud päästekaevamistel (tabel 1: 165; A. Kriiska & J. Lissitsina, OÜ Arheograator), millest on pikemalt juttu sellekohases artiklis. Mitmetest järelevalvetöödest leiti Oru t 21 ja Ranna pst 20 keskaegseid leide hilisemast täitekihist (tabel 1: 162, 163; R. Roog, ÖES). **Narvas** (tabel 1: 48–59) keskendusid mitmed järelevalvetööd eriaegsetele linnakindlustustele, eelkõige seoses bastionide “Pax” ja “Justitia” renoveerimisega. **Kuressaares** toimunud mitmetest järelevalvetöödest (tabel 1: 122–127; G. Püüa, OÜ Agu EMS) väärrib esiletoomist Lossipargis toimunud uuringutel tehtud tähelepanek, et maapinna madala taseme tõttu (vaid 1 m üle merepinna) ei saanud siin paikneda keskaegne alev, nagu varem oli arvatud. **Haapsalus** toimusid 2013. a vaid kahed järelevalvetööd (tabel 1: 76–77; K. Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain), millega selgitati kultuurkihi paiknemist ja түsedust. **Paides** jätkusid kiriku rekonstrueerimisega seotud uuringud (tabel 1: 73), mis lubasid V. Kadakal (AI) täpsustada keskaegse kiriku ruumiskeemi (vt lähemalt V. Kadaka artiklit käesolevas kogumikus). **Põltsamaal** toimusid järelevalvetööd varasema kiriku ja kihelkonnakalmistu alal (tabel 1: 71, P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG), kust leitud luustike leiusituatsiooni ja osteoloogilise analüüsi tulemused esitatakse käesoleva kogumiku artiklis M. Malve ja J. Kokamägi. Matmispaik leiti ka Lossi t toimunud järelevalvetöödel, linnuse esisel alal koguti mõned varauusaegsed leiud.

Kokkuvõtlikult võib 2013. a kohta esile tuua 2011. a vastu võetud uuest muinsuskaitseasendusest tuleneva metallidetektoritega hobitsijate ja arheoloogide koostöö tihenemist, mis on kaasa toonud ka arvukaid päästekaevamisi leiukohtadel. Sellega seoses on märgatavalt tõusnud vajadus eelkõige muinasaja lõpusajandite ja keskaja esemelise materjali ja asustuse alaste eksperditeadmiste järele. Ehkki kujunenud praktika pole kaugeltki üheselt aktsepteeritud ei teadusringkondades ega ka otsijate seas, on siiski näha mitmeid märke edukast ja õnnestunud koostööst, eelkõige Kohtla leiukoha näitel.

Muinsuskaitseamet soovib kõigile arheoloogidele südamele panna, et nende esitatud uuringu tegevuskavad oleksid alati korrektsed ja kõrgetasemelised – need ei tohi jääda puhtformaalseks dokumendiks, vaid uuringute sisu ja põhjendatus peab neist selguma ka erialavälisele inimesele.