



Archaeological fieldwork in 2014

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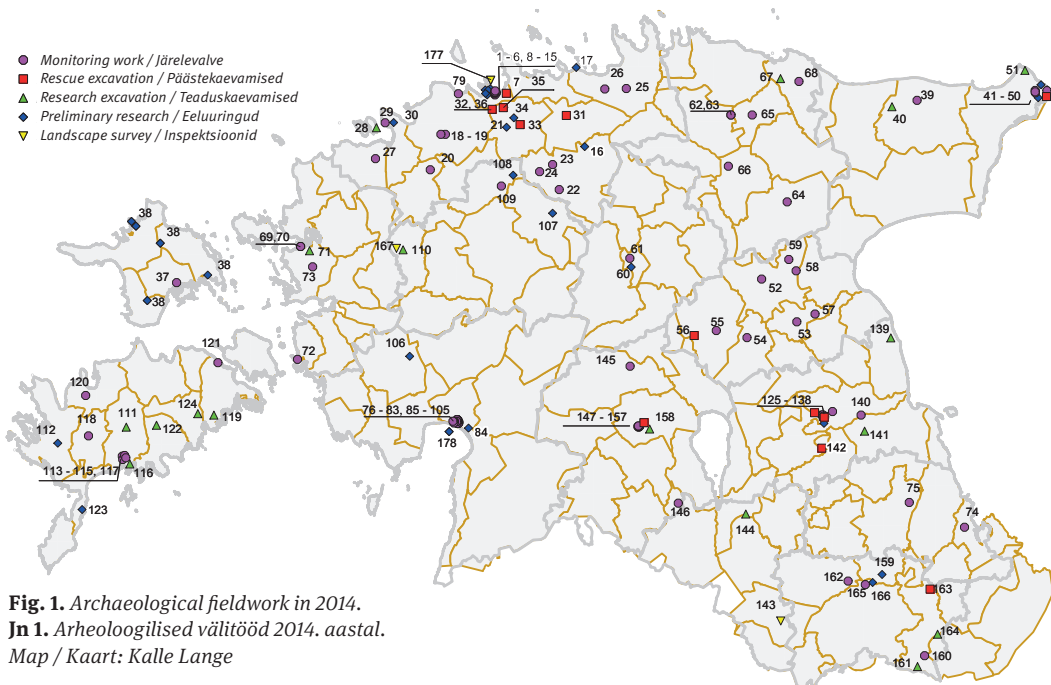
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INTRODUCTION

In 2014, altogether 175 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place in Estonia. 159¹ permits for archaeological fieldwork were issued by the National Heritage Board (MA) and 15 by the Cultural Heritage Department of Tallinn City Government (TKVA) for 2014. In two cases, fieldwork was continued with permits issued in 2013 (see Table 1: 43, 142 and Russow *et al.* 2014, table 1: 59, 151). There were also two cases where archaeological documentation was made on the request of the National Heritage Board without previously issued permits (Table 1: 73, 115). Thus, there are 178 instances presented in this article (see Table 1, Fig. 1).



¹ In three cases (Table 1: 61, 141, 163), a permit had been issued, but fieldwork did not take place in 2014.

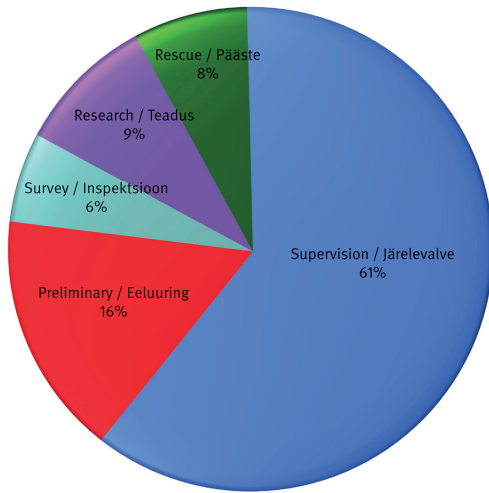


Fig. 2. Cross-section of archaeological fieldwork in 2014.
Jn 2. Läbilõige arheoloogilistest välitöödest 2014. aastal.
 Drawing / Joonis: Erki Russow

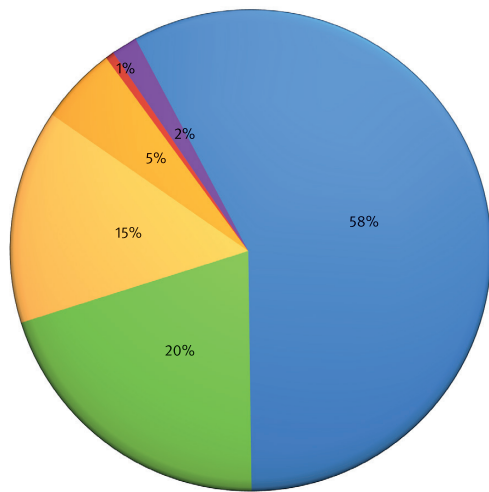


Fig. 3. Types of investigated sites.
Jn 3. Uuritud objektide jaotus liigiti.
 Drawing / Joonis: Ulla Kadakas, Erki Russow

A brief glimpse on the numbers from last year indicates that in total the amount of fieldwork was on the same level as in 2013 when 182 issued permits were used from the total number of 186 (Russow *et al.* 2014). In 2014, the number of research excavations decreased from 22 to 17, also the amount of archaeological supervision declined by 5 permits as well in surveys, but on the other hand we saw a 50% rise in the sector of preliminary investigations (Table 1, Fig. 2). This seems to confirm our thoughts in the previous volume of the present journal on the shift of the nature of archaeological research towards the more ‘lightweight’ investigation of suburban and rural areas (Russow *et al.* 2014, 9–10) but perhaps also indicates new proactive strategy to keep the possible destruction of archaeological deposits and structures on a minimum level.

Last year’s archaeological fieldwork according to the type of the archaeological site studied can be summarised as presented in Figure 3. This statistics does not cover permits for field surveys and archaeological underwater surveys, in addition, a few permits covered more than one archaeological site, thus the number of sites investigated is 172. Traditionally the largest share belongs to the sites of historical periods – more than half of the investigations were connected with the earthworks in towns, on fortifications and in- and outside the churches. This is followed by the research of prehistoric settlement sites and hill forts, altogether a fifth of the total amount in 2014. Similarly to last year, 10% of the fieldwork was organised on burial sites. Investigations of the other site types were not numerous.

The number of institutions and archaeologists carrying out fieldwork in 2014 was similar to earlier years: among the 18 institutions there were two universities (TÜ, TLU), three museums (AM, PÄMu, SALM), three non-profit organisations (MTÜ AEG, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus, ÕES) and ten private

enterprises (the archaeological year of 2014 saw the birth of two new private companies – OÜ Arheox and OÜ Arheoloogiakatel). Altogether 40 archaeologists directed fieldwork on terrestrial and maritime sites within the territory of Estonia.

RESEARCH RELATED EXCAVATIONS

17 instances of research-related fieldwork took place in 2014. The large majority of these (11) were carried out by the Department of Archaeology at the University of Tartu (TÜ), while the Institute of History of Tallinn University (AI) organised two, the Learned Estonian Society (ÕES), private company OÜ Agu EMS, the Estonian History Museum and the Estonian Institute of Humanities of Tallinn University all initiated one research-related excavation project.

The research of Estonian Stone Age continued at the settlement site of **Kunda Lammasmägi** (Table 1: 67), where the southern profile of the 1961 excavation was reopened and previously undisturbed deposits were studied in a very limited area (1.6 m²) for the reevaluation of the stratigraphy of the site. The results of the fieldwork of 2013 and 2014 are presented in an article by Kristjan Sander (TÜHI) and Aivar Kriiska (TÜ).

A. Kriiska (TÜ) continued his research project on the lower reaches of the Narva River with excavations at the **Narva-Jõesuu IIb** site (Table 1: 51) from the Corded Ware period. The results of this project, including the finds of two pithouses and two burials at the site, are discussed in the article by an international team of specialists (Kriiska *et al.*, this volume).

A three-year excavation project at the Bronze Age fortified settlement of **Asva** (Table 1: 119), which was again fortified during the Middle Iron Age, was finished in 2014. We have previously published the results of the first year (Sperling *et al.* 2013), this time the team led by Uwe Sperling (TÜ) gives an overview of the results of the last two years, concentrating on the inner structure, defenses and bronze smelting activities at the site. Another Bronze Age fortified settlement was investigated at **Kaali**, where a trial trench was dug into the crater wall surrounding the lake in order to obtain a ¹⁴C dating from the period of crater formation and to collect plant macrofossil remains. In addition to the trench, a 3D-scanning of the crater was made, but the fieldwork directed by K. Paavel and A. Kriiska (TÜ) located no traces of deposits connected to human occupation (Paavel & Kriiska 2014).

Over several years, a *tarand*-grave was archaeologically investigated in Estonia. At **Aakre Kivivare** (Table 1: 144), Maarja Olli and Anu Kivirüüt (TÜ) directed excavations in a *tarand* in 2014 (Fig. 4), with several decoration finds, as well as cremated and uncremated bones documented with modern method. After the completion of the work in 2015, we look forward to reading about the results in our next volume. The first results are also published in the excavation blog aakretarandkalmel.wordpress.com.

Fieldwork was continued at the weapon deposit site at **Kohtla** (Table 1: 40), found in 2013 (see Oras & Kriiska 2014). The main aims of the 2014 campaign were to determine the borders of the main concentration area of



Fig. 4. Excavations at Aakre Kivivare tarand grave.
Jn 4. Väljakaevamised Aakre Kivivare tarandkalmel.
Photo / Foto: Maarja Olli

the item finds, as well as to check for magnetic anomalies indicated by geophysical methods, to study the natural environment around the find spot, including geological and soil scientific analysis, and to determine the effect of the current soil conditions to the preservation of the metal objects (Ester Oras, pers. comm.).

Marika Mägi (AI) finished a three-year investigation project at the cemetery and cult site of **Tõnija Saunamäe** (Table 1: 124) on the island of Saaremaa. Radiocarbon dates have ascertained that this site was first used as a burial place during the Bronze Age, while the later construction, interpreted as a cult site originates from the 6th – 10th centuries AD. A detailed description and interpretation of the site is given in the article by the investigation team (Mägi *et al.*, this volume).

The investigation of the hill forts of southeast Estonia, directed by Heiki Valk (TÜ) was continued in 2014 at **Haapala Tornimägi** (Table 1: 164). No deposits connected to habitation were found during investigations, but a single potsherd and charcoal for radiocarbon analysis were collected (Valk & Ervin 2014).

Krista Karro (EHI) continued the investigation of a presumable landing site at **Alasoo** (Table 1: 139). In the sondages made in the northern edge of the site in 2014, undisturbed strata were not found, the find material from the mixed layers originated from the Medieval and Early Modern periods. A few ceramic finds, presumably from the Viking Age were collected during fieldwalking in recently ploughed areas (K. Karro, pers. comm.).

Two long-term projects for the investigation of cemeteries continued. At **Maidla** (Table 1: 110) in Läänemaa, investigations have taken place for several years, directed by Mati Mandel (EAM). In the southern edge of the Maidla II grave, a small previously uninvestigated area was studied in 2014, and a previously unknown grave, Maidla III, was found a few metres east of Maidla II. The results of the 2014 season are also summarised in an article (Mandel *et al.*, this volume).

Because the investigation project of the **Siksali** (Siksälä) cemetery came to a close, the territory excavated between 1980 and 1993 was now checked with metal detectors to collect smaller metal items that may have been missed during previous excavations (Valk & Laul 2014, 31). A few of the finds are included in the recent Estonian publication of the Siksälä project (Valk *et al.* 2014).

In 2014, archaeological investigations of the surroundings of the hill fort and medieval castle of **Viljandi** continued on the plateau west of the main castle (Table 1: 158). The article by H. Valk and Eve Rannamäe (TÜ) describes the settlement traces from the Viking Age, presenting an interpretation of their place in the development of the Viljandi complex (Valk & Rannamäe, this volume).

Last year was the final year for the extensive investigation and restoration project (2010–2014) at Kuressaare medieval and post-medieval castle (Fig. 5; Table 1: 116), carried out by a research team led by archaeologist Garel Püüa (Agu EMS). Some of the main results have been already published both in our journal and in the local museums yearbooks (see Püüa *et al.* 2012; 2013; Altoa & Püüa 2013). Also a new monograph about the building history of the site is in its final stage of preparation and will give an extensively revised overview on the development of one of the best-preserved fortifications in Estonia in the near future. In 2014 the fieldwork continued on the sections (XVIII–XXI) of post medieval bastions opened already in 2013. During these years, it was possible to document and precisely date almost all buildings and fortification structures created in the territory of the castle. In addition to that, one of the most important results was the discovery of the completely new building



Fig. 5. View to the town and fortress of Kuressaare from the sea (i.e south-west) after the last restoration project. Field investigations at the West Bastion lasted until November 2014, with a few surprises unearthed on the flanks also during later masonry work.

Jn 5. Vaade merelt (edelast) Kuressaare linnale ja kindlusele pärast viimaseid restaureerimistöid. Väliuuringud Läänebastionil (all vasakul) kestsid 2014. a novembrini, kuid üksikuid üllatusi tuli flankidelt välja veel hilisemate müüritööde käigus.

Photo / Foto: Margus Muld

phase of the post-medieval castle – bastions with orilions and recessed flanks from the early 17th century, it was established that the flanks were straightened probably by the mid-17th century (Püüa 2014a).

Continued fieldwork at the medieval smithy site of **Käku** (Table 1: 111) has unearthed four consecutively built smithies (for the overview, siis Peets *et al.* 2013). The fieldwork of 2014 was an expansion of the area excavated in 2013, in addition also a 10 × 1 m trench was opened to investigate the forge, well and soil beneath the pavement. The results of the fieldwork season of 2013–2014 will be presented here by the team of researchers led by Ragnar Saage (TÜ) and Jüri Peets (AI).

The investigations started in 2013 at **Haapsalu Võllamägi** (Table 1: 71; see Malve *et al.* 2014) were continued in 2014 in the western part of the site. Post holes lined with stones, probably originating from the wooden gallows and belonging to the first phase of the execution site were documented. The second building phase was represented by the base of the gallows as a circular wall with a 10-metre diameter and ten facets, made from limestone and boulders. The filling of the gallows' core did not produce any finds, all finds (mainly Early Modern, although a few pieces of medieval pottery were collected) were found from the top layers, from the cultural layers deposited during the use of the gallows. No new burials were unearthed, only a scatter of bones from the previously (e.g. in 1932) excavated skeletons were collected (Malve *et al.* 2015).

On the island of **Väike-Pakri**, small-scale research excavations were carried out in connection with the construction of the chapel (Table 1: 28). The fieldwork, directed by V. Kadakas (AI) concentrated on establishing the general plan and construction stages of the chapel, destroyed after World War II. Based on the dimensions of the altar mensa and the construction of the foundation for the altar, it was proposed that the mensa was only secondarily used in this chapel (Kadakas 2015a).

RESCUE EXCAVATIONS, MONITORING AND PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

As in previous years, the majority of developer-initiated archaeological research took place in the form of monitoring projects (Fig. 2), both in urban areas and in the countryside. Of the rescue excavations, seven took place in urban and suburban areas, four of these in Tartu (for details, see below), and five² in rural surroundings. Some of these investigations are presented in article form in this volume, a few have been summarised in the following sections.

Archaeological investigations in rural areas

Over the last years, one of the main reasons for rescue archaeology in the countryside has been road construction. In 2014, investigations near the cup-marked stone at **Kurna** (Table 1: 33) took place because of the reconstruction at the bypass of Tallinn. As archaeological deposits were revealed near the cup-marked stone during monitoring, rescue excavations followed. A few fireplaces were revealed and pottery from the Iron Age and burnt animal bones were collected from these (A. Kriiska, pers. comm.).

At **Põltsamaa Kuningamäe** (Table 1: 56), the find of an axe from the Roman Iron Age by a local metal detector enthusiast in 2013 (Rammo *et al.* 2014, no. 37) led to the discovery of a depression, containing finds from the beginning of the current era. The site was studied by Tõnno Jonuks in 2014 and he interpreted the depression as a place for collecting drinking water (see Jonuks this volume for details). In addition, house remains probably from the 16th century were found in the same hill and these were proposed to be the residence of Duke Magnus, a ruler during the Livonian War in the service of Russian tsar Ivan IV (*ibid.*).

Rescue excavations (over 150 m²) at the settlement site from the Late Iron Age at **Reola** (Table 1: 142) were necessitated by the reconstruction of the Tartu–Võru road. Fieldwork was carried out by MTÜ AEG and was directed by Rünno Vissak. At least three fireplaces and remains of a stove from the Late Iron Age were found, as well as fragmentary house remains and numerous finds from that period, mostly sherds of several ceramic vessels. A watching brief in Harjumaa, next to the hill fort of **Lohu** (Table 1: 109) also revealed the deposit of a settlement site with hand-made pottery that was dated to the Final Iron Age (Treuman 2014).

During a house construction in **Järveküla** village in the vicinity of Tallinn, a burial place was unearthed. The following excavations, directed by Gurly Vedru (Table 1: 32, 36; MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) revealed that the earliest burial place on that spot was probably in use from the Roman Iron Age. The *in situ* burials could be dated to the Final Iron Age and probably also to the Medieval Period. The results are presented in this volume in an article by the team led by G. Vedru.

Small-scale investigations at sites from the Medieval and Post-Medieval period took also place outside the medieval towns. For several years, investigations have taken place at **Edise** manor in Lääne-Viru County. In 2014, the foundations of an almost quadrangular medieval house were unearthed (Table 1: 39), that was situated very near the previously unearthed tower of Edise manor. No archaeological finds could be collected from the house remains during fieldwork (Udam 2015). At the fortified manor at **Angerja**, preliminary research for reconstructing the original ground plan and obtaining data for a conservation project of the ruins (Table 1: 108) was carried out by V. Kadakas (AI). He established the dimensions of the manor house, the location and dimensions of window and door openings and several constructional details (Kadakas 2015b). In the vicinity of the historical manor of **Kose-Uuemõisa**,

² In case of one site, two permits were issued (Table 1: 32, 36).

the remains of a 19th-century auxiliary building were located during monitoring (Table 1: 23; A. Kriiska, pers. comm).

Although several instances of monitoring work took place in medieval churchyards, no significant results were reported. At **Ihasalu** (Table 1: 17), the borders of a cemetery next to a chapel, depicted on 17th-century maps, were established. The chapel itself could not be located and it was presumed that it may have been destroyed by illegal users of metal detectors (Vedru 2015).

Archaeology of urban areas

The research of urban settlements had as always the biggest share of the total number of archaeological fieldwork with more than 80 permits issued for preliminary investigations, surveys and rescue excavations in 2014. Most of this work has concentrated to suburban areas and over the years less and less in-depth excavations within the former walled towns have been organised. This trend is visible also for the last year, as only few open area investigations were executed, and from these only 2–3 were situated in the heart of the town. Traditionally the longest list of permits were issued for Pärnu (30), followed by Tallinn (15), Tartu (14) and Viljandi (12). Below we will give a brief overview of the most important results of the research of urban past.

In **Tallinn** the last archaeological year was rather modest in terms of digging activities and results. Most of the earthworks were minor scale watching briefs of communication trenches and works in basement areas. Perhaps one preliminary investigation of suburban area deserves highlighting here. At Pärnu Road 37 (Table 1: 11), the traces of prehistoric Tallinn were found (Heinloo 2014), similarly to the recent work alongside the street (see Karro *et al.* 2011). Even though the elements of the distant past are quite scarce (few sherds of prehistoric pottery, including one piece of Corded Ware), it confirms yet again the assumption that proto-Tallinn should not be searched from the territory of the present-day old town, but much further from the coastline. Elsewhere in Tallinn the research unveiled some new data on post-medieval fortifications and minor details about the preservation of former deposits under the streets and yards.

In **Tartu**, 14 instances of archaeological fieldwork took place in 2014. Within the medieval town, at Ülikooli Street 14 (Table 1: 138), the investigations that already took place in 2004–2007 (see Piirits 2008) were continued. In 2014, the area below the house next to Ülikooli street was investigated (*ca.* 310 m²), directed by archaeologist Peeter Piirits (MTÜ AEG). The 2014 excavations revealed wooden houses dated to the second half of the 13th and first half of the 14th century, and from the mid-14th century onwards, at least two stone houses, parts of which had been investigated earlier (Fig. 6). One of these featured a medieval staircase that had later been closed. The houses remained in use until the 17th century, according to the finds collected. In addition to the houses, several features of drainage and waste management were investigated (Piirits 2015). We are certain that the results of this investigated area just next to the market place will deserve a separate publication in the future.

There were a few other monitoring projects within the medieval town, but the information collected was rather limited. At Kүүtri Street 8 (Table 1: 129), A. Tvauri (TÜ) documented the remains of a building from the 18th – 19th century and collected a few medieval finds from the 19th-century fill (Tvauri 2014). At Ülikooli and Poe Street (Table 1: 137), wall remains probably originating from the town wall, as well as remains of a brick house used during the Medieval and Early Modern period, and cobblestone pavement and later street layers were documented by Tvauri.



Fig. 6. Investigations at Ülikooli Street 14 in Tartu.

Jn 6. Väljakaevamised Tartus, Ülikooli 14 kinnistul.

Photo / Foto: Arvi Haak

Two large-scale excavations took place in the suburban areas. The most extensive of these was carried out in the southern suburb. Following the preliminary investigations by P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG), the archaeological excavations at the construction site of the new department store at Riia Street 2 (Table 1: 132, 133) revealed, as a surprise, well-preserved deposits from the late 13th century onwards, in addition to wooden houses from the late Medieval period, and wooden drainage systems. The results are presented in an article by the leaders of the excavations, R. Vissak, Eero Heinloo and Silja Möllits from the private company MTÜ AEG (Vissak *et al.*, this volume). In a smaller scale, monitoring (R. Vissak, MTÜ AEG) and rescue excavations (Rivo Bernotas, OÜ Arheox) took also place in the vicinity of Soola Street 2 (Table 1: 134, 135). A ditch and two barrels, connected with groundwater management, were found from that plot, but these were dated to the 18th century, according to finds from their fill. A few medieval finds were collected, but they were collected from a layer with 18th-century finds and the forming of the layer was thus dated to the 18th century. A row of stones, possibly originating from the first building in the investigated area, could be dated to the mid-18th century at the earliest (Bernotas 2015). At Ülikooli Street 2b (Table 1: 136), A. Tvauri (TÜ) investigated the remains of a 18th – 19th-century house, and next to that, deposits from the 11th until the 17th century had preserved in a small area.

The investigation of the medieval and post-medieval cemeteries of Tartu continued in 2014 north of the medieval town, in the St Jacob cemetery (Table 1: 125–127). Caused by the construction of a new house at Jakobi Street 25, rescue excavations, directed by Raido Roog and H. Valk, were carried out in the edge of cemetery in an area of *ca.* 150 m². *Ca.* 600 burials (incl. numerous multiple graves), some of them furnished, as well as possible boundary marks of the cemetery (foundation of a stone wall, a later ditch) were unearthed. The analysis of the collected material is still in progress, but the majority of burials could be dated to the 15th – 17th century, a large part to the first half of this period (H. Valk, pers. comm.).

Investigations were also conducted east of the River Emajõgi, where street layers, medieval drainage systems and deposits connected to the re-emergence of the town, perhaps in the 18th century were studied. The results have been described in the article by Jekaterina Lissitsina, R. Roog and A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator / TÜ) in this volume.

In **Pärnu** almost all of the fieldwork was connected with watching briefs of different kind of trenches from which nine were organized in the territory of medieval town of New Pärnu, two in the area of medieval town of Old Pärnu and 19 at the settlement site of Sauga. There were several reasons (e.g. depth of the trench, previously destroyed deposits, area of post-medieval moat, etc.) why virtually all sites produced a minimum amount of new archaeological information. This is also exemplified with the fact that in 2014 no inventory numbers for the finds were issued by the local museum (see Table 1).

In **Viljandi**, the fieldwork of 2014 concentrated on the renovation of water and sewage pipelines. There were 11 instances of watching briefs, in two cases combined with small-scale excavations. The results of investigations at Lossi street (Table 1: 150) allowed E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)

to present his scheme of the development of Viljandi in an article (Heinloo this volume). The investigations of street levels of Kauba and Väike-Turu streets (Table 1: 148) are summarised in this volume by A. Tvauri (TÜ) and A. Haak (AI/TM). The renovation of pipelines also continued west of the Old Town, at Vaksali street (Table 1: 157). The remaining monitoring works at Laidoneri Square, as well as west, north and east of the town did not produce any finds.

In **Narva**, nine investigations were organised on the town territory and one in the northern courtyard of the Narva castle. The largest of these was fieldwork on the site of the checkpoint on the Estonian – Russian border (Table 1: 48, 49). Here a new building complex was planned in the zone of medieval and post-medieval fortifications. Although the working conditions were slightly problematic because of a tight timetable and the nature of the site, new and important information regarding the medieval and later past of the town was collected. The results are presented in the following pages by the research team, led by Paul Ööbik from OÜ Agu EMS (see Ööbik *et al.*, this volume). Beside that, preliminary investigations that took place at plots of Kraavi Street 14a and Rüütli Street 8 (Table 1: 44, 46) also revealed interesting data. The former site, located outside the medieval town, revealed deposits up to 3 metres thick, some of which contained possible elements of buildings, pavements as well as residues of daily activities (e.g. animal bones, leather, copper scoop, etc.), mostly from the 16th – 19th century. The research of the latter area inside the former walled town unearthed several foundations of the buildings destroyed during WWII, also one-time paved street level and the depth of the cultural layers – up to 2.5 metres – were documented.

The archaeological research of lesser towns and urban settlements in Estonia produced also a few notable results. In **Haapsalu**, after a longer pause another section of town wall was brought to daylight at the crossing of Rüütli and Väike-Mere streets (Table 1: 70) during fieldwork directed by Anton Pärn (SALM). Here, as in other parts of the town the wall is situated below the footpath area of the street, and at the same time forms the frontage foundation of the post-medieval houses, built after the demolition of the wall during the 17th century. In **Kuressaare**, archaeological documentation of the church of St Lawrence continued (Table 1: 115). This time, a small (60 × 90 cm) research pit was made, to investigate the basement in front of the sacristy, discovered already in 2012 (see Russow & Haak 2013, 17). In March 2014, the former doorway to the basement and former floor level were measured, the room itself was left full of destruction and building debris. G. Püüa also evaluated the previous hypotheses on the evolution of the church between the 17th and 19th centuries and as a result it seems that there are several inconsistencies in former interpretations, highlighting the need to take another thorough look at the building history of St Lawrence (Püüa 2014b). In other towns (Paide, Paldiski, Keila, Rakvere), nothing notable was found during the preliminary research and small-scale monitoring projects. The work in **Paldiski** (Table 1: 30, G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) helped to establish that most of the deposits in the town area have been destroyed during the Soviet period building activities. Only perhaps outside the town, the cemeteries of convicts on penal servitude – the initial builders of the town in 18th century – might have survived to some extent.

CONCLUSION AND EDITORS' REMARKS ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL YEAR OF 2014

Of the several archaeological discoveries made in 2014, it is more difficult to single out one particularly outstanding site. A few projects continued with fieldwork that had taken place for several years and came to an end in 2014, as at Tõnija Saunamäe, Asva, and the bastion

zone of Kuressaare castle in Saaremaa, or the AAC project mostly in south Estonia. Several sites investigated this year, and the fieldwork results will hopefully be used in archaeological interpretations for many years to come.

The larger rescue excavations that took place in 2014 were either necessitated by the construction of houses in the suburban areas of medieval towns, by construction activities in the areas just outside the current larger towns, or by the reconstruction of infrastructure, i.e. roads, pipelines, etc. The latter allow the researchers to map the location of archaeologically interesting deposits over a large area, especially in the smaller towns, where earlier data may be fragmentary and the time of next investigations is unknown. Again the quality of the collected data will determine our knowledge of the development of these towns for the next decade(s).

The increasing amount of preliminary studies hopefully helps to diminish the situations when archaeological investigations have to be started in the middle of an ongoing construction project, without preparation and necessary information about the site. We fully recognise the uncertainty bound to archaeological investigations, and the need to make right decisions on the field, yet this does not compensate for earlier desktop assessment and preparation of and discussions on research strategy.

The archaeological research in Estonia AD 2014 reflects several aspects of development in our society and everyday life. First, even research-oriented excavations are project-based, which stresses the need for cost-effectiveness and the focus on smaller areas. Rescue-oriented research is largely dominated by supervision, which again is necessitated by the reconstruction of infrastructure in the territory or in the protection zone of archaeological sites. Fieldwork in such conditions is challenging, yet there are examples where this work actually produces important archaeological knowledge. Finally, there are previously unknown sites brought to our attention both by metal detector activists, systematic search by professional archaeologists, but also as a result of construction activities. Already for several years there are examples where the lawful action of the finder has resulted in the most exiting archaeological discoveries, thus leading also to further research projects.

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Table 1. Archaeological fieldwork in Estonia in 2014, stand 06.11.2015. 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.³

Table 1. 2014. a arheoloogilised välitööd Eestis. Andmed seisuga 06.11.2015. Sulgudes esitatud kihelkond (kui nimi erineb praegusest haldusjaotusest). Kogumikus artikliga esindatud uurimisobjektid on tabelis esitatud rõhutatult. Compiled by / Koostanud: Erki Russow, Arvi Haak & Ulla Kadakas

E - eeluuring / preliminary investigation

J - järelevalve / survey

P - päästekaevamine / rescue excavation

I - inspeksioon / landscape survey

T - teaduskaevamine / 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	11692, J	2589	Tallinn	R. Nurk (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 6911	+
2	Estonia pst 4, G. Otsa 9	12306, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm, P. Ööbik (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
3	Jahu 1a	12123, E	2628	Tallinn	Ü. Tamla (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
4	Kai 1	12763, E, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
5	Lai 38	11375, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7239	+
6	Lai 40	12653, J	2589	Tallinn	P. Ööbik, R. Nurk (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7420	-
7	Maakri 19/21	11564, P	2594	Tallinn	J. Mäll (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7060	-
8	Niine 6a	12158, E	2628	Tallinn	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7292	+
9	Olevimägi 13 / Uus 27	11652, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
10	Põhja pst 27a (Stuarti reduut)	12827, J	3015	Tallinn	G. Toos, R. Nurk (OÜ AguEMS)	-	-
11	Pärnu mnt 37	11982, E	2596	Tallinn	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	AI 7290	+
12	Rotermanni 6	12903, J	2599	Tallinn	G. Vedru (OÜ Moderal)	-	+
13	Sakala 7	12331, J	2596	Tallinn	A. Kalm, P. Ööbik (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
14	Vana-Posti 4	11847, J	2589	Tallinn	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
15	Viru 20	11376, E	3098	Tallinn	R. Nurk, K. Eller (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7229	+
HARJUMAA							
16	Rooküla asulakoht	12697, E, J	-	Anija	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7296	+
17	Kaberneeme kabel ja kalmistu	11927, E	-	Jõelähtme	G. Vedru (AI)	AI 7289	+
18	Keila, asulakoht	12649, J	17879	Keila	M. Mandel (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	AM A 1135	+
19	Keila kirikuaed	12797, J	2750	Keila	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
20	Kaasiku küla, asulakoht	12675, J	17906	Kernu (Nissi)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
21	Vaela küla, asulakoht	12384, E	17975	Kiili (Jüri)	G. Vedru (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+

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

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
22	Alansi küla, asulakoht	12386, J	18537	Kose	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	-	-
23	Kose-Uuemõisa mõisapark	12648, J	2797, 2798, 2800, 2803, 2804, 2805, 2806	Kose	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
24	Nõrava küla, kalmistu "Kalmemännik"	12795, J	18016	Kose	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
25	Sigula küla, asulakoht	11724, J	18348	Kuusalu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
26	Kuusalu kirikuaed	12255, J	2873	Kuusalu	V. Kadakas (AI)	AI 7069	+
27	Harju-Risti kirikuaed	12027, J	2935	Padise (Risti)	A. Lavi (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
28	Väike-Pakri kiriku vare	12143, T	21528	Paldiski (Harju- Madise)	V. Kadakas (AI)	HMK 9121	+
29	Pakri küla, asulakoht	12630, E	-	Paldiski (Harju- Madise)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
30	Paldiski linn, järelevalvetööd	12629, J	19, 20, 2760, 1718, 21522	Paldiski (Harju- Madise)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
31	Linnakse kalme	11811, P	30184	Raasiku (Harju-Jaani)	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	AI 6962	+
32	Järveküla kalme	11744, P	-	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (AI)	AI 7278	+
33	Kurna küla, lohukivi	12065, P	18780	Rae (Jüri)	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	+	-
34	Lehmja küla, kivikalme	12087, E	18775	Rae (Jüri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
35	Peetri alevik, asulakoht	12419, E	18821	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7291	+
36	Järveküla kalme	12758, P	-	Rae (Jüri)	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	AI 7278	+

HIUMAA

37	Käina kirikuaed	12698, J	23540, 22287	Käina	T. Jonuks, K. Randoja (OÜ Muinaslabor)	HKM 6214 Ar	+
38	Valipe kindlustatud elamu varemed, pelgu- paik, kivilabüriindid	11877, E	8939, 23654, 8901, 8906, 8911, 8912	Pühalepa, Emmaste, Hiiu	A. Kalm, M. Reppo (OÜ AguEMS)	AI 7284	+

IDA-VIRUMAA

39	Edise linnuse varemed	12820, J	13871	Jõhvi	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
40	Kohtla ohverdamiskoht	12249, T	A30235	Kohtla (Jõhvi)	E. Oras (TÜ)	TÜ 2309	-
41	Narva Hermannini linnus	11645, J	14002	Narva	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
42	Narva Joaoru piirkond	10849, E, J	27276	Narva	A. Kriiska, J. Lissitsina (OÜ Arheograator)	TÜ 2267	+

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43	Narva raekoda ja selle lähiala	11931, E	27276, 13999	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	+	+
44	Kraavi 14a	11807, E	27276	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	+	+
45	Rüütli 4, 6	12356, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	-
46	Rüütli 8	12210, E	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	+	+
47	Suur 10, Koidula 10, Pimeaia ja Suure tn vaheline ala	11930, E	27276, 13999	Narva	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+
48	Vestervalli 3, 5, 7, Peterburi mnt 1	12226, J	27276	Narva	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	+	-
49	Vestervalli 3, 5, 7, Peterburi mnt 1	12363, P	27276	Narva	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	+	-
50	Viru 18	12531, J	27276	Narva	A. Nikitjuk (OÜ Gradiens)	-	-
51	Narva-Jõesuu kiviaja asustuspiirkond, Narva-Jõesuu II neoliitiline asulakoht	12227, T	A30390	Narva-Jõesuu (Vaivara)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2190	-

JÕGEVAMAA

52	Rohe küla, asulakoht	11929, J	9239	Jõgeva (Laiuse)	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
53	Palamuse kiriku kirikaed	12391, J	23967	Palamuse	K. Johanson (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2430	+
54	Pööra küla, asulakoht	12759, J	9323, 9324	Puurmani (Kursi)	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
55	Lustivere küla, asulakoht	12905, J	9347	Põltsamaa	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7318	+
56	Põltsamaa Kuningamäe	11998, P	-	Põltsamaa	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	TÜ 2443	+
57	Maardla küla, asulakoht	11548, J	9373	Saare	A. Lavi (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
58	Kodismaa küla, asulakoht	12127, J	9430	Torma	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
59	Leedi küla, asulakoht	12312, J	9441	Torma	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	+	+

JÄRVAMAA

60	Posti 12	11963, E	27009, 4012	Paide	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
61	Veski, Tallinna, Valli, Väike-Aia ja Lai tänavad	12892, J	15066, 27009	Paide	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	töid ei toimunud	töid ei toimunud

LÄÄNE-VIRUMAA

62	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	12246, J	10231	Kadrina	A. Lavi (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
63	Hulja alevik, asulakoht	12659, J	10231	Kadrina	A. Kraut (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
64	Laekvere alevik, kivilalme	12128, J	10295	Laekvere (Simuna)	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+
65	F. R. Kreutzwaldi 2a	12388, J	27012	Rakvere	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	-	+

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66	Porkuni linnuse varemed	11624, J	15844	Tamsalu (Ambla)	V. Kadakas (AI)	-	+
67	Kunda "Lammasmägi"	11832, T	10776	Viru-Nigula	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	TÜ 2268	-
68	Nugeri küla, asulakoht	12628, J	10917	Viru-Nigula	S. Udam (OÜ Zoroaster)	-	+

LÄÄNEMAA

69	Rüütli 9	11878, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärn (SALM)	-	-
70	Väike-Mere 2	12176, J	27013	Haapsalu (Ridala)	A. Pärn (SALM)	-	-
71	Haapsalu Völlumägi	12254, T	4042	Haapsalu (Ridala)	M. Malve (ÖES)	HM 9188	-
72	Virtsu linnuse varemed	-, J	15449	Hanila	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
73	Viikla küla, asulakoht	12908, J	10113	Ridala	A. Pärn (SALM)	HM 9193	-

PÖLVAMAA

74	Mikitamäe küla, Mäe 21 (kalmistu)	11809, J	11131	Mikitamäe (Lobotka)	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
75	Kauksi küla, kalmistu "Sikuti mägi"	11880, J	11161	Mooste (Põlva)	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-

PÄRNUMAA

76	Kalda 1a	12611, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
77	Keskväljak 1	12190, J	11793	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
78	Lai 9	12399, J	27007	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
79	Lai 10	11928, J	27007	Pärnu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
80	Lai t	11869, J	11793, 27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
81	Pikk 20	12632, J	27007	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
82	Rüütli 40	12580, J	27007, 24257	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
83	Rüütli 51, 51a	12422, J	27007	Pärnu	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
84	Suur- ja Väike-Veski t	11851, E, J	-	Pärnu	A. Kalm, G. Toos (OÜ AguEMS)	-	-
85	Sauga, Ilvese 10	12631, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
86	Sauga, Ilvese 10a	12870, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
87	Sauga, Ilvese 12	12095, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
88	Sauga, Ilvese 16	12313, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
89	Sauga, Kaevu 12	11722, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
90	Sauga, Oja 1	11830, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Vunk (PäMu)	-	-
91	Sauga, Oja 5	12582, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
92	Sauga, Piiri 2	11644, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Kalm (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
93	Sauga, Piiri 3a	12068, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
94	Sauga, Piiri 6a	12345, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
95	Sauga, Piiri 9	11829, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Vunk (PäMu)	-	-
96	Sauga, Piiri 14a	12549, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+
97	Sauga, Piiri 16	12607, J	11792	Pärnu	G. Vedru (MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus)	-	+

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98	Sauga, Piiri 16a	12548, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
99	Sauga, Roheline 2a	12070, J	11792	Pärnu	A. Lavi (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
100	Sauga, Suur-Jõeekalda 10	12191, J	11792	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
101	Sauga, Suur-Jõeekalda 14	12069, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
102	Sauga, Vana-Sauga 1	12315, J	11792	Pärnu	K. Tasuja (AI)	-	+
103	Sauga, Vana-Sauga 12	12445, J	11792	Pärnu	M. Samorokov (PäMu)	-	+
104	Vana-Pärnu, Merekalda 1	12387, J	11791	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
105	Vana-Pärnu, Sauga jõe kallastada	12798, J	11791	Pärnu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
106	Ura küla, asulakoht	12137, E, J	11789	Koonga (Mihkli)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	-	+
RAPLAMA							
107	Oblu küla, asulakoht	12139, E	11923	Kaiu (Juuru)	A. Lavi (OÜ Muinasprojekt)	-	-
108	Angerja linnuse varemed	12647, E	15230	Kohila	V. Kadakas (AI)	-	+
109	Linnus, Lohu küla (Ristimäe)	11521, J	11996	Kohila (Hageri)	K. Treuman (OÜ Tentel Disain)	AI 7293	+
110	Maidla kalme	12169, T	30389	Märjamaa (Kullamaa)	M. Mandel (AM)	AM 1134	+
SAAREMAA							
111	Käku küla, sepikoda	12252, T	A30386	Kaarma	R. Saage (TÜ), J. Peets (AI)	AI 6845	-
112	Mäepea küla, Viidumäe ohverdamiskoht ja kalmistu	12235, E	A30391	Kihelkonna	M. Mägi (AI)	AI 7281	+
113	Aia tänav	12871, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
114	Aia ja Haigla tänav	12627, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
115	Laurentiuse kirik	11623, J	27261	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
116	Kuressaare linnus	11798, T	20869	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (OÜ AguEMS)	SM 10663	+
117	Pargi 1	-, J	27011	Kuressaare (Kaarma)	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
118	Kärla kirikuaed	12492, J	4115	Kärla	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
119	Asva kindlustatud asula	12253, T	12412	Laimjala (Pöide)	U. Sperling (TÜ)	AI 7165	-
120	Mustjala pastoraadi peahoone	12303, J	21030	Mustjala	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
121	Maasi ordulinnuse varemed	12245, J	21032	Orissaare (Pöide)	G. Püüa (OÜ AguEMS)	-	+
122	Kaali kindlustatud asu- la ja ohverdamiskoht	12385, T	12602	Pihitla (Püha)	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	-	+
123	Anseküla kirikuaed	12383, E	4161	Salme (Anseküla)	G. Püüa (OÜ Arheoloogiakatel)	-	+
124	Pölluküla küla, Tõnija Saunamäe kivikalme	12234, T	12751	Valjala	M. Mägi (AI)	AI 7129	-

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
TARTU							
125	Jakobi 19 (Püha Jakobi kalmistu)	12036, J	12983	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
126	Jakobi 25 (Püha Jakobi kalmistu ala)	11808, P	27006	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	TM A-222	-
127	Jakobi 38, K. E. von Baeri 4 (Püha Jakobi kalmistu)	12129, J	27006	Tartu	H. Valk (TÜ)	-	-
128	Kivi 55, 55a, 57	11902, J	-	Tartu	J. Štšogoleva (OÜ Arheograator)	TM A 220	+
129	Küütri 8	11346, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 214	+
130	Lai 26/28	12578, J	27006	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
131	Maarja kiriku hoone	12719, E	7032	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+
132	Riia 2 / Aleksandri 2	12219, E	-	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-217	+
133	Riia 2 / Aleksandri 2	12471, J, P	-	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TM A-221	-
134	Soola 2	12064, J	-	Tartu	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	-	-
135	Soola 2	12244, P	-	Tartu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	TM A-218	+
136	Ülikooli 2b	12033, E	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A 216	+
137	Ülikooli 8, 10a, 12	12355, J	27006	Tartu	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	TM A-219	+
138	Ülikooli 14	12328, P	27006	Tartu	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	TM A- 133	+
TARTUMAA							
139	Alasoo küla, asulakoht	12223, T	12765	Alatskivi (Kodavere)	K. Karro (EHI)	+	-
140	Sääsekõrva	11056, J	12858	Luunja (Tartu-Maarja)	H. Valk, R. Roog (ÕES)	TÜ 2491	-
141	Melliste küla, linnus "Lingutus mägi"	12251, T	12869	Mäksa (Võnnu)	H. Valk (TÜ)	töid ei toiminud	töid ei toiminud
142	Reola asulakoht	11865, P	-	Ülenurme	R. Vissak (MTÜ AEG)	TÜ 2300	+
VALGAMAA							
143	Rebasemõisa küla, linnus	12250, I	A30388	Karula	H. Valk, P. Kama (TÜ)	TÜ 2456	+
144	Palamuste küla, Aakre Kivivare tarandkalme	12221, T	13123	Puka (Sangaste)	M. Olli (TÜ)	TÜ 2410	+
VILJANDIMAA							
145	Olustvere asulakoht	11868, J	13257	Olustvere (Suure-Jaani)	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
146	Põrga küla, kalmistu	12610, J	13349	Tarvastu	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
147	Johan Laidoneri plats	12472, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	-
148	Kauba, Väike-Turu tn	11861, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	VM 11462/ A 562	+
149	Koidu 3	12417, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	-
150	Lossi tänav	12572, J, P	27010	Viljandi	E. Heinloo (MTÜ AEG)	VM 11473	+
151	Lossi 31a, 31b, 35	11347, J	27010	Viljandi	J. Štšogoleva (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
152	Pikk 6, 8, 10	12447, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Tvauri (TÜ)	-	+

No. / Nr	Site / Objekt	Permit no., type / Loanr, tüüp	Reg no. / Reg nr	Admin. unit / Haldusüksus	Researcher / Kaevaja	Finds / Leiud	Report / Aruanne
153	Ranna pst, Turu tn	12261, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	-
154	Supeluse tn	12102, J	27010	Viljandi	J. Štšogoleva (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
155	Tasuja pst 6	12266, J	27010	Viljandi	A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
156	Turu 7	11694, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Roog, A. Kriiska (OÜ Arheograator)	-	+
157	Vaksali, Tallinna, Liiva ja Turu tänavad	12743, J	27010	Viljandi	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	+	-
158	Viljandi Lossimäed	12248, T	27010	Viljandi	H. Valk (TÜ)	VM 11472	-

VÕRUMAA

159	Villa küla, asulakoht	12699, E, J	13514	Lasva (Põlva)	K. Johanson, T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 7298	+
160	Hino küla, asulakoht	12532, J	13610	Misso (Vastseliina)	R. Bernotas (OÜ Arheox)	-	+
161	Siksälä kalmistu	11746, T	13611	Misso (Vastseliina)	H. Valk (TÜ)	AI 7294, AI 7295	-
162	Vaabina linnuse territoorium	12727, J	14117	Urvaste	P. Piirits (MTÜ AEG)	-	+
163	Tabina Kirikumäe kabel	11747, P	-	Vastseliina	H. Valk (TÜ)	töid ei toimunud	töid ei toimunud
164	Haapala linnamägi	12247, T	A30387	Vastseliina	H. Valk, A. Ervin (TÜ)	TÜ 2551	-
165	Juba küla, asulakoht	12397, J	27275	Võru	A. Kivirüüt, M. Ots (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 6199	+
166	Roosisaare küla, asulakoht	12626, E	27036	Võru	T. Jonuks (OÜ Muinaslabor)	AI 7297	+

INSPEKTSIOONID JA ALLVEETÖÖD

167	Maastikuinspeksioonid	11303, I	12057, -	Eesti	M. Mandel (AM)	-	+
168	Maastikuinspeksioonid	11646, I	-	Eesti	A. Kriiska (TÜ)	+	-
169	Maastikuinspeksioonid	11748, I	-	Eesti	H. Valk (TÜ)	+	-
170	Maastikuinspeksioonid	11799, I	-	Eesti	M. Kiudsoo (AI)	-	-
171	Maastikuinspeksioonid	11864, I	-	Eesti	M. Mägi (AI)	-	-
172	Maastikuinspeksioonid	12074, I	-	Eesti	K. Karro (EHI)	+	-
173	Maastikuinspeksioonid	12075, I	-	Eesti	H. Valk (TÜ)	+	-
174	Maastikuinspeksioonid soodes	12142, I	-	Eesti	P. Kama (TÜ)	-	+
175	Maastikuinspeksioonid	12357, I	-	Eesti	H. Kaldre (TÜ)	-	-
176	Sonariuringud Eesti rannikuvetes	12042, I	-	Eesti	V. Mäss (Eesti Meremuuseum)	-	+
177	Sonariuringud Tallinna Vanasadama akvatooriumis	12486, I	-	Eesti	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	+
178	Sonariuringud Pärnu ja Sauga jõe suudmes	12726, E	-	Eesti	K. Peremees (Tuukritööde OÜ)	-	+

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ARHEOLOOGILISED VÄLITÖÖD 2014. AASTAL

Erki Russow, Arvi Haak ja Ulla Kadakas

2014. aastaks andsid Muinsuskaitseamet ja Tallinna Kultuuriväärtuste Amet välja 174 arheoloogiliste välitööde luba. Koos eelmisel aastal alustatud välitööde ja Muinsuskaitseameti palvel toimunud kiireloomuliste fikseerimistöödega ning toimumata jäänud välitöid arvestamata on artiklis käsitletud välitööde üldarv 175 (jn 1; tabel 1). Seda on pisut vähem kui möödunud aastal (186 luba, 182 aset leidnud väliuuringut). Välitööde liigi põhjal (jn 2) on suhteliselt kõige enam on vähenenud probleemkaevamiste hulk, tõusnud aga eeluuringute arv. Muistiseliigi põhjal (jn 3) domineerivad taas ajaloolise aja muistised, kus toimus üle 50% väliuuringutest. Välitööde luba taotles 40 arheoloogi 18 asutusest.

Probleemkaevamisi korraldati 17 muistisel (TÜ 11, AI 2, EAM, EHI, ÕES, ja OÜ Agu EMS kõik 1). Kiviaja muististest jätkusid eelmisel aastal alanud uuringud **Kunda Lammasmäel** (tabel 1: 67, K. Sander & A. Kriiska, TÜ), kus taasavati 1961. a kaevandi profiil ning uuriti täiendavalt läbi 1,6 m². Jätkusid **Narva-Jõesuu IIB** nöörikeramika asula uuringud (tabel 1: 51), mh leiti kaks matust (vt lähemalt A. Kriiska jt artiklist). Lõppes ka kolmeaastane **Asva** linnus-asula (tabel 1: 119) uurimisprojekt, kus U. Sperlingi ja V. Langi juhitud uurimisrühm selgitas kaitseehitiste rajamisega ning asula funktsiooni, mh uuriti pronksivaluga seonduvat piirkonda (vt Sperling jt, käesolev väljaanne). **Kaali** kindlustatud asulas (tabel 1: 122) selgitati kraatrit ümbritsevat ringvalli läbiva tranšeeaga meteoriidiplahvatuse toimumisega. **Aakre Kivivare** tarandkalmel (tabel 1: 144) uuriti M. Olli ja A. Kiviriüdi (TÜ) juhatusel läbi üks tarand (jn 4), eesmärgiga dokumenteerida luude ja leidude paiknemist tänapäevase metoodika abil. Kohtla ohverduskohas (tabel 1: 40) jätkus eelmisel aastal avastatud leiuala kaardistamine, samuti toimusid pinnaseuuringud. Lõppesid ka **Tõnija Saunamäe** kalme ja ohvrikoha kaevamised (tabel 1: 124; M. Mägi, AI), kus selgus muistise struktuur, samuti leiti pronksiaega dateeritud matus (vt lähemalt M. Mägi artiklist). **Haapala Tornimäe** uuringutel (tabel 1: 164, A. Ervin, H. Valk) kultuurkihti ei leitud. Puutumatu kultuurkihti ei leitud ka Alasoo oletatava randumiskoha (tabel 1: 139; K. Karro, EHI) jätku-uuringutel, küntud põldudele koguti eeldatavasti viikingiaegset keramikat. **Maidla** kalmete alal jätkunud uuringutel (tabel 1: 110) avastati II kalmest ida pool uus, Maidla III kalme (vt lähemalt M. Mandel jt artiklist). **Siksali** (Siksälä) kalmistul (tabel 1: 161, H. Valk, TÜ) uuriti metalliotsijatega läbi varasema kaevandi ala. Viljandi Lossimägedes (tabel 1: 158) uuriti 2014. a pealinnusest kagu poole jääval seljandikul avastatud viikingiaja ja hilisrauaaja kultuurkihti (H. Valk, TÜ). **Kuressaare** kindluses (tabel 1: 116) lõppes mitmeaastane muldkindlustuste uurimine (G. Püüa, OÜ AguEMS). Välitöödel avastati 17. saj oriljoonide ning taandflankidega bastionid, mida Kuressaare puhul varem ei teatud. Jätkusid **Käku** sepikoha uuringud (tabel 1: 111, R. Saage, TÜ ja J. Peets, AI), avastati senistest varasem, 4. sepikoda (vt R. Saage ja J. Peetsu artikkel käesolevas väljaandes). Eelmisel aastal alanud uuringud jätkusid **Haapsalu Völlamäel** (tabel 1: 71, M. Malve, TÜ), kus avastati eeldatavasti puitvõllaga seonduvad postiaugud ning uuriti kivist võlla sisemust. V. Kadakas (AI) korraldas väliuuringud **Väike-Pakri** kabelis (tabel 1: 28), kus selgusid kabeli ehitusetapid ning altari konstruktsioon.

Valdava enamiku ehitustöödega seonduvatest uuringutest moodustasid järelevalvetööd, päästekaevamisi toimus 2014. a 12 korral, neist linnades ja eeslinnades 7. Enamik väljaspool linnalisi keskusi toimunud uuringuid oli seotud teede või kommunikatsioonitrasside rajamisega. Nii leiti **Kurnas** (tabel 1: 33; K. Paavel & A. Kriiska, TÜ) Tallinna ringtee laiendamisega seoses lohukivi ümbrusest tuleasemad ning rauaaegset keramikat sisaldav kultuurkiht. **Põltsamaa Kuningamäel** (tabel 1: 56) toimunud uuringutel leiti ajaarvamise vahetusse dateeritud veevõtukoht, lähemalt vt T. Jonuksi artiklist. Tee-ehitusega seotud päästekaevamistel **Reola** asulakohal (tabel 1: 142, R. Vissak, MTÜ AEG) tuli päevavalgele kividest koldekoht, kolm tuleast ning hoonejäänuseid, leiti arvukalt rauaaja teise poole keramikat. Hilisrauaaega dateeritud asula kultuurkiht leiti ka **Lohu** II linnuse lähedusest (tabel 1: 109, K. Treuman, OÜ Tentel Disain). Tallinna lähedal **Järvekülas** (tabel 1: 32, 36) leiti hooneehitusel kalmistu, kust kogutud varasemad leiud pärinevad rooma rauaaajast, päästekaevamistel (G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus; vt artikkel) uuritud matused pärinevad hilisrauaajast, osa panusteta luustikke tõenäoliselt ka keskajast. **Edise** linnusel (tabel 1: 39; S. Udam, OÜ Zoroaster) puhastati välja peatorni läheduses paiknenud eluhoone peaaegu ruudukujulise põhiplaani eluhoone müürijäänused. **Angerja** kindlustatud mõisamajas (tabel 1: 108; V. Kadakas, AI) toimusid eeluuringud hoone põhiplaani täpsustamiseks ning konserveerimiskava koostamiseks. Järelevalvetöödel **Kose-Uuemõisa** mõisapargis (tabel 1: 23, A. Kriiska, OÜ Arheograator) leiti 19. saj II poolde dateeritud kõrvalhoone põranda ja müüride osi. **Ihasalus** määrati Muinsuskaitseameti tellimisel 17. saj kaartidelt teada oleva kabeliga seonduva kalmistu piirid (tabel 1: 17; G. Vedru, AI); võimalik, et kabel ise on ebaseaduslike hobiootsijate poolt täielikult hävitatud.

Linnades toimunud uuringuteks väljastati 80 luba, enamik neist seonduv arendustegevusega vanalinnade alalt väljaspool. **Tallinnas** toimunud uuringutest (kokku 15) väärib esiletõmist eeluuring Pärnu mnt 37 (tabel 1: 11; E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG), kus leiti mõned muinasaegse keramika katked (s.h üks

nöörkeraamika kild). Tõendeid muinasaegse asustuse kohta Tallinna ümbruses on seni õnnestunud leida all-linnast ja rannajoonest kaugemal. **Tartus** (uuringuid kokku 14) jätkusid päästekaevamised Ülikooli 14 kinnistul (tabel 1: 138; P. Piirits, MTÜ AEG), kus leiti dendrokronoloogilisel meetodil 13. sajandisse dateeritud puithoonete ning 14.–17. sajandil kasutusel olnud kivihoonete säilinud osad. Ülikooli ja Poe tänaval toimunud järelevalvetöödel (tabel 1: 137) leiti tõenäoliselt linnamüürist pärinev müürikatke ning keskaegse tellishoone müürid. Tartu lõunapoolses eeslinnas, Riia 2 kinnistul toimusid kavandatava ärihoone ala eeluuringud ja päästekaevamised dateeriti 13. sajandi lõppu (tabel 1: 132, 133). Kaevamistel leiti ka keskaegne hoone ning veejuhtimissüsteemid (vt lähemalt R. Vissaku jt artiklist). Naabruses asuval Soola 2 kinnistul (tabel 1: 134, 135; R. Bernotas, OÜ Arheox) leitud veejuhtimissüsteemid ning varaseim hoonejäänus dateeriti 18. saj II poolde. Ülikooli 2b kinnistul toimunud (tabel 1: 136; A. Tvauri, TÜ) leiti 11.–17. sajandi keraamikat. Linnamüürist põhja poole jääva Jakobi kalmistu äärealal (tabel 1: 125–127) uuriti eluhoone ehituse tõttu u 600 matust, s.h mitmikmatused, osa neist panustega. Kalmistu dateeriti 15.–17. saj, valdavas osas nimetatud perioodi esimesse poolde. Järelevalvetööd ja päästekaevamised toimusid ka Ülejõel Kivi tänaval (tabel 1: 128, J. Lissitsina, OÜ Arheograator), kus uuriti 18. saj kultuurikihti ning tänavasillutisi (vt ka artikkel). **Pärnus** (s.h Vana-Pärnu ja Sauga) toimunud 30 järelevalve tulemused osutusid tagasihoidlikuks, muuseumile üleandmist väärivad leide välitöödel koguda ei õnnestunud. **Viljandis** toimunud uuringutest olid tulemuslikud vanalinnas Lossi tänaval (tabel 1: 150; E. Heinloo, MTÜ AEG) ning Kauba ja Väike-Turu tänavatel (tabel 1: 148; A. Tvauri, TÜ) toimunud uuringud, kus õnnestus uurida linna varasemaid ladestusi, mh leiti Lossi tänaval puitsillutiste jälgi, Kauba tänaval avati Riia värava lõunakülg (vt lähemalt artiklitest). **Narvas** toimusid ulatuslikumad uuringud uue piiripunkti rajamisel (tabel 1: 48, 49), kus leiti keskaegse kabeli müürid ning sellega seondud kalmistu ning uuriti mitmeid uusaegsete linnakindlustuste osi (P. Ööbik jt, OÜ Agu EMS, vt artikkel). Rüütli 8 kinnistul (tabel 1: 46, A. Nikitjuk, OÜ Gradiens) lokaliseeriti eeldatavasti uusaegsed hooned ning tänavatasapind, linnamüürist väljaspool Kraavi 14 (tabel 1: 44, S. Udam, OÜ Zoroaster) leiti lisaks hoone säilinud osadele 2,5 m tüsedune 16.–19. saj kultuurikiht. **Haapsalus** avastati Väike-Mere ja Rüütli tänavate ristmiku piirkonnas (tabel 1: 70; A. Pärn, SALM) linnamüüri jäänused, mida oli müüri lammutamise järel kasutatud uusaegsete hoonete vundamendina. **Kuressaares** jätkusid fikseerimistööd Laurentiuse kiriku käärkambri esistes keldriruumides (tabel 1: 115; G. Püüa, OÜ AguEMS). Selgus, et kiriku kujunemislugu vajab täpsustamist põhjalikumate väliuuringutega. **Paldiskis** toimunud välitöödel (tabel 1: 30; G. Vedru, MTÜ Arheoloogiakeskus) selgus, et linna alal pole uusaegsed ladestused säilinud.

Kokkuvõttes võib 2014. a välitöödega seoses esile tuua paari olulise mitmeaastaste välitöödega seonduva uurimisprojekti lõppemist ning välitööde üha suurenevast seotusest eeslinnade ning teede ja kommunikatsioonitrasside rajamisega, millele lisanduvad üksikud usehitiste rajamisest tingitud päästekaevamised.